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EARLY RISING AND PRAYER.

BERNARD BARTON.

1

When first thy opening eyes receive
The glorious light of day,
Give thy awakening spirit leave
To be as blest as they.

2

Our outward organs well may teach
Its duty to the soul; [speech
And thoughts ascend, that need not
Unto their heavenly goal.

3

For hearts, whose love to God is true,
Should open with the day: [dew,
As flowers impearl'd with morning
Their tenderest tints display.

4

Give God thy waking thoughts, that He,
Throughout the day, may keep
Thy spirit company, and be
Its guardian while asleep.

5

Yet sleep *not* when the sun has risen,
For Prayer with day should rise; [on,
And holiest thoughts, set free from pris-
Should soar above the skies.

6

There are appointed hours between
Our souls and Love Divine;
Nothing of Earth should intervene,
To mar their blest design.

7

The manna's heavenly charm was gone
With morning's stainless dew; [and
And flowers on which the sun has shone,
Their sweetest perfume lose !

8

Then let not needless slumber glut
Morn's glories by its sin; [shut,
When this world's gates are closest
Heaven's open :—Enter in !

9

Walk out beneath the roseate skies,
Eye, ear, and heart awake;
Liet to the melodies that rise
From tree, from bush, and brake.

10

Each flutt'ring leaf, each murm'ring
The great I AM doth own; [spring,
To Him the soaring sky-larks sing,
In music's sweetest tone.

11

Can'st *thou* not sing? Oh! leave thy cares
And follies; go thy way! [ers,
And morning's praises, morning's pray-
Go with thee through the day !

12

Serve God *before* the world below;
Nor suffer, unimplored,
That blessing from thy path to go,
He only can afford.

13

This done, to Him resign thy will,
Who never will forsake,
Those who, like Jacob, wrestle still,
As day begins to break.

14

Weep for thy sins,—to Him apply
Who can those sins forgive;
But know that self and pride must die,
Before thy soul can live.

15

Mornings are emblems, shadowing
Unto the spirit's eye. [forth,
Man's resurrection, and the birth
Of hopes that cannot die.

16

The glorious star which speaks them
Like that of Bethlehem, [near,
Is life and light!—its rise more dear,
Than crown or diadem.

17

But when the morning's prime is past,
And worldly cares are rife,
May thy soul's harmony outlast,
The daily din of life!

18

Keep well thy temper;—mingle not
With aught that thou shalt find,
Which may its lingering brightness
Or chase it from thy mind. [blot,

19

Despatch whatever *must* be done;
Life hath a load to bear,
Which *may be borne*; a path to run,
Beset with many a care.

20

Keep such *without*; and let thy *heart*
Be still thy God's alone;
And He, thy spirit's better part,
Shall *bless* thee as *His own*.

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS IN 1873.

EUROPE.

THIS has been a year of royal congratulations in Europe. The Emperor of Germany returned the recent visit of the Czar to Berlin, by going to St. Petersburg on April 27; and in October he visited the Vienna Exhibition and his brother of Austria. In the middle of the year the SHAH OF PERSIA did the grand tour; and the King of Italy also visited Austria and Prussia during September. The object of these visits is believed to be the promotion of a friendly understanding calculated to establish enduring peace in Europe; and to make the Ultramontane party perceive that Eastern Europe is banded against them.

Recent events having placed Germany in the first position in Europe, we commence our Summary by recording the great event of that country, which was the unveiling of the monument of Victory, on the Koenig's Platz, Berlin, on the anniversary of the battle of Sedan (Sept 2). The heroic old king was present, with the field-m Marshals and generals engaged in the late war, and was welcomed with hearty good-will. Prince BISMARCK was, however, the lion of the day. The author of Germany's unity and the champion of her state rights, received the thanks of a grateful nation, at the crowning ceremony of his great work. Shortly before (in June) Prince BISMARCK had given offence to his Government by a new Army Bill and a Press Bill, neither of which would be even listened to by the Parliament. He accordingly retired from the Cabinet; but towards the end of the year was re-appointed Prime Minister.

The largest International Exhibition that the world has yet seen was opened at Vienna on May 1, and by the employment of 30,000 workmen, nearly everything was in place by the appointed day. Scarcely had the Exhibition opened than a financial panic fell upon Austria. The Bank Act had to be suspended, and general bankruptcy seemed imminent. This time, however, the crash was confined to private establishments; but the effects were very disastrous.

The year had scarcely commenced before he who so recently was the foremost man in France and in Europe, was laid to rest in an exile's grave. NAPOLEON III., after enduring much torture, submitted to the operation of lithotripsy, from the exhaustion consequent upon which he died on January 9. On January 14 he lay in state and was visited by thousands of people prompted by the kindest sympathy. On Wednesday the 15th he was buried, and was followed to the little chapel of St. Mary's, Chiselhurst, where he now reposes, by nearly 3,000 Frenchmen in all ranks of life, and upwards of 30,000 English friends. Soon after M. THIERS commenced the session in the French Assembly with a bolder and more republican speech than he had ever before ventured on. He found, however, that he had miscalculated, and had to explain his speech into something much milder than its obvious import. M. THIERS thought the time had come for settling more definitely the form of government; and proposed to bring in a Bill which would have made France a republic of an exceedingly conservative type. The Monarchical party were determined to thwart this, and at last succeeded. On May 24—the anniversary of the day on which the Commune was subdued by M. THIERS—the Assembly carried a vote of censure against the Government by a majority of 16 (360 against 344) and M. THIERS resigned. The Royalist

party, under Marshal MACMAHON and the Duke of BROGLIE, then came to the front, and a restoration of the Monarchy seemed inevitable. The Duke of CHAMBORD was, apparently, willing to grant all that could reasonably be asked of him. At length he had the wisdom to see that the country was against him, and by his famous letter of October 27th made his acceptance by France impossible. After some vacillation the Assembly ultimately decided to preserve the existing state of things, and by a majority of 66 conferred the executive power on Marshal MACMAHON for a term of seven years.

Three years from the time of entering France the German army finally departed, and with the exception of the ceded districts, France regained possession of her soil on September 16, having paid the whole of the indemnity 18 months before it became due. Only a few days after, on October 6, the trial of Marshal BAZAINE began. This promises to be a formidable affair, and to throw much light on French politics, and military discipline. With 6,000 officers and 170,000 men under his command it is thought that the Marshal ought to have done much more at Metz than he accomplished.

Having long attempted to govern Spain in a constitutional manner, even at the risk of his life, King AMADEUS at length found the task impossible, and, refusing to employ force to maintain his authority, he chose the nobler course of resigning the crown. On Feb. 11 the Spanish people sank to the lowest depths of degradation when the young and high-spirited king of their choice resigned his power into the hands of the Cortes, because the people would not conduct themselves like men. Eager to assume a responsibility the burden of which they could not comprehend, the Cortes immediately declared Spain a republic by a vote of 236 to 32. In a few days King AMADEUS was conducted to the frontier by a guard of honour, and must have felt truly thankful to be quit of his disagreeable task. Upon the declaration of the republic society in Spain rapidly dissolved into elements. After a few sickly attempts at administration a final blow was given to nationality by the abolition of all supreme authority, by the declaration of what is called a Federal Republic on June 7. One of the first acts of PI Y MARGALL, chief of the Federalists, was to demand from the Cortes necessary power for maintaining order: the Republicans themselves finding that order takes precedence of freedom. The PI Y MARGALL administration lasted only three weeks. The cabinet was then again reconstructed, the progress of anarchy in the meantime being rapid and uninterrupted. At Alcoy the agents of the International organized an insurrection, which was conducted with more than Spanish ferocity. A body of rebels also under General CONTRERAS seized the town of Carthagenia in July. Barcelona began to assert its independence, indeed one town after another rose in insurrection, not so much against the Government and the Cortes, as against any constituted authority. The Carlists meanwhile established themselves firmly in the north, and the rapid disintegration of the rest of the country made it impossible for those endeavouring to administer affairs at Madrid to offer any serious resistance to the royal pretender. Upon the downfall of PI Y MARGALL the out-and-out republican Castelar assumed office. His government promises a really great national effort to put down Carlists on the one hand, and the dismemberment of the country on the other.

HOME—POLITICAL.

The question that was to seal the fate of the GLADSTONE ministry came on for discussion on March 3, in the shape of a project for the improvement of education in Ireland, called the Irish University Bill. The object to be achieved was to conciliate diametrically opposed interests, and to satisfy two

parties, each of which demands that itself shall be the sole beneficiary under any scheme that may be devised. The scheme proposed by Mr. GLADSTONE had the misfortune to please nobody, so that the second reading of the Bill was negatived by a small majority of *three*, 284 being for the Bill, and 287 against it. Hereupon a singular complication arose. Mr. GLADSTONE resigned, and Mr. DISRAELI was summoned to the royal presence; but that gentleman excused himself from attempting government in the existing House of Commons. Mr. GLADSTONE was, therefore, forced to retain power with an increasing majority against him. This state of things reduced the session to a very tame affair; nothing but formal business was attempted, varied by blunders which brought the Liberal administration lower and lower in even the popular estimation. It became a year of negations more than of positive results, and bill after bill, both public and private, was proposed merely to be rejected by more or less crushing majorities. Meanwhile the growth of a Conservative feeling showed itself whenever a seat fell vacant, almost all the elections going in favour of that party. This is somewhat remarkable, as voting by ballot was specially designed to release the timid voter from the unfair influence of the upper classes; but it really seems to have relieved them from the terrorism of the lower rowdies, for the Conservative party has been gaining seats ever since the commencement of secret voting.

The budget brought no novelty except the pleasure of finding a surplus of £5,894,000, half of which was appropriated to the payment of half the Geneva award, and the rest reduced the Income tax a penny in the pound. As it left things much as they were, the great event of the year passed off with scarcely any attention.

No sooner had the House closed than the Cabinet was entirely remodelled. Mr. LOWE was removed from the Exchequer, and not wishing for another failure in that department, Mr. GLADSTONE undertook the Chancellor of the Exchequer's duties himself together with those of the Premiership. To lighten his work Mr. DODSON was made Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and Mr. ARTHUR PEEL took the Parliamentary Secretaryship. As Mr. LOWE would be a disagreeable member out of work, he was removed to the Home Office; and Mr. BRUCE, as the reward of his incapacity, was raised to the peerage as Lord ABERDARE, and was moved from the Home Office to the Presidentship of the Council, from which office Lord RIPON retired through urgent private affairs. Mr. CHILDERS also retired; but, on the other hand, subordinate places were found for Lord F. CAVENDISH and Mr. GREVILLE. Mr. W. P. ADAM was made Chief Commissioner of Works, the office in which Mr. AYRTON had so long made himself obnoxious; and, with a touch of satire, the latter personage was created Judge Advocate General, an office recently abolished as a sinecure. Mr. AYRTON will now have no duties to perform, and only one clerk to be disagreeable to. Mr. BRIGHT again entered the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the only duties connected with which are occasional presentations to forty church livings, a very inappropriate duty for a Quaker to perform. The changes leave the Cabinet more Gladstonian than ever, and it is believed that the Premier hopes to re-establish himself in the favour of the country by some masterly strokes of financial policy.

The abolition of the slave trade on the east coast of Africa is one of the events of this year which it may be hoped will tend towards good. Sir BARTLE FRERE started from England on his philanthropic mission at the end of last year, and had his first interview with the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR on January 14. Slavery was, however, too good a source of revenue for the SULTAN to care to meddle with it. His Majesty, therefore, declined to sign

any treaty for its suppression, until Admiral CUMMING took the British fleet to Zanzibar in May. The demonstration was enough. The treaty was then signed; but whether it will be honestly carried out remains to be seen. In connection with the suppression of slavery on the African coast, arose the extraordinary case that was the immediate cause of the downfall of Mr. LOWE as Chancellor of the Exchequer. It caused the greatest surprize because occurring under an economical Government. Two companies tendered to perform the postal service on the east coast of Africa, the Union Company for £15,000 a year, and the British India Company for £16,315. Afterwards fresh negotiations were entered into with the object of joining the service on the western coast in the same contract. Ultimately this idea was dropped; but in the interim the Union Steamship Company had commenced the work. Forgetful of the former offers Mr. LOWE concluded a contract, on May 8, with this Company to carry on the eastern service alone for £26,000 a year for six years. Parliament, however, got scent of the transaction, refused to ratify the contract, and the price was finally reduced to £20,000 a year. The colonial contributories to this sum, however, do not feel disposed to let the matter rest here, so that further complications are expected.

The Geneva award was paid at Washington on September 9. So ends that discreditable transaction.

War has broken out between England and his Majesty of ASHANTEE, on what grounds will not be accurately known for some time to come. It is certain to prove a much more serious affair than that of Abyssinia, for the Ashantees are a warlike and disciplined race, who have learned to despise us from former successes. In 1824 they were completely victorious, and annihilated the force we sent against them. In 1826 we gained a barren victory, being without the means of following the retreating enemy. We shall now have to fight every step we advance against an active and sturdy foe, who sets no value on life so long as his purpose is gained. The two or three boat surprizes at the beginning of the present enterprize have lowered the English in the eyes of the savages, and now the whole coast is against us. Soon after Sir GARNET WOLSELEY arrived on the Gold Coast the successful attacks he led against several villages occupied by large bodies of Ashantees dispelled all gloomy forebodings, and give promise of a speedy termination of the war.

SOCIAL.

The social topic first in interest is the forthcoming marriage of the Duke of EDINBURGH with the Grand Duchess MARIE ALEXANDROVNA of Russia. The marriage, which is one purely of affection, it is believed, will take place in January, and a vote had to be taken before the rising of Parliament. The annuity proposed and voted is an addition of £10,000 to the £15,000 a year granted when the Duke came of age, making a fitting income of £25,000 a year. Should the Grand Duchess survive him, £6,000 a year is provided for the support of her royal dignity during widowhood. It is pleasant to enter on such friendly relations with a power we have almost habitually distrusted; and although, from our Parliamentary institutions, the alliance is entirely destitute of political significance, yet it cannot fail to have its effect in removing jealousies between the two countries.

On April 19 the SHAH of PERSIA started from Teheran on a tour he had long projected, the object of which was to gain personal knowledge of European states. Beginning with Russia he reached Moscow on May 19 with about 40 attendants, and was received with much courtesy. Reviews and entertainments were provided on a grand scale, and everything done to gratify him.

At the beginning of June the SHAH entered Prussia, and a spirit of emulation seemed to seize on the nations; for the further he advanced westwards the more demonstrative became his receptions, and only reached their culminating point in the British Isles. On the celebrated 18th of June the SHAH left Brussels, and crossed over to England, where he was met with an unusually cordial reception. The royal Princes conducted him from the coast to Buckingham Palace, where he became the guest of the Queen. The ten days spent in England were a round of entertainments. He saw a review, visited Woolwich, the House of Commons, a grand ball at Guildhall, the Italian Opera, where he was delighted with the twinkling feet of the coryphées. He also paid two visits to the Crystal Palace, a place which specially delighted him. Business was, in some little way, combined with pleasure, by taking him to the great manufacturing centres of England, and to Liverpool, where he saw the vastness of our commercial enterprises; and a review of iron-clads off Spithead was significant, especially when followed by a visit to the Bank of England, where he was shown such wealth—"as ne'er did he even in thought behold"—before that happy day. After undergoing numerous other festivities, he left England for France on July 5, where he was again feasted and made much of. In similar manner he passed through Italy, Austria, and Turkey, every sovereign giving him a hearty welcome, and finally arrived safely at Euzelli, a seaport on the Caspian Sea, on September 7, and started for Teheran on the 9th of that month. What was the cause of his extraordinarily good reception it is difficult to imagine; but it is clear that he has now an opportunity of taking fortune at the flood, which it is to be hoped he will utilize.

On April 23 began, in the Court of Queen's Bench, the stupendous trial of the claimant of the Tichborne estates, for perjury and forgery. It is not necessary that we should enter into any particulars of this world-renowned case. He is charged as THOMAS CASIRO *alias* ARTHUR ORTON, but it seems a great puzzle to know who he is; indeed his counsel appears to argue that the claimant hardly knows who he is himself. After an opening address of six days' duration, upwards of 200 witnesses were called to prove that he was unquestionably ARTHUR ORTON. At the end of 56 days the prosecution came to an end, and on July 22 the counsel for the claimant commenced his address, which stretched over 21 days. The line of defence adopted by Dr. KENEALY was novel and ingenious. The claimant had sworn to so many contradictory things, and had shown such an utter disregard of truth, that his counsel argued that the life he had led must have undermined his mental vigour and character. The jury were not asked to acquit him on the ground of insanity, but to dismiss many of his avouchments as foolery. His statements were so absurd that it was impossible to accept them as true, or as coming from an impostor, as an impostor would not say and do such silly things. The case dragged its slow length along until Oct. 14, when JEAN LUIE, steward of the now famous "Osprey," was examined. Chance led LUIE to England three months before, and he then heard of the trial for the first time. He gave an agreeable turn to the fortunes of the claimant by the light he threw on obscure circumstances, and by his unhesitating identification of the claimant as the Mr. ROGER he picked up from the "Bella." So material was this witness's evidence that the case was shortly after adjourned to allow the prosecution time to meet it.

Mr. PLIMSOIL, the member for Derby, published a book wherein he called attention to the reckless manner in which ricketty tubs are sent to sea, overloaded and thoroughly unseaworthy, resulting in the wreck and foundering of

numerous ships, and the loss of thousands of valuable lives. This he followed up by moving in the House of Commons on March 4 for the issue of a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of the merchant navy; and he showed so strong a case that his motion was at once agreed to, and the whole affair is creating a great stir. Mr. PLIMSOLL's course is not altogether a smooth one, for he is threatened with actions at law on all sides by the ship-owning interest; one action actually was tried on June 14, and resulted in a qualified victory for Mr. PLIMSOLL. In October the Royal Commission issued a preliminary report in which they admitted that the statements of Mr. PLIMSOLL were in the main proved; and that the establishment of registry societies and salvage associations proved that there existed "a well-founded conviction that many ships were unseaworthy." The astounding revelations brought out in this inquiry are causing general consternation.

During the latter half of last, and the beginning of this year, an astonishing swindle combining fraud and forgery was successfully practised against the Bank of England, by a party of four Americans, who, finding that it was not the custom in England to get the acceptors to initial bills offered for discount, conceived a scheme by which they ultimately succeeded in possessing themselves of £102,217 of the Bank's money, and would have got clear off, but for an oversight on their own part. Happily this oversight led to their detection, a great part of the money was recovered, and the four operators, on August 26, were sentenced to penal servitude for life.

RELIGIOUS.

The low church party made a grand move this year by presenting a memorial to the two Archbishops, signed by 60,000 people. The memorialists demanded that Ritualism should be put down with a strong hand; and the Archbishops felt it necessary to take some action on so marked an expression of opinion. They promised that illegal ceremonies and practices should be suppressed, superstitious ornaments should be banished from churches, and that candidates who teach doctrines subversive of the principles of the Reformation shall be excluded from Holy Orders. They coupled these announcements, however, with the assertion that their power in these matters is very small, and that the body against whom action would be directed are the most zealous members of the establishment, and that now the establishment is being vigorously attacked from the outside it is of some importance that there should be a zealous party within it. Thus both parties are much about where they were; but we learn from the circumstance that the Evangelical party is organizing itself earnestly.

As one item of religious news we must mention that Father IGNATIUS has sought to spread monasticism in England by inducing young people to join his institution at Llanethony Abbey, Abergavenny. A merchant in the city, however, determined not to lose his son easily, and so invoked the aid of the Court of Chancery. The reverend father disregarding the direction of the Court was brought up by the sergeant-at-arms, and after a severe reprimand was ordered to desist from any attempt by word or letter to induce the youth to re-enter his establishment; and was also informed that if he transgressed that order he would be sent to prison.

On Sept. 2, 500 English Roman Catholics started from London on what was called a pilgrimage to the shrine of Marguerite Marie Alacoque, at Paray-le-Monial, in France. The pilgrimage had nothing in common with those of antiquity, and differed from an ordinary pleasure trip solely in the number of ecclesiastics that joined in the party. The affair passed off without worse

misshap than being obliged to go without dinner at Dieppe, and having to sleep in the streets at De Moulins from insufficient accommodation. A silk banner that cost £95 was left at the shrine, to prove that there are yet a few Englishmen left capable of such an enterprize.

In consequence of the day of prayer for the extension of Missionary enterprise in India, that subject engaged much attention at the beginning of the year. It was pleasant to hear so high an authority as Lord LAWRENCE raise his voice in favour of Missionary effort. The good effected was, in his opinion, not to be measured merely by the number of converts made, but by the still larger number who, through the preaching of the Gospel, had lost all belief in Hindooism and Muhammadism, and whose conduct is influenced by higher motives, but who fear to make an open profession lest they should be looked upon as outcasts and lepers by their own people. Mission work did not commence in earnest in India until 1813, and the number of converts now reaches 300,000. This is far from unsatisfactory when we set against it the fact that the Muhammadan rule, after eight centuries of proselytizing labour and persecution, left the Hindoos as strongly wedded as ever to their old religious belief and rites.

On the continent of Europe great religious events are transpiring. The Germans are resolved to break up the Jesuitical party in their country which endeavours to subordinate the State to the Church. So vigorous has been the policy recently pursued, that the Pope has addressed a letter to the Emperor (the day for fulminating fierce bulls is departed) urging milder courses; to which the Emperor replied that he is determined to bring all his subjects under the civil law of the land. There can be little doubt that the Papacy is on its last legs. After doing much good and much harm, and after flourishing for hundreds of years as the most powerful confederation ever formed upon the earth, it is now slowly sinking to oblivion in a halo of twaddle.

INDIAN SUMMARY.

THE course of events has run smoothly this year in India. No great disturbance has ruffled the surface of general tranquillity; "politics" have been confined to the ordinary interchange of minutes, and social topics have been barren of exciting themes of debate. The last circumstance is doubtless, in part, owing to the increasing confidence felt in the administration of LORD NORTHBROOK. Under him India is returned to the old system of personal government so successful in JOHN COMPANY's days, and the people, as a consequence, enjoy rest. Notwithstanding this perfect calm in India itself, this country has, in 1873, engaged in an unusual way the attention of the whole world, as the Russian expedition to Khiva threatened at one time to lead to serious differences between England and the Czar, and the visit of the SHAH OF PERSIA to all the capitals of Europe, placed before the eyes of Westerns one of the most important personages comprised in the "neutral zone" policy.

JOHN STUART MILL, whose name will be ever honoured in India, lays it down as an axiom that "stability is the first principle of government;" and the tranquillity India has enjoyed has pleasingly illustrated this dictum in the thriving prosperity which has blessed the country. Trade has increased, education has extended, and for the first time the revenue has shown some amount of elasticity. Towards the end of the year a falling off in trade cast a gloom over some places; and an insufficient rain-fall now threatens Bengal with one of those terrible famines that recur with dispiriting frequency. The Government, however, has bestirred itself to meet the impending difficulty,

and preparations are being actively made for the carrying out of useful public works, which will afford employment and secure food to the distressed agricultural population; and thus, let us hope, disarm the calamity of its worst horrors.

POLITICAL.

The greatest political event connected with Indian History, in 1873, is certainly the Russian campaign in Khiva. Disagreeable as it is to have Russian troops advancing nearer and nearer to our northern frontier, there is but little doubt that it is in the main due to ethnical and geographical causes, and but little referrible to designs on India. Whatever dangers really threaten the British empire here will be found to arise among ourselves, and therefore our best security lies in internal progress and contentment. If the justice and honesty of English policy hold the sympathies of the native masses, we need not fear the machinations of foreigners or the factious spirits who thrive by general ruin. The resistance which the Russians met with in their attack on Khiva was very paltry; but the natural difficulties they had to overcome were formidable in the extreme. Between the Emba and Attrek rivers there is a waste expanse, 1,000 miles long and 500 miles broad, totally devoid of water and vegetable life, which had to be traversed by the invading army during the short yet scorching summer season. Some fair idea of the character of the country may be deduced from the fact that one division of the Russian army, under the gallant Colonel MARKSOFF, was entirely defeated by the climate alone. After penetrating the country for some distance this column was compelled to retreat, sun-stroke thinning the ranks and disease so prostrating the troops, that, no longer able to carry even their arms, they threw them away in their retreat, and reached the Caspian a mere wreck. It was in April that the expedition started in five detachments, General KAUFMANN being in supreme command. These detachments gradually merged into two bodies, one of which, entering from the north-west and advancing up the Amou, reached Khitai by the beginning of June, having twice put to flight considerable bodies of the Khivese; the other, under General KAUFMANN himself, starting from Tashkand marched up the Attrek valley. This division encountered the Khivese only once, and then a few grenades and rockets were sufficient to put them to flight. Notwithstanding the difficulty of the roads and the oppressive character of the climate, the expedition was completely successful, the Khan of Khiva having to submit to an unconditional surrender on June 10, after himself proposing terms no less than twelve times during the progress of the Russian march. The Czar has imposed a fine of £300,000 on the Khan, and retains possession of Kungrad and Shurakan, the first of which commands the mouths, and the second the upper waters of the Oxus. The fine seems moderate, but as it is more than the Khan can pay, it will have the effect of keeping him continually subservient to Russia.

Intimately associated with the Khiva difficulty is the state of Persia, a country which commands the entrance to our weakest point in the north-west. The condition of this country is truly deplorable; even the large centres of trade, such as Bushire, are almost anarchical; caravans are frequently attacked, and robbery and murder are ordinary occurrences. The recent failure of crops, and a plague of locusts, which passed over both Arabia and Persia, have not mended matters. Yet Persia enjoys many natural advantages, and contains within itself all the essentials of as great an empire as history tells us it once was. We fear that religious intolerance is at the bottom of the evil, and that

the same mistaken zeal which has already driven the wealth and intelligence of Persia to take up their abode in Bombay, is now treading out the last sparks of commercial activity in Iran. The Zoroastrian population in Persia numbered 30,000 families only 100 years ago; now there are scarcely 6,000. The dwindling away of this enterprising race is a certain indication of misrule.

At the beginning of the year we were startled by the report of a secret treaty between Russia and Persia, by which the latter ceded to the former the valley of the Attrek. Had this proved true it would have been much more disastrous to India than many expeditions to Khiva; and the possibility of such an event counsels our rulers to secure the northern passes by every practicable means. But though the Attrek valley was not ceded to Russia, before June arrived it was discovered that the SHAH had ceded the whole of Persia to BARON DE REUTER, retaining to himself little more than the nominal sovereignty. The "concession," as it was termed, handed over to BARON DE REUTER and to those claiming under him, for a period of 70 years, the power to make railways when and where he pleases in Persia, to work all government mines (except those of gold, silver, and precious stones), paying 15 per cent. to the State. He may, furthermore, require the owners of private mines to hand them over to him, unless they have worked those mines within five years. If he discovers a mine he is to pay nothing for it but the price of the surface. Forests and canals are handed over to him on similar terms. The government of Persia guarantees him £6,000,000 sterling to help him in his various enterprises, and for 25 years he is to receive all the customs dues of the kingdom, giving the SHAH a progressive bonus on the present revenue. No one else is to be allowed to execute any works for the material improvement of the country, or to set up any bank or credit establishment, until BARON DE REUTER has had an opportunity of considering whether he would like to oust the proprietor and take up the scheme himself; and, finally, the SHAH undertakes to provide the necessary labour at current prices. Who can disbelieve in the marvels of the Arabian Nights after this? Instead of SINBAD starting from Bagdad upon wonderful commercial enterprises, a Kâfir is coming into the neighbourhood of the old voyager to administer the affairs of the whole Kingdom of Persia. As, however, the whole revenue of that country is under £2,000,000, and the entire external trade is only £4,000,000, there seems very little in the way of funds to support extensive "amelioration."

Afghanistan is, however, the country in which we seem to be now most directly interested, both because it is actually coterminous with India on the one side and Russia on the other; and because we are to an extent pledged to maintain its independence. It should not be forgotten, however, that the AMIR sits on an uncertain throne. His persistence in preferring a favourite to the older successor to his title, though the preference may be a wise one, paves the way for internal commotions; and even now SHIR ALI finds plenty of occupation for his troops in suppressing disturbances among his turbulent subjects. His greatest trouble this year has been to exact his revenue from reluctant chiefs. Some have to be overawed into paying, others have to be cajoled. The AMIR gets over each difficulty as it arises; but no doubt fully realizes SHAKESPEARE'S famous line, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." A rebellion against the AMIR'S authority was quelled at Badukshan on July 10, when the rebels, some 15,000 strong, marched against Fyzabad. A pitched battle ensued, in which 1,500 of their number were killed and 1,000 taken prisoners. Governing is hard work when battles of such magnitude are necessary to secure the obedience of the subject. But rays of comfort occasionally cheer the AMIR, and one of these brightened him in September, when

Lord NORTHBROOK supported the policy lately pursued towards Afghanistan, by presenting him with 20,000 rifles and £100,000. This subsidy, it is hoped, will enable SHIR ALI to consolidate his power and to fulfil his engagements.

Though we cannot yet see what will be the result of the embassy to Yarkand, it is too important an event to remain unnoticed. The party are now well on their way; and Yakoo Khan, the Atalik Ghazee's envoy to Constantinople, accompanies them to his sovereign. We seem to be pursuing a policy in this direction similar to that which inspires our relations with Afghanistan.

Having now reviewed the chief political occurrences exterior to India, we will glance at those which took place within the peninsula itself. First among these are the evolutions at the Camp of Exercise with which the year opened. The obvious purport of these manœuvres was to give the troops some practice in resisting an invasion at our most vulnerable point. All former invading armies have entered Hindustan near Attock, for the best of all reasons—it is the only point that is passable by large bodies of troops. General MACDONNELL was placed in command of Attock, and was supposed to represent an advancing enemy; and General TOMBS was chief of the British opposing force. After some preliminary movements a sham fight came off at Lawrencepoore on January 3, at which a staff of signalmen were for the first time brought on the field. On January 15 the grand manœuvres commenced. The two generals were left to their own discretion to move their troops as they thought prudent. By a series of well-concealed movements General TOMBS succeeded in deceiving his antagonist, and at last threatened Attock with a strong force, having detained General MACDONNELL's main body some distance to the south of that town.

Another notable event that may fairly be classed as political, is the capture, trial, and condemnation of NIAZ MUHAMMAD KHAN, the leader of the rebel army at Budaon in the days of the Mutiny. Except the NANA SAHIB himself no man steeped his hands deeper in the blood of those who were loyal to the British *rāj*. The crime to be for ever specially remembered in connection with his execrable name is that of blowing from a gun the unfortunate thanadār MITTMOO LAT, because he had shown some kindness to Captain GOVAN, while the latter was in concealment. By an extraordinary blunder the murderer was charged under a Regulation that did not apply to the case, and so escaped the death he so justly merited. The capital sentence was reversed on appeal, and was changed to one of imprisonment.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is fertile in new devices. As an improvement in the administration of justice, he now is engaged in establishing a class of honorary magistrates, who are to form a sort of superior panchayets, in which *all* classes are represented. Forty-five appointments of 3rd class honorary magistrates have been made on this principle in Jessore; 18 of those selected being well-to-do ryots.

This year also witnesses the erection of Assam into a Chief Commissioner-ship. The new province comprehends the Assam districts, Goalpara, Garrow, Jyntea, Sylhet, and Cachar.

The unsatisfactory manner in which affairs were administered in the Baroda State has for some time past attracted public attention. In October Government took action, by appointing a Commission to enquire into the efficiency of the Contingent, and to investigate other matters of importance affecting the relations between that State and the British Government. The Commission has assembled with Colonel Meade as its President, and has been actively carrying on its investigations with considerable interest. The Report is

looked for, which, probably, will before long be prepared by the Commission, and in due course, made known to the public.

The only other matter to be recorded under this head is, the Camp of Exercise at Roorkee, and that active preparations are being made for those which are to be held at Poona and Bangalore.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras did not this year return at once to Madras, on leaving the Hills; but spent a short time in visiting some of the more important and interesting stations in the Presidency. His first halt was at Bangalore, whence he paid a flying visit to the Stud establishment at Oosoor. On leaving Bangalore he proceeded to Trichinopoly, where he received an enthusiastic welcome from the native community. He then proceeded to Tanjore, thence to Negapatam and Nagore, and finally reached Madras, November 27th.

Passing from the Governor of Madras to the Governor General of India, we have to notice the imposing events which marked his recent visit to Agra.

On the Viceroy's arrival, he was met by numerous Chiefs, Civil and Military Officers who accompanied His Excellency on elephants to the Viceroyal Camp. Visits of State commenced almost immediately, and were followed by levees, balls, and military displays; so that, for a week or more, Agra was the scene of a succession of brilliant events.

FINANCIAL.

Although properly speaking there was no budget this year, yet the statement published in the Gazette at the end of March, and which this year had to do duty for a budget, was very satisfactory and consolatory in character. It is always pleasant to know that your rulers have money enough, that trade is increasing, resources developing, a surplus in hand, and no income-tax to be imposed. The actual surplus for 1871-72 was £3,124,178; and a surplus of £1,354,000 is expected in 1872-73. This superabundance will raise the receipts in excess between 1869-70 and 1872-73 to six millions, which will counterbalance deficits to the extent of $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions sustained in the three previous years, 1867 to 1869. As the receipts from income-tax alone in this period amounted to no less than £4,453,232, the payers will have the gratification of knowing that they saved the credit of India, and paid nearly the whole deficiency themselves. The cash balances in the Indian treasure chest have reached the enormous sum of £19,300,000, out of which it is intended to spend nearly four millions on public works extraordinary, which otherwise would be executed by loan. Here, we may remark, that borrowing is become so systematic that it is deemed necessary specially to announce that this year there will be no borrowing. The interest on the public debt of India has been reduced by about £200,000; credit is improved; and India stock commands a premium of 2 per cent. Pleasant as all this is, Sir RICHARD TEMPLE had to wring his hands over the obduracy of eastern things. "The obstacles to the imposing of additional taxation . . . have proved practically great." He finds that India is not prepared to rush suddenly into magnificent schemes of improvement. "The import trade of the country, as respects European piece-goods, has hardly developed of late." Indians obstinately will not buy more cotton than they require, even if by so doing they might win the favour of their Manchester friends. The Indian grown cotton "is less and less able to compete with the reviving power of the Southern States of America," "the extension of canal irrigation in Northern India is tardy and uncertain;" and "the earnings of the completed series of guaranteed railways are much below our anticipations." These "sources of disappointment"

singly and collectively proclaim, in unmistakeable language, the rashness of those who seek to develop India by a vast expenditure of borrowed money, and by the hasty prosecution of huge schemes of "amelioration," before the germ of commercial activity has had time to hatch. For many years to come time in India will be of less importance than cheapness and safety. Canals which fertilize deserts and carry produce at a cheap rate leisurely to an assured market, will gradually build up a commercial feeling, and ultimately increased production and unlimited demand will give time its real value and cause the spontaneous production of railways and such like means of rapid locomotion. At the present moment railways, except for military and political purposes, are simple absurdities,—elaborate and expensive contrivances to convey with the greatest speed what it is hoped will be produced when the advantages of transit are duly appreciated.

It is gratifying, however, to know that the export trade of India is increasing rapidly. "Jute, fibre, rice, oilseeds . . . tea and coffee are fast acquiring a prominent position in the markets of the world." The Suez Canal, also, is beginning to tell beneficially upon the trade centres of India; and the paper currency of the Government has had a circulation of more than 13 millions sterling. Altogether the prospects of India are decidedly encouraging; for although not deliriously whirling on in a course of wildly lucrative speculation, it is yet calmly and steadily advancing in an humbler but safer march of improvement.

We must not fail to mention that this year there was an unprecedentedly long debate on the Indian Budget in the English House of Commons. The debate extended over three days, and many whose names are well known in India took part in it. It was encouraging to remark the care with which the Under Secretary's statement was prepared, showing that he expected and respected the criticism that awaited it. A permanent interest in Indian affairs seems to have been awakened in England by the exertions of Mr. FAWCETT, which must exert the most beneficial effect upon the administration of this vast country.

On March 21 the Governor General issued an important resolution on Local Taxation. Having considered the reports of the subordinate governments on this important subject, the Viceroy considered that the decentralization policy had been successful in its general working, by giving the local administrations a direct interest in economy. The right of imposing local taxes in addition to those derived from the ordinary land revenue is distinctly asserted, and is to be maintained in all cases whether the tenure be temporary or permanent.

Numerous other financial matters press upon our space for notice connected with the Army, Native officers, Native officials, Native witnesses proceeding to England for examination before the Finance Committee (of whom 70 will be sent to Europe); the Zanzibar treaty, and contract for mail service, &c., but we must pass over all these with the general remark that the finances of the country have this year been subjected to more careful scrutiny than usual with the determination to bring expenditure within revenue—"a consummation devoutly to be wished." Let us hope that we may never again have to bear such a loss as that thrown upon the revenue this year, by the decision of the Privy Council on the Dyce Sombre case. For the arms improperly seized 40 years ago, worth really about Rs. 80,000, we have now to pay Rs. 16,33,180, being the full nominal value of Rs. 3,00,000 at 12 per cent. interest for 37 years.

The Revenue of the Madras Presidency in the last official year was

£7,371,893, or nearly a quarter of a million sterling more than in 1871-72. The increase was derived from land which yielded Rs. 46,884,484, or 63 per cent. of the total revenue.

SOCIAL.

Certainly the most alarming social question that has been discussed this year is the fearful loss of life caused by the ravages of wild beasts. The Duke of Argyll in May last stated that, according to the last return, 1871, between 13,000 and 20,000 human beings were, in that year, destroyed by man-eating tigers. If a war were raging involving the annual sacrifice of 10,000 lives humanity would be appalled; yet there are greater numbers year after year struck down by savage and useless brutes, whose haunts are well known, for they are the terror of the districts they ravage. The loss of 20,000 taxpayers annually by sudden death is unwise economically; but this is only a fraction of the damage, for the loss of live stock is far more numerous. In Madras it has been ascertained that 60 head of cattle are killed for every human being, and there is, therefore, reason to believe that not less than one million farming animals are destroyed every year, representing a loss to the community of from 25 to 50 lakhs of rupees. Every year we have to deplore the loss of some young and promising officer, such as that of Mr. GAR at Sanigram, or of Lieutenant GILLS at Secunderabad, both reckoned among this year's casualties. The Government of Madras lately appointed Captain Caulfield and Mr. Hadfield to wage war against these enemies. These gentlemen are said to have already relieved the Coimbatore District of upwards of twenty tigers and a dozen cheetahs (panthers) with the co-operation of the District Magistrate.

Even more deadly than tigers are venomous snakes, recent returns showing that 25,664 people lost their lives in one year by these pests. In Madras nearly 2,000 people are annually killed by snakes, a shocking and alarming waste when added to other causes of death. In 1862 a small reward of four annas at Bancoorah led to the destruction of 18,423 venomous snakes in five months. It was amusing to notice how speedily the religious scruples of the natives about killing cobras vanished before the presence of a four-anna reward.

The increase of life naturally suggests itself in connection with the losses above spoken of; and it is gratifying to ascertain by the Census of 1872, that the Viceroy presides over the destinies of no less than 241,000,000 people, of whom 186,500,000 are directly under British rule,—many millions more than was anticipated. The result of the Census in Bengal, at the beginning of this year, was also an agreeable surprise. The total population was 66,856,859, giving an average of 209 inhabitants to the square mile. As the people in England number 265 to the square miles, it follows that population in Bengal must be almost as dense as in that closely packed country. In Bengal females exceed males by nearly two millions, and the number of children slightly exceeds that of females, there being about 23,000,000 each of females and children, and 21,000,000 males. Another noticeable feature is the increasing number of the non-agricultural class, of which there are about 8,000,000 out of the 21 million males. This betokens a great growth of manufacturing industry.

Increased industry, however, seems to give occasion for increased exactions, as has been made evident by the tenant uprising at Pubna in July. Numerous illegal exactions on the part of the Zamindárs are known to have taken place in the immediate neighbourhood of the capital. The tenants at

length determined to resist, rightly apprehending that the feeling of the Government would be with them. Unfortunately the peasantry exceeded the law in some respects, so that 242 of them had to appear before the magistrates for riotous proceedings. When one party is determined to exact, and the other to resist illegal cesses, the nice line that separates legal from illegal is easily overpassed. The proclamation issued in August settling in unmistakable language the amount of cess legally demandable, has strengthened the hands of the ryots and tranquillized the disturbed districts. Both parties seemed at first determined to "have the law" of each other; and the vast bundles of complaints filed on both sides would have been amusing if the issues at stake had not been so serious. Happily a spirit of compromise is now appearing, and some scores of villages have come to terms with their landlords.

In connection with Bengal we must not omit to mention the recent decision of the members of the Bengal Civil Fund not to admit natives to its benefits in future. This, we fear, will not improve the relations between the two races. A vote was taken on the question, 46 votes in favour and 196 against the admission of natives. The decision was arrived at solely on statistical grounds; because of polygamy, Koolinism, infant marriages, prohibition of remarriage of widows, the different kinds of divorce, &c., &c. Such family practices being so different from those of Europeans, it was felt that without restrictions distasteful to native feeling, the English members would be at a great disadvantage. This is not the only question that has caused animated stir in that Fund, for the elder and junior members are at issue as to the disposal of the surplus, now amounting to Rs. 15,00,000.

On April 4 the Towers of Silence on Malabar Hill, Bombay, was the scene of a rather serious *émeute*. It seems that the Parsees place their dead in the neighbourhood of the Towers on a piece of land which they believe to be their own. A Hindoo and a Mahomedan, however, claimed it as their property, and proceeded to build upon it. This outraged the feelings of the Parsees, who congregated in some numbers, pulled down and burnt what had been erected, and retreated into the Towers of Silence on the approach of the police. The arm of the law disregarding etiquette and superstition, broke open the door and captured 136 of the rioters. Proceedings were ultimately taken against 50 of this number in July and caused the greatest excitement at Bombay. The celebrated Mr. ANSTEN was secured to defend them, and he succeeded in procuring the acquittal of all the prisoners, to the great delight of the native community. General rejoicings followed, and Parsee and Hindoo stockbrokers closed business, in honour of the occasion.

A few days after the termination of this case, the eminent counsel, Mr. CHRISOLM ANSTEN, breathed his last. He was a man of restless activity, fearlessness, and independence: his learning was great, and his elocutionary power remarkable. He will be long remembered for his celebrated defence in the Wahabee case before Mr. JUSTICE NORMAN in the Calcutta High Court, and for the part he took in the recent Soreery case. He died of exhaustion at Bombay, August 13, aged 57 years; and was followed to the grave by crowds of sorrowing natives, among them many who had signed the monster petition against him in 1865, praying the Government to remove him from the Bench of the High Court, (to which dignity he had been temporarily raised,) because of the severity of his judgments. Strange to say, Mr. ANSTEN had no relation at Bombay to take care of his property after his decease; a butler and the police took charge of what he left, including a valuable library, until the next of kin applied for letters of administration. The inhabitants of Bombay intend to raise a monument to his memory.

The event which has made the most profound impression in Madras is the unfortunate condition of the Presidency Bank. Wishing to develop business the directors established branches in various districts; two of these branches, one at Alleppy and the other at Negapatam, are now found to have been discounting bills for unsubstantial people, and though the business was large the profits were nil. The result is that although 8 per cent. profit had been earned on the general concern, only $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. could be paid to the shareholders. This announcement caused one of the most memorable bank meetings ever held in Madras. On August 14, the shareholders met to receive the report, and it was subjected to a sharp but business-like discussion. The affairs of the Bank are generally sound, but $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees have been lost, and the shareholders naturally wished to stop such a waste of their property. It is satisfactory to learn that the state of all the branches will now be properly examined by two officers; one appointed by the Government, the other by the directors. So many interests are bound up in the Presidency Bank that every means should be taken to re-establish confidence in its stability.

Passing to more domestic events we notice the project of the Hon. H. S. CUNNINGHAM to found a Cosmopolitan Club in this city. This will be the means of bringing the two races in India into friendly relations, and aiding the natives by the force of social ties to attain a British standard in what concerns the social and domestic virtues. The first general meeting of the Members of the Club was held at the Club House, Nungunbaukum, in the last week of October, the Hon'ble Justice HOLLOWAY in the chair. A set of rules for the Club were proposed and adopted. The Hon'ble Chairman made one of his telling speeches, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman, to Mr. CUNNINGHAM as Vice-President of the General Committee, and to Mr. STURROCK the indefatigable Honorary Secretary closed the proceedings. About one hundred European and Native gentlemen were present.

The deplorable state of the books deposited in the Madras Library of Oriental Manuscripts has caused wide-spread grief. Large numbers of precious MSS. have disappeared, and those that remain are all more or less damaged, "to such an extent as to be all but destroyed," to use the words of Dr. OFFERT.

We can only devote a few words to record the important resolution of the Government of India on Muhammadan education. To remove the disadvantages under which the believers in the Prophet suppose themselves to labour, it is resolved to establish in some districts schools for their special benefit, and various professorships of Arabic and Persian are to be founded. The East India Association claims a word on account of the extraordinary progress it has made during the year. It promises to become a kind of out-door parliament for India. Besides ordinary sources of revenue the Association has this year received as much as Rs. 1,50,000 in special donations from native princes, and it now includes on its council all the famous names which have won honour in India. The cremation of the body of the late Raja of Joudhpore, in February, became an event from the money that was spent upon it. What with scrambles among the people, feeding Brahmans, &c., between three and four lakhs of rupees were thrown away in indiscriminate extravagance, a waste of resources that all practical people will deeply lament.

The result of the 1871 census in Ceylon is now known. The island contains 2,500,000 of people; 1,520,575 are Buddhists, 464,414 are Sivites, 170,542 are Muhammadans, and the rest are Christians. There are, however, 862 Devil Dancers.

The Sanitary Commissioner reports that the year 1872 was a remarkable one in Southern India for the almost complete immunity of the population

from cholera. In the European army only three cases occurred, one at Kamptee, one at Secunderabad, and one at Vizagapatam. Two out of the three cases were fatal. Such a complete immunity from cholera in the army has not been known since 1848, when exactly the same number of cases occurred. In the same report, however, it is stated that the mortality from fever was unusually heavy.

The appointment, in September, of Miss Pogson as Assistant Astronomer at the Government Observatory, is an event to be recorded, as Miss Pogson is the first lady who has entered the service of the State in this Presidency, except in the Educational and Telegraph Departments. Her eminent scientific attainments are well known, and we are glad that her services have been secured.

We have to record the departure from Madras of Dr. HUNTER. His long and useful career of over 30 years' duration, and his self-denying adhesion to the Madras School of Art, made him a remarkable man, and his loss will be felt.

MY BODY AND MY SOUL.

THE PRAYER OF A DYING SUFFRER.

Compiled and adapted partly from "Good Words," and partly from the pens of several writers.

I come to Thee blest Jesus,
I who have little faith!
I clasp thy hand to hold me,
Through all the pains of death.

When heart and flesh are failing
Oh Saviour fail me not;
No evil thing can hurt me,
If not by Thee forgot.

As to repentant Mary,
As to the dying thief,
To me repentant dying,
Speak pardon and relief.

Through the sharp hour of parting,
When doubts and fears increase,
Into the graves dark shadow,
Bid my body go in peace.

MY BODY.

Under a flat turf let my body lie,
Where mid-day sunbeams never come;
Let a silvery brook go whispering by,
Near let the small birds build their
And round about, and overhead, [home;
And everywhere except the west,
Let a thin screen of leaves be spread,
A curtain for this couch of rest.

MY SPIRIT.

Entering the unknown region,
The mysterious spirit land!
Guide Thou my timid footsteps,
Hold Thou my trembling hand.

And oh! let the Heavens opening,
Not dazzling Angels show!
But my departed dear ones,
Whom I so love and know

And do Thou oh my Saviour,
Thine earthly likeness wear;
That as "The man of Sorrows!"
I first may see Thee there.

And at Thy blest feet kneeling,
As oft I've long'd to kneel,
To Thee with grief acquainted,
All my sad case reveal.

If Thou dost say forgiven,
If Thou forbid'st to weep,
If thou thyself dost promise,
Those I now leave to keep.

Then I too with glad Angels,
May mingle in the throng,
And in everlasting happiness,
Unite in rapturous song.

PART I—CALENDAR.

THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1874.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

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EXPLANATION OF CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES AND ERAS.

The *Golden Number* is that which any given year holds in the Lunar Cycle, which is a period of 19 years, at the lapse of which the phases of the moon take place on the same day of the months respectively as at the commencement of the Cycle. Therefore while the sun performs its annual course 19 times, the courses of the moon amount to 235. In the Ancient Calendar this number was inscribed on a tablet set up in the market place of Athens in letters of gold. Hence the term *Golden Number*. It was likewise called the Prime, because it pointed out the first day of the new moon, *primum lune*.

The *Epact* is the number of days of the Lunar Cycle, over and above all the complete courses of the moon for any number of years, hence the number indicates the age of the moon at the beginning of the year.

The *Solar Cycle* is a period of 28 years, which, owing to leap year must necessarily elapse before the days of the month can return respectively to the same days of the week as at the commencement of the Cycle. The first year of the Christian Era was the tenth year of this Cycle.

The *Dominical Letter* is that letter of the alphabet which points out in the Calendar the Sundays throughout the year, thence also called the *Sunday Letter* or *Dies Domini*.

Roman Indiction was a period of 15 years, instituted by Constantine the Great in A.D. 312, for levying certain taxes upon the subjects of his empire. The Popes since the time of Charlemagne have dated their acts by the year of the indiction which was fixed on the 1st of January.

The *Julian Period* embraces 7980 years, and is produced by multiplying into each other the Solar Cycle (28), the Lunar Cycle (19), and the Cycle of the Indiction (15). This period is reckoned from 709 years before the usual date fixed upon for the creation; at a time when the three Cycles are supposed to have commenced together; a circumstance which cannot take place again until A.D. 3267, or the lapse of the entire period.

Our Lord was born in 4713 of the Julian Period. This style was contrived by Joseph Juste Scaliger in A.D. 1583, for chronological purposes, and is assumed as a fixed era in the calculations of all Astronomers and Chronologists. It is of great importance as the standard or general receptacle of all other Epochs, Period and Cycles: "into this, as into a large ocean, all the streams of time discharge themselves, without losing their character; and if historians had recorded the number of each Cycle in each year respectively, there could have been no dispute about the date of any event in past ages."

GREGORIAN CALENDAR OR NEW STYLE.

Up to 1582 the length of the year as computed by Julius Cæsar in B.C. 45 consisted of 365 days and 6 hours, but as the true length of a solar year is only 365 days, 5 hours and nearly 49 minutes, this calculation had produced an error amounting to 10 days. Consequently Pope Gregory XIII.,—hence the Calendar was called Gregorian—undertook in 1582 to rectify that error by making the year to consist of 365 days, ten days between the 4th and 15th October were struck out, and the 15th was reckoned as the 5th October. According to this style the ordinary year is to consist of 365 days, but the year 1584 and every fourth year afterwards termed leap year to contain 366 days and the centuries 1700, 1800, 1900, 2100, and so on for those centuries which are not divisible by 400 are to be reckoned, not as leap years, but as ordinary years of 365 days only.

The New Style has been gradually adopted throughout Europe, except in Russia and Greece where the old style still prevails.

In Great Britain the New Style was adopted in 1752, by that time the error had amounted to 11 days; it was therefore enacted that September 3 of that year should be reckoned as September 14. During the present century, supposing the New Style had not been adopted, the error would be 12 days, and this difference must therefore be allowed in Russian and Greek dates. Thus a Russian bill dated March 2, must be reckoned as dated March 14.

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany...	...	...	...	...	Tuesday	...	January	6
Septuagesima Sunday	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	February	1
Sexagesima Sunday	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	February	8
Marriage of Queen Victoria	...	...	...	...	Tuesday	...	February	10
Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	February	15
Ash Wednesday	...	...	...	...	Wednesday	...	February	18
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	February	22
St. David...	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	March	1
St. Patrick	...	...	...	...	Tuesday	...	March	17
Birth of Princess Louise	...	...	...	...	Wednesday	...	March	18
Annunciation—Lady Day	...	...	...	...	Wednesday	...	March	25
Palm Sunday	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	March	29
Birth of Prince Leopold	...	...	...	...	Tuesday	...	April	7
Good Friday	...	...	...	...	Friday	...	April	3
Easter Sunday	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	April	5
Low Sunday	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	April	12
Birth of Princess Beatrice	...	...	...	...	Tuesday	...	April	14
St. George	...	...	...	...	Thursday	...	April	23
Birth of Princess Alice	...	...	...	...	Saturday	...	April	25
Birth of Prince Arthur	...	...	...	...	Friday	...	May	1
Rogation Sunday	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	May	10
Ascension Day—(Holy Thursday)	...	...	...	...	Thursday	...	May	11
Birth of Queen Victoria	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	May	24
Birth of Princess Helena	...	...	...	...	Monday	...	May	25
Pentecost—(Whit Sunday)—Queen's Birth day	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	May	24
Trinity Sunday	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	May	31
Corpus Christi	...	...	...	...	Thursday	...	June	4
Ascension of Queen Victoria	...	...	...	...	Saturday	...	June	20
Proclamation of Queen Victoria	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	June	21
St. John the Baptist—(Midsummer Day)	...	...	...	...	Wednesday	...	June	24
Coronation of Queen Victoria	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	June	28
Birth of Prince Alfred	...	...	...	...	Thursday	...	August	6
St. Michael—(Michaelmas Day)	...	...	...	...	Tuesday	...	Sept.	29
All Saints' Day	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	Nov.	1
All Souls' Day	...	...	...	...	Monday	...	Nov.	2
Queen's Proclamation assuming the Government of India from the East India Company	...	...	...	...	Tuesday	...	Nov.	3
Birth of Prince of Wales	...	...	...	...	Monday	...	Nov.	9
Birth of Princess Royal	...	...	...	...	Saturday	...	Nov.	21
1st Sunday in Advent	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	Nov.	29
St. Andrew	...	...	...	...	Monday	...	Nov.	30
St. Thomas	...	...	...	...	Monday	...	Dec.	21
Christmas Day	...	...	...	...	Friday	...	Dec.	25

The year 4976 of the Hindu Era of Kaliyugum, commences on March 19, 1874.

The year 1932 of the Hindu Era of Vikramajit, commences in the Madras Provinces on March 19, 1874. And in the Provinces of Guzerat, Deccan and Concan, it commences on November 10, 1874.

The year 1797 of the Hindu Era of Salivahana commences on March 19, 1874.

The year 1050 of the Hindu Era of Collum Aundoo, in the Malabar Provinces, commences on August 15, 1874.

The year 1291 of the Mahomedan Era Hegira, commences on February 19, 1874.

The Fusly year 1284, commences on July 1, 1874.

The year 5635 of the Jewish Era, commences on September 12, 1874.

The year 1281 of the Hindu Bengalee Ballalisanna Era, in the Bengal Provinces, commences on March 19, 1874.

Ramzan (Month of abstinence observed by the Turks), commences on October 12, 1874.

PRINCIPAL HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN FESTIVALS.

Bogee Pundagai	...	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	January	11
Pongal	...	...	...	...	...	Monday	...	January	12
Tai Amavasya	...	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	January	18
Bukreed	...	...	...	...	...	Thursday	...	January	29
Tai Poosum	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday	...	January	31
Mahasiva Rathree	...	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	February	15
Mohurrun	...	...	...	...	...	Thursday	...	February	19
Moloogadi Servai (at Trivatore)	...	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	March	1
Holi Pundagai	...	...	...	...	...	Monday	...	March	2
Telugu New Year's Day	...	...	...	...	...	Thursday	...	March	19
Streerama Navamee	...	...	...	...	...	Thursday	...	March	23
Mylapur Rathotsavam	...	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	March	29
Peerpelwan's Ooroos	...	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	March	29
Mylapur Aruvathiemuvar	...	...	...	...	...	Monday	...	March	30
Pungooni Voothirum	...	...	...	...	...	Wednesday	...	April	1
Tharah Tajee	...	...	...	...	...	Wednesday	...	April	1
Tamil New Year's Day	...	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	April	12
Akahare-Chahar-Shumba	...	...	...	...	...	Wednesday	...	April	15
Weldut-i-Shareef or Barawafat	...	...	...	...	...	Wednesday	...	April	29
Garooda Vootsavum at Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday	...	May	2
Ratha Vootsavum at Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	Wednesday	...	May	6
Yazdahoom or Garveen...	...	...	...	...	...	Thursday	...	May	23
Garoodavootsavum at Conjevaram	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday	...	May	30
Buthoo Shaheed's Ooroos	...	...	...	...	...	Thursday	...	June	25
Auni Amavasya	...	...	...	...	...	Monday	...	July	13
Kader-Walee's Ooroos	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday	...	July	25
Audi Pundagai	...	...	...	...	...	Friday	...	August	14
Vara Latshmece Vrithum	...	...	...	...	...	Friday	...	August	21
Auvani Moolnu	...	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	August	23
Auvani Avittum	...	...	...	...	...	Thursday	...	August	27
Gokoola Astamee	...	...	...	...	...	Wednesday	...	Sept.	2
Stree Jayethoe...	...	...	...	...	...	Thursday	...	Sept.	3
Yee-di-Rujjub	...	...	...	...	...	Wednesday	...	Sept.	9
Samavathoe Voopakarmum	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday	...	Sept.	12
Pilliar Chavathoe	...	...	...	...	...	Monday	...	Sept.	14
Shababarath	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday	...	Sept.	26
Mahalaya Amavasya	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday	...	October	10
Ramzan, or Fasting Month	...	...	...	...	...	Tuesday	...	October	13
Ayuda Pujah	...	...	...	...	...	Monday	...	October	19
Vijaya Dasami or Dasara	...	...	...	...	...	Tuesday	...	October	20
Deepavali	...	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	Nov.	8
Yee-di-Ramzan or Kuthba	...	...	...	...	...	Wednesday	...	Nov.	11
Krithica Deepum	...	...	...	...	...	Monday	...	Nov.	23
Vishnoo Deepum	...	...	...	...	...	Monday	...	Nov.	23
Vycoonta Yacathasee	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday	...	Dec.	19

NEW MOON OR AMAVASIA CEREMONIES OF THE HINDUS
FOR 1874.

Month and Day.	Tamil Month and Day.	Month and Day.	Tamil Month and Day.
January..... 18, Sunday	Tai 7	July 13, Monday	Auni..... 31
February ... 16, Monday	Masi 6	August 11, Tuesday	Audi..... 28
March 17, Tuesday	Punguni... 6	September... 10, Thursday	Auvani 27
April 16, Thursday	Chittri ... 5	October..... 10, Saturday	Perettasi..... 26
May 15, Friday	Vyasi 3	November... 8, Sunday	Arpisi 24
June 13, Saturday	Auni 1	December... 8, Tuesday	Kartica 24

NATIVE PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

The annexed Table shows the several holidays allowed to particular Sects of Hindus in each District in addition to the general holidays of seven days at Christmas, three at Easter, and one on the Queen's Birthday. No class of servants are to have more than ten special holidays throughout the year. All Public Offices throughout the country must be closed on Sundays, and public Officers are prohibited from assuming charge of their offices on that day. Provision for the despatch of emergent business during holidays, must be made by all Heads of Departments.

HOLIDAYS	DISTRICTS																					
	(KANAM.	VIZAGAPA.	GODAVERY.	KRISHNA.	NELLORE.	UDUPPAH.	HELLARY.	KURNOOL.	NORTH	ARCOOT.	TANJORE.	TAMILNADU.	MADRASA.	TIRUNEL.	COIMBA.	TORRE.	SAL. M.	CHANNARA.	MALABAR.	MADHAK.		
Sravanapurnami to those wearing thread	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Samvatsaradi or New Year	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Radochavam or Car feast	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Ananta Vratam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Vineyaca Chaturdhi.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Varalathini Vratam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Dasara	3	3	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Sivaratri	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Dolochavam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Sriramanavami	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Krishnashtami	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Dipavali or Narakesurachaturdasi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Mahalia Amavasi.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Pongal or Macrasankramanam	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Southern Solstice	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Vaishnava Xecadasi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Narasimhajayanti	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Padanettampetuk	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Radasaptami	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Adipadngai	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Tirukartigai	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Tirucallyanam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Grand festival at Alagar.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Avanirudam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Alvar Tirunagari feast.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Arjuna Vidhu	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Nagapanohami	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Tulan Amavasi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Tai and Ani Amavasi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Tiruvallike ai or Calatipetta.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Tuivattur and Mallapur feasts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Tot. 1.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		

Holidays for Lunar and Solar Eclipses may be allowed whenever absolutely necessary.

Holidays for Lunar and Solar Eclipses may be allowed whenever absolutely necessary.

HOLIDAYS ALLOWED IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

In their Notification, dated 28th March 1862, published on page 505 of the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the same date, the Government direct that no Holidays be granted at any of their Offices which are not entered in the following list. But this does not interfere with the holiday on the last Saturday in the month, granted in some Offices.

GENERAL.		VAISHNAVA SECT.	
Christmas with New Year's Day.....	8 days.	Triplicane Feast in April.....	1 day.
Easter.....	4 „	Sri Jayanti.....	1 „
Queen's Birth-day.....	1 day.		
CHRISTIANS.		SAIVA SECT.	
Ash Wednesday.....	1 day.	Māhā Siva Ratri.....	1 day.
Ascension Day.....	1 „		
ROMAN CATHOLICS.		TELUGU.	
Corpus Chriti Day.....	1 day.	New Year's Day.....	1 day.
HINDUS.		TAMIL.	
Pongul.....	2 days.	New Year's Day.....	1 day.
Māhālūya Amāvāsyā.....	1 day.	WEARING THREAD.	
Dusara Feast (Ayudha Puja).....	1 „	Avani Avittam.....	1 day.
Dipāvali Feast.....	1 „	MAHOMMEDANS.	
Lunar Eclipse*.....	1 „	Bakar 'Id.....	2 days.
Solar do.....	1 „	Muharram.....	4 „
Mukkōti Ekādasi or Vaikuntha	1 „	Shab-i-Barat.....	1 day.
Ekādasi.....	1 „	'Id Ramazān.....	2 days.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

(ENGLISH, TAMIL, MAHOMEDAN, CANARESE, BURMESE AND JEWISH.)

English.	Tamil.	Mahomedan.	Canarese or Guntos.	Burmese.	Jewish.
Sunday.....	Nayar.....	Etwar.....	Audevara.....	Ta-nen-ganway.....	Younreeshon.
Monday.....	Tingal.....	Peer.....	Soma.....	Ta-nen-la.....	Younshance.
Tuesday.....	Shevay.....	Mungul.....	Mungale.....	En-ga.....	Younshaleeshe.
Wednesday.....	Budhun.....	Chaharshumba.....	Bhoda.....	Bood-da-hoo.....	Younmrabeehee.
Thursday.....	Vyazham.....	Jummahraut.....	Gooroo.....	Kya-tha-pa-day.....	Younmreeshee.
Friday.....	Velli.....	Jumha.....	Socora.....	Thouk-kye.....	Younmreeshee.
Saturday.....	Sani.....	Avulhupta.....	Sani.....	Tsa-nay.....	Younshabat.

MONTHS.

(ENGLISH, TAMIL, MAHOMEDAN, CANARESE, BURMESE AND JEWISH.)

English.	Tamil.	Mahomedan.	Canarese or Guntos.	Burmese.	Jewish.
January.....	Tai.....	Mohurram.....	Pookhim.....	Pyathau.....	Teeshree.
February.....	Masi.....	Suffur.....	Maghum.....	Tabaudway.....	Hayswan.
March.....	Punguni.....	Rabbilaval.....	Paulgoonum.....	Taboung.....	Keeslev.
April.....	Chittrai.....	Rebbeulakar.....	Chietrum.....	Tagoo.....	Tabeth.
May.....	Vaikasi.....	Jumadiulaval.....	Nysakum.....	Katsong.....	Sabat.
June.....	Auni.....	Jumadiulakar.....	Jaistum.....	Ngayong.....	Adbar.
July.....	Audi.....	Rujub.....	Aushadum.....	Wahso.....	Nessan.
August.....	Auvani.....	Shaban.....	Shavanum.....	Waligoung.....	Eyar.
September.....	Purattasi.....	Ramzan.....	Rhadrapadum.....	Tauthalen.....	Shewan.
October.....	Arpaal.....	Shaval.....	Ausweejum.....	Tadeenkyoot.....	Tummas.
November.....	Kartagai.....	Zilkad.....	Karteekum.....	Tatsoungmong.....	Abb.
December.....	Margali.....	Zilhuz.....	Margasarum.....	Natdau.....	Ellell.

* When between 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

TABLE SHOWING THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS AND DAYS OF THE ENGLISH, TAMIL, TELEGU, AND MAHOMMEDAN CALENDAR, FOR 1874.

JANUARY.												FEBRUARY.												MARCH.												APRIL												MAY.												JUNE.												Yast and Auni, Vrishnum and Ashudum												Rube cor-sane and Jamatho-ul-awal																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Margall & Tel. Dharmas and Makarum												Pushum and Mag-hum.												Zilkath and Zilhaze, (1200)												Tal and Maal, Makarum and Kuzum												Makarum and Paktu-num												Paknum and Chit-trum												Mohurum & Sufer.												Pungum & Chit-tral, Mee-num and Ma-shum												Chit-trum and Ysak-hum												Sufer and Rube-ul-awal												(Jittal and Ysak, Makarum & Vial-bum												Ysakum and Dyak-tum												Rube ul-awal & Rube-oos-sane												Yast and Auni, Vrishnum and Ashudum												Rube cor-sane and Jamatho-ul-awal																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2

NATIVE CALENDAR.

7

[illegible]

Geographical Position, Elevations, &c., of the Principal Stations, in & near India.

Names of Places.	North Latitude.	Longitude East of Greenwich.			Height above the Sea Level.	East variation of Compass from North.	Dip of the Magnetic Needle.	Mean Annual Temperature.	
		Arc.	Time.						
	°	'	h	m	s.	Feet.	°	'	
Agra	27	9	78	2	5 12 7	657	2	46	36 2 N
Allahabad	25	26	81	52	5 27 28	316	1	41	32 30 N
Allippee	9	30	76	20	5 5 20	—	—	—	1 41 S
Arcot	12	54	79	19	5 17 16	590	0	52	7 0 N
Bangalore	12	58	77	36	5 10 23	2,980	0	40	7 7 N
Beypore	11	10	75	51	5 3 23	—	0	23	4 0
Bellary	15	9	76	54	5 7 35	1,538	0	21	12 0 N
Benares	25	18	83	0	5 32 0	347	1	50	32 41 N
Bhopal	23	13	77	25	5 9 40	—	0	55	28 0 N
Bombay (Colaba Observatory)	19	54	72	49	4 51 16	38	0	19	19 7 N
Cabool	34	27	69	8	4 36 32	—	2	15	46 30 N
Calcutta	22	33	88	21	5 53 22	18	2	25	28 15 N
Calicut	11	15	75	45	5 3 2	0	0	25	3 46 N
Cannanore	11	51	75	21	5 1 25	0	0	22	6 15 N
Cape Comorin	8	3	77	35	5 10 20	—	0	30	3 30 S
Cashmere (Srinagar)	34	5	74	49	4 59 16	5,146	3	10	46 30 N
Chionda	21	21	75	50	5 3 44	—	1	54	25 42 N
Cochin	9	54	76	14	5 4 54	0	0	22	0 0
Colimatore	11	1	76	54	5 7 52	1,483	0	30	3 0 N
Colombo	6	57	79	50	5 19 19	18	0	40	5 0 S
Cuddalore	11	44	79	46	5 19 3	0	0	55	5 0 N
Cuddapah	14	29	78	45	5 15 14	364	0	50	10 30 N
Darjeeling	27	3	88	15	5 53 1	7,108	2	43	37 0 N
Dehra Doon	30	20	78	6	5 12 24	2,289	2	54	41 25 N
Delhi	28	30	77	13	5 8 52	827	1	40	37 20 N
French Rocks	12	31	76	40	5 6 40	2,020	0	30	6 0 N
Galle	6	3	80	11	5 20 43	21	0	41	7 41 S
Ganjam	19	22	85	7	5 40 28	—	1	40	20 0 N
Gohatti	26	6	81	44	6 6 55	134	2	0	35 19 N
Goody	15	7	77	38	5 10 32	1,115	0	40	11 41 N
Guntoor	16	18	80	26	5 21 42	0	1	5	14 15 N
Kurnool	15	50	78	6	5 12 8	900	1	21	13 43 N
Lahore	31	31	74	15	4 56 58	839	2	2	43 17 N
Lucknow	26	51	80	55	5 23 42	635	2	37	35 19 N
Madras (Observatory)	13	4	80	14	5 20 57	22	1	0	7 44 N
Madura	9	55	78	6	5 12 25	600	0	35	0 0
Mangalore	12	52	74	49	4 59 17	0	0	20	7 24 N
Masulipatani	16	9	81	12	5 21 47	0	1	10	14 0 N
Meerut	28	59	77	44	5 10 56	—	2	46	39 7 N
Moorsheadabad	24	12	88	10	5 52 40	0	2	20	32 0 N
Moulmein	16	30	97	46	6 31 2	0	2	20	17 45 N
Mooltan	30	10	71	35	4 40 18	480	0	54	40 0 N
Mussoorie	30	28	78	7	5 12 12	6,923	2	30	41 28 N
Mysore	12	18	76	42	5 6 47	—	0	30	5 5 N
Nagpore	21	10	79	7	5 16 28	935	1	0	24 30 N
Negapatam	10	46	79	53	5 19 32	—	0	55	1 45 N
Nellore	14	28	79	58	5 19 53	61	1	0	11 0 N
Ootacamund	11	24	76	43	5 6 53	7,490	0	57	4 27 N
Orissa	20	0	84	0	5 36 0	—	—	—	—
Patna in Behar	25	37	85	8	5 40 30	170	1	54	33 33 N
Penang	5	28	100	22	6 41 28	0	—	—	—
Pondicherry	11	56	79	49	5 19 16	0	0	55	5 0 N
Poonah	18	30	73	52	4 55 28	1,754	0	25	19 2 N
Port Blair	11	42	92	57	6 11 48	0	2	10	—
Rajahmundry	17	11	81	47	5 27 6	31	1	25	16 24 N
Ranassiram	9	18	79	21	5 17 24	—	0	50	1 0 S
Rangoon	16	45	96	17	6 25 8	40	2	30	17 45 N
Salem	11	39	78	8	5 12 34	907	0	42	4 45 N
Secunderabad	17	27	78	32	5 13 52	1,800	1	34	17 17 N
Simla	31	6	77	9	5 8 38	7,057	2	55	42 30 N
Singapore	1	18	103	53	6 55 32	0	—	—	—
Surat	21	10	72	52	4 51 28	0	0	25	24 30 N
Tanjore	10	47	79	10	5 16 42	—	0	50	2 0 N
Tinnevely	8	44	77	40	5 10 42	120	1	58	2 0 S
Trichinopoly	10	50	78	41	5 14 44	443	0	45	2 0 N
Trivandrum (Observatory)	8	31	77	0	5 7 44	0	0	42	2 30 S
Vinagapatam	17	41	83	21	5 33 24	0	1	30	17 30 N
Vunporthy	19	22	78	3	5 12 12	1,516	—	—	—
Wellington	11	23	76	46	5 7 4	5,860	0	57	4 N

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
○ Full Moon.....	3	0	24 Morning.
◐ Last Quarter.....	11	1	16 Morning.
● New Moon.....	18	1	21 Afternoon.
◑ First Quarter	25	6	4 Morning.

◐ Apogee	9	8	— Morning.
◐ Perigee	21	2	— Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn.	After.	After.	After.	Morn.
1	Thur	19	CIRCUMCISION.....	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Fri	20	Calcutta taken 1757	6 27	5 41	4 23	11 8	4 45
3	Sat	21	West Indies discovered 1792	6 27	5 42	5 20	Morn.	5 45
4	SUN	22	2nd SUNDAY after CHRISTMAS. Irrawadi forced	6 27	5 43	6 23	0 6	6 45
5	Mon	23	Capture of Gorackpore 1858...[by the British 1862	6 27	5 43	7 18	1 1	7 38
6	Tues	24	EPIPHANY	6 27	5 43	8 11	1 53	8 26
7	Wed	25	Cabul Massacre 1842	6 28	5 44	9 0	2 41	9 0
8	Thur	26	Cathedral at Madras consecrated 1816	6 28	5 44	9 47	3 25	9 47
9	Fri	27	.....	6 29	5 45	10 33	4 7	10 24
10	Sat	28	.....	6 29	5 45	11 17	4 47	10 58
11	SUN	29	1st SUNDAY after EPIPHANY Capture of Trin-	6 29	5 47	0 8	6 0	After.
12	Mon	1	Terrific HallStorm at Benares 1859.[comallee 1705.	6 30	5 48	0 49	6 47	0 42
13	Tues	2	Battle of Chillianwalla 1849	6 30	5 48	1 34	7 32	1 23
14	Wed	3	Insurrection at Benares 1799	6 30	5 48	2 30	8 20	2 8
15	Thur	4	Madras University opened 1853	6 30	5 49	3 25	9 18	3 0
16	Fri	5	.....	6 30	5 50	4 24	10 10	3 56
17	Sat	6	.....	6 30	5 50	5 24	11 11	4 57
18	SUN	7	2nd SUN. after EPIPHANY. Capture of Bhuri-	6 31	5 51	6 24	After.	6 1
19	Mon	8	Aden taken 1839.....[pore 1826	6 31	5 51	7 22	1 12	7 4
20	Tues	9	.....	6 31	5 51	8 14	2 8	8 5
21	Wed	10	St. Agnes' day.....	6 31	5 52	9 2	3 2	9 4
22	Thur	11	Surrender of Mooltan 1840	6 31	5 53	9 47	3 52	10 1
23	Fri	12	Awah captured 1858.....	6 31	5 53	10 29	4 41	10 57
24	Sat	13	Mutiny at Barrackpore and Berhampore 1857	6 31	5 53	11 11	5 30	11 52
			[Princess Royal mar. 1858.					
25	SUN	14	3rd SUN. after EPIPHANY. Conver. of St. Paul.—	6 31	5 54	After.	6 20	Morn.
26	Mon	15	Singapore taken 1819	6 31	5 55	0 40	7 11	0 48
27	Tues	16	Prince Frederick William of Prussia born 1859	6 31	5 55	1 30	8 5	1 44
28	Wed	17	Battle of Aliwal 1846	6 31	5 55	2 22	9 1	2 42
29	Thur	18	.....	6 30	5 56	3 16	0 57	3 41
30	Fri	19	.....	6 30	5 56	4 13	10 52	4 36
31	Sat	20	Vellore Mutiny 1807	6 30	5 57	5 9	11 45	5 29

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	
Jan. 9	9 Morn.	— Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 2 12 N.
17	2 Morn.	— Jupiter stationary. Apparent diameter 40"
17	5 After.	— Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 3 10 S.
17	8 After.	— Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 4 6 S.
18	9 After.	— Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 4 36 S.
21	5 After.	— Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 3 45 S.
22	12 After.	— Venus in conjunction with Mercury..... Venus 1 4 N.
23	7 After.	— Urshus in opposition to the Sun.
29	7 Morn.	— Saturn in conjunction with Mercury..... Saturn 1 35 N.
31	1 After.	— Venus in conjunction with Saturn..... Venus 0 30 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
○ Full Moon	1	4	57 Afternoon.
◐ Last Quarter.....	9	9	50 Afternoon.
● New Moon.....	17	0	36 Morning.
◑ First Quarter.....	23	4	6 Afternoon.
—			
◐ Apogee.....	6	2	— Morning.
◑ Perigee.....	18	6	— Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn.	After.	After.	—	Morn.
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	SUN	21	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY	6 30	5 58	6 1	Morn.	6 19
2	Mon	22	<i>Purification of the B. V. Mary</i>	6 30	5 58	6 52	0 34	7 4
3	Tues	23	Revolution in Ava 1853	6 29	5 59	7 41	1 20	7 45
4	Wed	24	Battle of Gwalior 1804, and Ningpo 1819	6 29	5 59	8 27	2 8	8 22
5	Thur	25	Fort William taken 1751—Bishop Corrio died 1837	6 29	5 59	9 12	2 43	8 56
6	Fri	26	Annexation of Oude 1856	6 29	5 59	9 57	3 23	9 30
7	Sat	27	Annexation of Oude 1856	6 29	5 59	10 42	4 2	10 4
8	SUN	28	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY. Lord Mayo assassinated	6 28	6	11 30	4 42	10 39
9	Mon	29	Treaty of Calcutta 1757. [at Port Blair, 1872.	6 28	6	0 Morn.	5 25	11 18
10	Tues	30	QUEEN VICTORIA married 1840	6 28	6	0 19	6 10	After.
11	Wed	1	Battle of Sattara 1818	6 28	6	1 12	7 0	0 47
12	Thur	2	Hall Storm at Benares 1821	6 28	6	2 8	7 54	1 40
13	Fri	3	Madras Medical College established 1835	6 27	6	2 3	8 52	2 38
14	Sat	4	<i>St Valentine's day</i>	6 26	6	2 4	9 52	3 40
15	SUN	5	QUINQUAGESIMA—Shrove Sunday. Treaty of La	6 26	6	2 5	10 53	4 43
16	Mon	6	Peace with Burmah 1826. [here 1846.	6 26	6	2 6	0 After.	5 47
17	Tues	7	Battle of Mesinee (Scinde) 1843.	6 25	6	3 6	51	0 48
18	Wed	8	ASH-WEDNESDAY. Kandy taken 1815	6 25	6	3 7	37	1 41
19	Thur	9	.....	6 25	6	3 8	23	2 33
20	Fri	10	.....	6 24	6	4 0	7	3 23
21	Sat	11	Lahore taken 1846. Battle of Goojerat 1849	6 24	6	4 9	51	4 14
22	SUN	12	QUADRAGESIMA—1st SUN IN LENT	6 24	6	4 10	37	5 7
23	Mon	13	Source of the Nile discovered 1863	6 23	6	5 After.	6	1 Morn.
24	Tues	14	<i>Saint Matthias</i>	6 23	6	5 0	18	6 57
25	Wed	15	.....	6 22	6	5 1	13	7 53
26	Thur	16	.....	6 21	6	5 2	9	8 48
27	Fri	17	General Thanksgiving throughout India on account	6 21	6	5 3	3	9 41
28	Sat	18	[of recovery of Prince of Wales. Nepalese defeated 1816.	6 21	6	5 3	57	10 31

PHENOMENA.

d. h.

Feb. 3	7	After.—Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.	
5	4	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon 1 51 N.
15	1	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon 3 40 S.
16	7	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon 3 43 S.
17	5	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon 3 36 S.
19	2	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon 2 29 S.
23	6	After.—Venus in superior conjunction with Sun.	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
○ Full Moon.....	3	10	42 Morning.
◐ Last Quarter.....	11	2	55 Afternoon.
● New Moon.....	18	10	23 Morning.
◑ First Quarter.....	25	3	52 Morning.
◐ Apogee.....	5	1	— Afternoon.
◑ Perigee.....	18	5	— Afternoon.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON			
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets	
				Morn.	After.	After.	After.	Morn.	
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	SUN	19	2nd SUNDAY IN LENT. <i>Saint David's day</i>	6	20	6	4	49	11 7 5 2
2	Mon	20		19	6	6	5	38	Morn. 5 44
3	Tues	21		19	6	6	6	24	0 1 6 12
4	Wed	22	War declared against Burmah 1824	18	6	6	7	53	1 21 0 57
5	Thur	23	Bishop Doaltry died 1801	18	6	6	7	53	1 21 7 31
6	Fri	24	..... [lished 1804.	17	6	6	8	39	2 0 8 4
7	Sat	25	Siege of Bangalore 1791 — Mad. Bible Society estab.	16	6	6	9	25	2 40 8 38
8	SUN	26	3rd SUN. IN LENT. Siege of Lucknow 1858.	16	6	6	10	13	3 21 9 14
9	Mon	27	Treaty of Lahore 1846	15	6	7	11	3	4 5 9 55
10	Tues	28	PRINCE OF WALES married 1863	14	6	7	11	56	4 52 10 39
11	Wed	29	Sir James Outram died 1863	14	6	7	Morn.	5	43 11 28
12	Thur	1	End of Nepaul War 1816	13	6	7	0	53	6 38 After.
13	Fri	2		13	6	7	1	51	7 36 1 22
14	Sat	3	The Selkh Army surrendered 1840	12	6	7	2	48	8 35 2 23
15	SUN	4	4th SUNDAY IN LENT.	11	6	7	3	43	9 33 8 25
16	Mon	5	Duchess of Kent died 1861	11	6	7	4	35	10 30 4 27
17	Tues	6	<i>St. Patrick's day</i>	10	6	8	5	25	11 25 5 28
18	Wed	7	PRINCESS LOUISA CAROLINE ALBERTA born 1848.	9	6	8	6	12	After. 6 28
19	Thur	8	Treaty between British and Selkhs 1846	9	6	8	6	55	1 0 7 27
20	Fri	9	Bangalore taken 1791	8	6	8	7	41	2 2 8 27
21	Sat	10	Lucknow re-captured 1857. Battle of Alexandria	7	6	8	8	28	2 56 9 27
22	SUN	11	5th SUNDAY IN LENT. William I of Prussia born	7	6	8	9	17	3 51 10 27
23	Mon	12	Chandernagore taken 1715	6	6	8	10	11	4 40 11 28
24	Tues	13	Surrender of Hydrabad in Scinde 1843	5	6	8	11	6	5 46 Morn.
25	Wed	14	<i>Annunciation or Lady Day</i>	4	6	8	After.	6	43 0 27
26	Thur	15	Duke of Cambridge born 1819	4	6	8	0	59	7 38 1 22
27	Fri	16	Defeat of Tippoo 1799	4	6	8	1	58	8 28 2 14
28	Sat	17	..... [ed 1840	3	6	8	2	45	9 16 3 1
29	SUN	18	6th SUN. IN LENT. <i>Palm Sunday</i> . Punjab annex.	2	6	8	3	35	10 0 8 44
30	Mon	19	Fall of Asseerghur 1819	1	6	8	4	21	10 41 4 22
31	Tues	20	Madras Troops embarked for Burmah 1852	6	0	6	8	5	6 11 21 5 1

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	
Mar. 2	7	After.—Mercury at greatest elongation..... 18 7 E.
4	5	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 1 49 N.
9	9	Morn.—Mercury stationary. Apparent diameter 9"
15	5	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 4 46 S.
15	11	Morn.—Venus in conjunction with Mercury..... Venus 5 22 S.
17	8	After.—Jupiter in opposition to the Sun. Apparent diameter 45"
18	7	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 1 42 S.
19	7	Morn.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.
20	Noon.	Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 0 42 S.
31	4	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 2 5 N.
31	6	After.—Mercury stationary. Apparent diameter 11"

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
○ Full Moon.....	2	4	40 Morning.
◐ Last Quarter.....	10	3	41 Morning.
● New Moon	16	7	13 Afternoon.
◑ First Quarter	23	5	24 Afternoon.
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◐ Apogee	1	2	— Afternoon.
◑ Perigee	16	4	— Morning.
◑ Apogee	28	9	— Afternoon.

Qty o Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn.	After.	After.	After.	Morn
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Wed	21	All Fool's day. Expedition against Ahwas 1867..	6 0	6 8	5 51	11 59	5 33
2	Thur	22	Donabaw taken 1825	5 59	6 9	6 36	Morn.	6 6
3	Fri	23	GOOD FRIDAY. Bishop Heber died 1826	5 59	6 9	7 22	0 39	6 39
4	Sat	24	Saint Ambrose	5 58	6 9	8 9	1 20	7 15
5	SUN	25	EASTER SUNDAY. Mooltan taken 1852—Mar- [ataban taken 1862.	5 57	6 9	9 0	2 8	7 54
6	Mon	26	Battle of Coorg 1834	5 57	6 9	9 52	2 49	8 37
7	Tues	27	PRINCE LEOPOLD born 1853.	5 56	6 9	10 46	3 38	9 24
8	Wed	28	Ganges Canal opened 1864	5 55	6 9	11 42	4 31	10 15
9	Thur	29	.....	5 55	6 9	Morn.	5 27	11 12
10	Fri	30	.....	5 54	6 9	0 38	6 24	After.
11	Sat	31	The Great Baree Doab Canal opened 1859	5 53	6 9	1 33	7 21	1 10
12	SUN	1	[ers released by King Theodore 1868	5 53	6 9	2 25	8 16	2 10
13	Mon	2	1st SUN. af. EASTER—Low Sun.—British prison- Magdala captured and King Theodore killed 1868.	5 52	6 9	3 14	9 10	3 9
14	Tues	3	PRINCESS BEATRICE b. 1857—Rangoon taken 1852	5 51	6 9	3 50	10 2	4 8
15	Wed	4	.....	5 51	6 9	4 44	10 53	5 6
16	Thur	5	First Railroad opened at Bombay 1868.	5 51	6 9	5 28	After.	6 6
17	Fri	6	.....	5 50	6 9	6 15	0 39	7 7
18	Sat	7	Tantia Topee executed at Sepree 1859.	5 49	6 9	7 4	1 35	8 8
19	SUN	8	2nd SUNDAY after EASTER. Banda taken 1858...	5 49	6 10	7 57	2 38	9 11
20	Mon	9	.....	5 48	6 10	8 53	3 33	10 14
21	Tues	10	Occupation of Kandahar 1830.	5 48	6 10	9 52	4 38	11 14
22	Wed	11	Bombardment of Odessa 1852	5 48	6 10	10 50	5 30	Morn.
23	Thur	12	Saint George	5 47	6 10	After.	6 23	0 8
24	Fri	13	.....	5 46	6 10	0 40	7 13	0 58
25	Sat	14	St. Mark.—PRINCESS ALICE born 1843.	5 46	6 10	1 30	7 58	1 43
26	SUN	15	3rd SUNDAY after EASTER	5 45	6 11	2 18	8 40	2 22
27	Mon	16	Surrender of Kumaon	5 45	6 11	3 4	9 20	2 59
28	Tues	17	Sir Robert Napier of Magdala knighted 1868.	5 44	6 11	3 49	9 59	3 33
29	Wed	18	Mutiny of Bounty 1789	5 43	6 11	4 33	10 38	4 6
30	Thur	19	St. George's Cathedral opened 1815.	5 43	6 11	5 19	11 19	4 40

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	
April 11	5 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....Moon 4 50 S.
14	6 Morn.	—Uranus stationary.
14	8 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....Moon 1 17 S.
16	1 Morn.	—Mercury at greatest elongation.....27 26 W.
16	—	—Total Eclipse of the Sun. Invisible at Madras.
17	6 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....Moon 0 57 N.
18	9 Morn.	—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....Moon 1 3 N.
27	5 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....Moon 2 23 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
○ Full Moon	1	9	30 Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	9	0	33 Afternoon.
● New Moon	16	3	38 Morning.
☾ First Quarter	23	8	40 Morning.
○ Full Moon	31	0	7 Afternoon.
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☾ Perigee	14	11	— Morning.
☾ Apogee	26	1	— Afternoon.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn.	After.	After.	—	Morn.
1	Fri	20	<i>St. Philip & St. James.</i> —PRINCE ARTHUR b. 1850.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Sat	21	Cyclone at Madras 1872—Several Ships came ashore	5 42	6 11	6 7	Morn.	5 16
3	SUN	22	4th SUN. after EASTER—Mutiny at Lucknow 1857	5 42	6 12	6 50	0 2	5 55
4	Mon	23	Seringapatam taken 1799	5 42	6 12	8 41	1 35	7 21
5	Tues	24	.....	5 42	6 12	9 38	2 27	8 12
6	Wed	25	.....	5 41	6 13	10 33	3 22	9 7
7	Thur	26	Madras Railway extended to Vellore 1857	5 40	6 13	11 27	4 18	10 4
8	Fri	27	.....	5 40	6 13	Morn.	5 14	11 2
9	Sat	28	.....	5 39	6 13	0 20	6 9	After.
10	SUN	29	ROGATION SUNDAY—Mutiny at Meerut 1857.	5 39	6 13	1 7	7 1	0 58
11	Mon	30	Mutiny at Delhi 1857.—Rangoon taken 1824	5 39	6 13	1 53	7 52	1 58
12	Tues	31	.....	5 39	6 13	2 36	8 42	2 52
13	Wed	1	Old May day	5 39	6 14	3 19	9 32	3 49
14	Thur	2	ASCENSION DAY— <i>Holy Thursday</i> —Storming at	5 38	6 14	4 3	10 23	4 47
15	Fri	3	Akbar Khan died 1847	5 38	6 14	4 50	11 17	5 48
16	Sat	4	.....	5 38	6 14	5 41	After.	0 51
17	SUN	5	SUNDAY after ASCENSION—First Telegraph Mes-	5 37	6 15	6 36	1 15	7 55
18	Mon	6	.....[sage between Bombay & Calcutta 1854	5 37	6 15	7 35	2 16	8 58
19	Tues	7	Bassein taken 1852	5 37	6 15	8 35	3 16	9 56
20	Wed	8	Ghillee captured 1841	5 37	6 15	9 34	4 18	10 50
21	Thur	9	.....	5 37	6 16	10 32	5 6	11 38
22	Fri	10	.....	5 37	6 16	11 24	5 58	Morn.
23	Sat	11	Kutch taken 1855	5 36	6 16	After.	6 37	0 20
24	SUN	12	WHIT SUNDAY.—QUEEN VICTORIA b. 1819 ..	5 36	6 17	1 0	7 18	0 58
25	Mon	13	PRINCESS HELENA born 1840	5 36	6 17	1 46	7 50	1 38
26	Tues	14	Mutiny at Phillour 1857	5 36	6 18	2 31	8 37	2 7
27	Wed	15	King of Hanover born 1819—Genl. Anson died 1857	5 36	6 18	3 15	9 16	2 41
28	Thur	16	Mutiny at Nusseerabad 1857	5 36	6 18	4 2	9 58	3 15
29	Fri	17	.....	5 36	6 18	4 50	10 42	3 52
30	Sat	18	Massacre at Shahjehanpore 1857	5 36	6 18	5 41	11 30	4 32
31	SUN	19	TRINITY SUNDAY	5 36	6 18	6 35	Morn.	5 17

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	
May 1	9	After.—Partial Eclipse of the Moon visible at Madras, vide page 25.
4	0	Morn.—Venus in conjunction with Mars..... Venus 0 12 S.
9	2	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 4 46 S.
15	0	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 2 0 N.
17	5	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 2 27 N.
17	5	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 2 42 N.
19	6	After.—Jupiter stationary. Apparent diameter 40".
24	11	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 2 29 N.
25	2	Morn.—Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.
25	8	Morn.—Saturn stationary. Apparent diameter 17".

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
☾ Last Quarter	7	6	39 Afternoon.
● New Moon.....	14	0	13 Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	22	1	23 Morning.
○ Full Moon.....	30	0	9 Morning.
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☾ Perigee.....	11	7	— Morning.
☾ Apogee.....	23	5	— Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn.	After.	After.	Morn.	Morn.
				<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	
1	Mon	20	First turf of Central India Railway turned 1856...	5 36	6 19	7 31	0 22	6 7
2	Tues	21	.....	5 36	6 20	8 28	1 16	7 1
3	Wed	22	PRINCE GEO. FREDERICK OF WALES born 1865—	5 36	6 20	9 24	2 13	7 59
4	Thur	23	<i>Corpus Christi</i> [Mutiny at Neemuch 1857	5 36	6 20	10 17	3 10	8 58
5	Fri	24	Mutiny at Jhansie 1857.....	5 36	6 20	11 6	4 5	9 56
6	Sat	25	Calcutta partially lighted with gas 1843.....	5 36	6 21	11 51	4 58	10 58
7	SUN	26	1st SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 36	6 21	Morn.	5 48	After.
8	Mon	27	Black Prince died 1736.....	5 36	6 21	0 34	6 37	0 44
9	Tues	28	First turf of the Madras Railway turned 1853.....	5 36	6 21	1 15	7 25	1 39
10	Wed	29	Mutiny of the 1st Oude Infantry 1857.....	5 36	6 22	1 57	8 14	2 34
11	Thur	30	<i>St. Barnabas</i>	5 36	6 22	2 40	9 5	3 33
12	Fri	31	Massacre at Cawnpore 1857.....	5 36	6 22	3 28	10 0	4 34
13	Sat	1	1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent mutinied 1857	5 37	6 23	4 22	10 58	5 36
14	SUN	2	2nd SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 37	6 23	5 18	After.	6 39
15	Mon	3	<i>St. Vitus' Day</i>	5 37	6 23	6 18	1 0	7 42
16	Tues	4	Capture of Woosung 1842.....	5 37	6 23	7 20	1 59	8 38
17	Wed	5	Battle of Ajmeer 1818—Lord Canning died 1862	5 37	6 23	8 18	2 54	9 29
18	Thur	6	Battle of Waterloo 1815.....	5 38	6 24	9 13	3 46	10 14
19	Fri	7	.....	5 38	6 24	10 5	4 31	10 54
20	Sat	8	Accession of QUEEN VICTORIA 1837.....	5 38	6 24	10 53	5 13	11 30
21	SUN	9	3rd SUNDAY after TRINITY—Proclamation of	5 38	6 24	11 30	5 54	Morn.
22	Mon	10	.....[QUEEN VICTORIA 1837	5 39	6 25	After.	6 33	0 6
23	Tues	11	.....	5 39	6 25	1 8	7 12	0 39
24	Wed	12	<i>St. John the Baptist</i> —Midsummer day.....	5 39	6 25	1 55	7 53	1 13
25	Thur	13	.....	5 39	6 25	2 43	8 36	1 48
26	Fri	14	King George IV died 1830.....	5 39	6 25	3 34	9 23	2 27
27	Sat	15	Cawnpore Massacre 1858.....	5 40	6 26	4 26	10 13	3 11
28	SUN	16	4th SUNDAY after TRINITY—Coronation of QUEEN	5 40	6 26	5 22	11 7	3 59
29	Mon	17	<i>St. Peter and St. Paul</i> [VICTORIA 1838	5 40	6 26	6 19	Morn.	4 52
30	Tues	18	Peace proclaimed with Burmah 1853.....	5 40	6 26	7 16	0 4	5 49

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.		
June 2	4 Morn.	—Mars in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mars 0 55 S.
5	8 Morn.	—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon 4 34 S.
14	11 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon 3 24 N.
16	4 Morn.	—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon 3 0 N.
16	4 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon 3 22 N.
21	10 Morn.	—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon 2 18 N.
28	1 After.	—Mercury at greatest elongation.....	25 39 E.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
☾ Last Quarter	6	4	22 Afternoon.
● New Moon.....	13	9	49 Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter	21	6	53 Afternoon.
○ Full Moon.....	29	10	4 Morning.
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☾ Perigee.....	7	10	— Morning.
☾ Apogee.....	20	11	— Afternoon.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn.	After.	After	Morn.	Morn.
1	Wed	19	Siege of Lucknow by Rebels 1857.....	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Thur	20	Visitaton of the E. V. Mary.....	5 40	6 26	8 11	1 2	6 49
3	Fri	21	Treaty of Peace with China signed 1858	5 41	6 27	9 3	1 59	7 43
4	Sat	22	Sir Henry Lawrence died 1857	5 41	6 27	9 49	2 54	8 47
				5 47	6 27	10 34	3 45	9 44
5	SUN	23	5th SUNDAY after TRIN.—Capture of Chusan 1840	5 41	6 27	11 15	4 35	10 40
6	Mon	24	PRINCESS VICTORIA OF WALES, born 1868	5 42	6 27	11 56	5 23	After
7	Tues	25	14th Bengal N. I. disarmed 1857	5 42	6 27	Morn	6 11	0 30
8	Wed	26	.....	5 43	6 27	0 38	7 0	1 25
9	Thur	27	Madras Volunteer Corps formed 1857	5 43	6 27	1 23	7 52	2 24
10	Fri	28	Vellore Mutiny 1806	5 43	6 27	2 13	8 47	3 24
11	Sat	29	.....	5 43	6 27	3 7	9 40	4 26
			[hung 1853.					
12	SUN	30	8th SUNDAY after TRINITY—Rajah of Noorgund,	5 43	6 27	4 4	10 46	5 27
13	Mon	31	.....	5 44	6 27	5 4	After	6 25
14	Tues	32	..... [established 1835.	5 44	6 27	6 8	0 42	7 18
15	Wed	1	St. Swithen.—Madras Agri-Horticultural Society	5 45	6 27	7 1	1 35	8 7
16	Thur	2	Cawnpore re-captured 1857.....	5 45	6 27	7 54	2 28	8 49
17	Fri	3	.....	5 45	6 27	8 45	3 8	9 28
18	Sat	4	.....	5 45	6 27	9 32	3 40	10 3
19	SUN	5	7th SUN. after TRINITY.—Defeat of the Nana by	5 46	6 26	10 18	4 29	11 37
20	Mon	6	St. Margaret. [Genl. Havelock 1857	5 46	6 26	11 2	5 8	11 11
21	Tues	7	Battle of Chinkianfoo 1842	5 46	6 26	After	5 48	11 45
22	Wed	8	Indian Income Tax passed 1800.....	5 46	6 26	0 35	6 30	Morn
23	Thur	9	Capture of Ghuzni, 1839.....	5 46	6 25	1 24	7 15	0 23
24	Fri	10	.....	5 47	6 25	2 15	8 3	1 4
25	Sat	11	Saint James.....	5 47	6 25	3 9	8 55	1 40
			[Lying-in-Hospital opened 1844					
26	SUN	12	8th SUNDAY after TRINITY.—St. Anne.—Madras	5 47	6 25	4 6	9 51	2 40
27	Mon	13	Manilla taken 1726	5 47	6 25	5 4	10 49	3 36
28	Tues	14	..... [1849	5 48	6 25	6 11	11 48	4 35
29	Wed	15	First School for Native Girls founded at Calcutta	5 48	6 24	8 54	Morn	5 37
30	Thur	16	.....	5 48	6 24	7 44	0 45	6 37
31	Fri	17	Upper Assam annexed 1839.....	5 48	6 24	8 30	1 39	7 36

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	
July 2	0 Morn.	—Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 4 22 S.
11	5 After.	—Mercury stationary, Apparent diameter 10".
13	4 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 3 56 N.
15	2 Morn.	—Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 8 52 N.
16	7 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 3 10 N.
19	1 Morn.	—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 1 52 N.
26	6 Morn.	—Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.
29	5 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 4 15 S.
30	1 Morn.	—Mars in conjunction with Mercury..... Mars 5 52 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
☾ Last Quarter	5	4	7 Morning.
● New Moon.....	12	9	21 Morning.
☾ First Quarter	20	0	14 Afternoon.
☾ Full Moon.....	27	6	49 Afternoon.
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☾ Perigee.....	2	1	— Morning.
☾ Apogee.....	17	6	— Afternoon.
☾ Perigee.....	29	5	— Afternoon.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn.	After.	After.	Morn.	Morn.
1	Sat	18	Lamas day.— Railway Line opened to Bangalore	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	SUN	19	10th SUN. after TRINITY.— Goolab Singh died 1847	5 48	6 24	9 13	2 30	8 33
3	Mon	20	Mahratta War commenced 1803. [Asylum.	5 49	6 23	9 55	3 19	9 29
4	Tues	21	Amalgamation of the Mily. Male with the Lawrence	5 49	6 23	10 37	4 8	10 25
5	Wed	22	Chusan captured 1840.	5 49	6 23	11 22	4 57	11 21
6	Thur	23	PRINCE ALFRED born 1844	5 50	6 22	Morn	5 49	After
7	Fri	24	Cabul taken 1839.	5 50	6 22	0 9	6 42	1 17
8	Sat	25	.....	5 50	6 22	1 1	7 39	2 18
9	SUN	26	10th SUN. after TRINITY.— Powder Mag. exploded	5 50	6 20	2 55	9 36	4 17
10	Mon	27	St. Lawrence. [at Delhi 1859.	5 50	6 20	3 53	10 33	5 11
11	Tues	28	Ahmednugur surrendered 1803.	5 50	6 20	4 51	11 27	6 0
12	Wed	29	.....	5 51	6 19	5 45	After	6 44
13	Thur	30	.....	5 51	6 19	6 37	1 2	7 25
14	Fri	31	Lord Clyde died 1863.	5 51	6 19	7 26	1 45	8 1
15	Sat	1	Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary	5 51	6 18	8 12	2 25	8 35
16	SUN	2	11th SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 51	6 17	8 57	3 5	9 9
17	Mon	3	Battle of Rohilla 1808.	5 51	6 17	9 42	3 44	9 48
18	Tues	4	Mohamra in Persia burnt 1844.	5 51	6 17	10 28	4 25	10 19
19	Wed	5	Mutiny at Ferozepore 1857.	5 52	6 16	11 14	5 7	10 57
20	Thur	6	Day of Humiliation at Madras 1857.	5 52	6 15	After	5 54	11 41
21	Fri	7	Taku Forts of China captured 1800.	5 52	6 15	0 58	6 44	Morn
22	Sat	8	Treaty of Peace with China 1842.	5 52	6 14	1 53	7 38	0 30
23	SUN	9	[Instituted 1851.	5 52	6 14	2 49	8 34	1 23
24	Mon	10	12th SUNDAY after TRIN.—Govt. Central Museum	5 52	6 13	3 47	9 23	2 19
25	Tues	11	St. Bartholomew—Inaug. of Genl. Neill's Statue	5 52	6 12	4 41	10 30	3 20
26	Wed	12	High Court opened 1862. [1861	5 52	6 12	5 32	11 25	4 20
27	Thur	13	ALBERT, late PRINCE CONSORT, born 1819	5 52	6 11	6 21	Morn	5 20
28	Fri	14	The first Party of M. M. O. left Madras for Oota	5 52	6 10	7 7	0 19	6 20
29	Sat	15	St. John the Baptist beheaded. [camund 1871	5 52	6 10	7 51	1 10	7 17
30	SUN	16	18th SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 52	6 9	8 34	2 1	8 15
31	Mon	17	Foundation Stone of the Biden Home laid 1867...	5 52	6 8	9 17	2 52	9 13

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.
Aug. 3	6 After.—Saturn in opposition to the Sun. Apparent diameter 16"
5	5 Morn.—Mercury stationary. Apparent diameter 6"
10	6 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury. Moon 7 11 N.
11	8 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars. Moon 4 2 N.
13	5 Morn.—Venus in conjunction with Jupiter. Venus 0 58 S.
14	4 Morn.—Mercury at greatest elongation. 18 43 W.
15	7 After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter. Moon 1 19 N.
15	12 After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus. Moon 2 14 N.
23	8 Morn.—Mars in conjunction with Mercury. Mars 0 13 N.
25	11 After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn. Moon 4 17 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.

☾ Last Quarter	3	10	15 Morning.
● New Moon.....	10	11	31 Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter	19	4	26 Morning.
○ Full Moon.....	26	3	27 Morning.
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☾ Apogee.....	14	11	— Morning.
☾ Perigee.....	26	11	— Afternoon.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c	THE SUN		THE MOON			
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets	
				Morn.	After.	After.	Morn.	Morn.	
1	Tues	18	Govt. of India transferred to the Crown 1858. . .	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	
2	Wed	19		5 52	6 8	10 6	3 43	10 12	
3	Thur	20	Supreme Court of Madras instituted 1801.....	5 52	6 7	10 5	4 37	11 12	
4	Fri	21	Fort of Allyghur taken 1803	5 52	6 6	11 53	5 34	After.	
5	Sat	22	Malta taken 1800.	5 52	6 6	Morn.	6 32	1 13	
				5 52	6 6	0 50	7 31	2 12	
6	SUN	23	14th SUN. after TRINITY Re-capture of Ghuznoe	5 52	6 5	1 48	8 28	3 7	
7	Mon	24		5 52	6 4	2 45	9 22	3 57	
8	Tues	25	Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.....	5 52	6 1	3 30	10 12	4 42	
9	Wed	26	Native Army of Bengal re-organized 1859	5 52	6 3	4 32	10 59	5 24	
10	Thur	27		5 52	6 2	5 21	After.	6 0	
11	Fri	28	Battle of Delhi 1803	5 52	6 1	6 8	0 23	6 35	
12	Sat	29	Cabul re-taken 1812	5 52	6 0	6 53	1 3	7 10	
			[at Tezeen 1842	5 52	6 0	7 38	1 42	7 43	
13	SUN	30	15th SUN after TRINITY Defeat of Akbar Khan	5 52	6 50	8 24	2 22	8 18	
14	Mon	31	Storming of Delhi commenced 1857	5 52	6 58	9 11	3 4	8 50	
15	Tues	1	The Indian Press freed 1835	5 52	6 58	9 18	3 48	9 30	
16	Wed	2		5 52	6 57	10 40	4 30	10 21	
17	Thur	3		5 52	6 56	After.	5 27	11 11	
18	Fri	4	Java conquered by English 1811.....	5 52	6 56	0 37	6 21	Morn.	
19	Sat	5	Treaty of Chunar signed 1731	5 52	6 56	0 37	6 21	Morn.	
20	SUN	6	16th SUN. after TRINITY.— Chief Justice Norman	5 52	6 55	1 32	7 17	0 6	
21	Mon	7	<i>St Matthew</i>	5 52	6 54	2 27	8 11	1 3	
22	Tues	8	Siege of Mooltan raised 1848	5 52	6 53	3 20	9 10	2 2	
23	Wed	9	Battle of Assaye 1803.	5 52	6 53	4 10	10 4	3 2	
24	Thur	10	Ex-Rajah of Coorg died 1859	5 52	6 52	4 56	10 55	4 2	
25	Fri	11	Lucknow captured 1857	5 53	6 51	5 40	11 47	5 0	
26	Sat	12	General Neill killed 1857.....	5 53	6 50	6 24	Morn.	5 58	
27	SUN	13	17th SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 53	6 50	7 0	0 39	0 58	
28	Mon	14		5 53	6 49	7 58	1 32	7 58	
29	Tues	15	<i>Michaelmas day</i>	5 53	6 48	8 50	2 27	8 59	
30	Wed	16	<i>St. Jerome</i>	5 53	6 48	9 44	3 25	10 3	

PHENOMENA.

d. h.

Sep. 8	1 Morn.	Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.	.	.
9	1 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon	3 38 N.
11	4 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon	1 48 N.
12	1 After.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	0 44 N.
15	3 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Venus	Moon	1 23 N.
21	8 After.	Jupiter in conjunction with Mercury.....	Jupiter	0 43 N.
22	7 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn	Moon	4 24 S.
29	5 Morn.	Venus at greatest elongation.....		46 34 E

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
☾ Last Quarter.....	2	6	59 Afternoon.
● New Moon.....	10	4	22 Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter.....	18	6	50 Afternoon.
○ Full Moon.....	25	0	42 Afternoon.
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☾ Apogee.....	11	7	— Afternoon.
☾ Perigee.....	25	11	— Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn.	After.	After.	Morn.	Morn.
1	Thur	17	Burmese defeated at Promé 1825.—New Peal of 6	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Fri	18	Bells used in St. George's Cathedral 1872	5 53	5 47	10 43	4 24	11 5
3	Sat	19	[throughout India 1857.	5 53	5 46	Morn.	6 24	1 4
4	SUN	20	18th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Day of Humiliation	5 53	5 45	0 41	7 19	1 56
5	Mon	21	Marquis of Cornwallis died 1803	5 53	5 45	1 38	8 10	2 42
6	Tues	22	Bp. Cotton, Metropolitan of India, drowned 1866.	5 53	5 44	2 28	8 57	3 23
7	Wed	23	Nabob of Carnatic died 1855	5 53	5 43	3 18	9 41	4 1
8	Thur	24	Flood in the Ganges, 50,000 lives lost in 1894	5 53	5 43	4 5	10 22	4 36
9	Fri	25	Prome taken 1852	5 53	5 42	4 50	11 2	5 11
10	Sat	26	Shangae captured 1841	5 53	5 41	5 35	After	5 44
11	SUN	27	10th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Conclusion of the	5 53	5 41	6 21	0 21	6 18
12	Mon	28	[Affghan War 1842	5 53	5 40	7 7	1 2	6 54
13	Tues	29	Ningpo taken 1841	5 53	5 39	7 55	1 46	7 35
14	Wed	30	Cuttack taken 1803	5 54	5 39	8 45	2 32	8 18
15	Thur	31	Murat shot 1815	5 54	5 38	9 36	3 21	9 6
16	Fri	1	Berhampore surrendered 1803.	5 54	5 38	10 30	4 14	9 59
17	Sat	2	Agra taken 1803	5 54	5 38	11 24	5 8	10 52
18	SUN	3	20th SUNDAY after TRINITY. St. Luke the Evan-	5 54	5 37	After.	6	3 11 49
19	Mon	4	.....[gist	5 54	5 36	1 9	6 57	Morn
20	Tues	5	.....	5 55	5 36	1 59	7 50	0 47
21	Wed	6	Siege of Assoerghur 1803.	5 55	5 35	2 44	8 41	1 45
22	Thur	7	.....	5 55	5 35	3 29	9 32	2 41
23	Fri	8	Munro's Statue erected at Madras 1840	5 55	5 34	4 13	10 23	3 39
24	Sat	9	.....	5 55	5 33	4 57	11 15	4 37
25	SUN	10	[surrendered his power 1709	5 55	5 33	5 43	Morn	5 37
26	Mon	11	21st SUNDAY after TRINITY. Rajah of Tanjore	5 55	5 32	6 34	0 9	6 39
27	Tues	12	Terrific gale in Bay of Bengal 1851	5 55	5 32	7 50	1 7	7 43
28	Wed	13	St Simon and St Jude.	5 55	5 32	8 30	2 8	8 48
29	Thur	14	Rajah of Tanjore died 1855	5 55	5 31	9 31	3 11	9 58
30	Fri	15	Martaban taken 1824.	5 57	5 31	10 32	4 13	10 54
31	Sat	16	.....	5 57	5 31	11 30	5 12	After.

PHENOMENA.

d	h.	
Oct. 7	6	After—Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 2 39 N.
10	8	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 0 9 N.
10		—Annular Eclipse of the Sun. Visible at Madras. (Vide page 25-)
12	2	After. Saturn stationary. Apparent diameter 17"
12	4	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 0 45 N.
14	9	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 1 4 N.
19	4	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 4 23 S.
24	8	Morn.—Mercury at greatest elongation..... 24 0 E.
24		—Eclipse of the Moon. Invisible at Madras.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.	
☾ Last Quarter	1	7	21	Morning
● New Moon.....	9	10	55	Morning
☾ First Quarter	17	7	14	Morning.
○ Full Moon.....	23	10	54	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	30	11	50	Afternoon.
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☾ Apogee.....	7	8	—	Afternoon
☾ Perigee.....	22	11	—	Afternoon

Day of Month.	Day of Week	Tamil day of Month	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c	THE MOON					
				Rises		Sets		Rises	
				Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
1	SUN	17	22nd SUNDAY after TRINITY— <i>All Saints</i> —Cyclon ^o	5 58	5 30	Morn	6 6	0 30	
2	Mon	18	<i>All Souls</i> [at Masulipatam 1864]	5 58	5 30	0 24	6 55	1 23	
3	Tues	19	Khelat taken possession of by the British 1810	5 58	5 30	1 15	7 40	2 2	
4	Wed	20	Surrender of Cabul 1840	5 58	5 30	2 2	8 22	2 38	
5	Thur	21	Gunpowder Treason 1605	5 59	5 29	2 49	9 2	3 12	
6	Fri	22	PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES died 1817	5 59	5 29	3 4	9 41	3 46	
7	Sat	23		5 59	5 29	4 18	10 20	4 10	
8	SUN	24	23rd SUN af. TRIN Destruction of Cabul 1841	6 0	5 28	5 4	11 1	4 56	
9	Mon	25	ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, born 1811	6 0	5 28	5 41	After	5 33	
10	Tues	26		6 0	5 28	6 11	0 29	6 16	
11	Wed	27	Rajah of Nagpore died 1853	6 1	5 27	7 32	1 18	7 3	
12	Thur	28	Northern Circars ceded 1766	6 1	5 27	8 26	2 10	7 54	
13	Fri	29	Capture of Khilat 1839	6 1	5 27	9 19	3 8	8 47	
14	Sat	30	Rohilcund and the Doab ceded 1801	6 2	5 27	10 12	3 57	9 42	
			[vandum consecrated 1865]						
15	SUN	1	24th SUNDAY after TRINITY Christ Church at Tie	6 2	5 27	11 4	4 51	10 38	
16	Mon	2	Garrison of Lucknow relieved 1857	6 3	5 27	After	5 43	11 36	
17	Tues	3	St Paul's Church, Vepery, consecrated 1858	6 3	5 27	0 39	6 33	Morn	
18	Wed	4		6 3	5 27	1 21	7 21	0 30	
19	Thur	5	Poona taken 1817	6 4	5 27	2 3	8 10	1 26	
20	Fri	6	Lord Elgin died 1860	6 5	5 27	2 45	8 59	2 21	
21	Sat	7	PRINCESS ROYAL born 1840	6 5	5 27	3 29	9 51	3 17	
22	SUN	8	25th SUN after TRINITY Lord Clive died 1744	6 5	5 27	4 17	10 47	4 17	
23	Mon	9	St Clement—Old Mortimus day	6 6	5 27	5 11	11 47	5 20	
24	Tues	10	Sir H Havelock died 1857	6 7	5 27	6 10	Morn	6 26	
25	Wed	11	Lady Canning died 1861	6 7	5 27	7 12	0 50	7 32	
26	Thur	12	Nagpore taken 1817	6 7	5 27	8 15	1 54	8 36	
27	Fri	13	Bishop Gell installed 1861	6 8	5 25	9 16	2 57	9 37	
28	Sat	14	Gwalior Contingent mutinied 1867	6 9	5 25	10 15	3 55	10 31	
29	SUN	15	ADVENT SUNDAY	6 9	5 25	11 9	4 48	11 19	
30	Mon	16	St. Andrew, Apostle	6 10	5 25	11 58	5 36	After	

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	
Nov. 3	—	Venus at greatest brilliancy.
4	6 After	—Mercury stationary. Apparent diameter 9"
5	1 After	—Moon in conjunction with Mars Moon 1 7 N.
7	8 Morn.	—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter Moon 0 28 S.
10	11 Morn.	—Moon in conjunction with Mercury Moon 1 34 S.
12	1 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Venus Moon 0 11 N.
15	6 Morn.	—Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.
15	12 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Saturn Moon 1 24 S.
18	12 After.	—Venus stationary. Apparent diameter 51"
21	6 Morn.	—Uranus stationary.
24	9 Morn.	—Mercury stationary. Apparent diameter 8"

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
● New Moon.....	9	5	27 Morning.
☾ First Quarter	16	5	45 Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	23	10	17 Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	30	7	57 Afternoon.
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☾ Apogee	5	6	— Morning.
☾ Perigee	21	5	— Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn.	After.	Morn.	Morn.	After.
1	Tues	17	Capture of Punalla and Pownghur 1844.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Wed	18	QUEEN ADELAIDE died 1849.....	6 10	5 28	Morn.	6 19	0 37
3	Thur	19	Rance of Gonda surrendered 1859.....	6 10	5 28	0 45	7 0	1 12
4	Fri	20	Sutter abolished 1829.....	6 11	5 28	1 30	7 40	1 46
5	Sat	21	Defeat of the Burmese near Prome 1825.....	6 12	5 28	2 15	8 19	2 20
6	SUN	22	2nd SUNDAY IN ADVENT—Madras Court of Small	6 13	5 29	3 48	9 41	3 33
7	Mon	23	Battle of Rangoon 1824..... Causes est 1850	6 13	5 29	4 35	10 25	4 13
8	Tues	24	Conception of the B. V. Mary.....	6 14	5 29	5 27	11 14	4 59
9	Wed	25		6 14	5 30	6 20	After.	5 49
10	Thur	26	Bushire taken 1860..... [of Nagpore 1853]	6 15	5 31	7 15	0 50	6 43
11	Fri	27	Treaty with Nizam concluded 1822—Annexation	6 16	5 31	8 9	1 53	7 38
12	Sat	28	.....	6 17	5 31	9 1	2 47	8 36
13	SUN	29	3rd SUNDAY IN ADVENT.....	6 17	5 31	9 50	3 39	9 30
14	Mon	1	PRINCE ALBERT died 1861.....	6 18	5 32	10 36	4 29	10 25
15	Tues	2	Kurnool surrendered 1815.....	6 18	5 32	11 19	5 17	11 18
16	Wed	3	2nd Battle of Nagpore 1817.....	6 19	5 33	After.	6 4	Morn.
17	Thur	4	Battle of Furruckabad 1804.....	6 19	5 33	0 41	6 52	0 11
18	Fri	5	Battle of Moodkee 1815.....	6 20	5 34	1 23	7 41	1 7
19	Sat	6	Battle of Jubbulpore 1817.....	6 20	5 34	2 6	8 32	2 3
20	SUN	7	4th SUN. IN ADVENT—Annexation of Pegu 1852..	6 21	5 35	2 55	9 28	3 1
21	Mon	8	St. Thomas—Battle of Mohidpore 1817.....	6 21	5 35	3 50	10 28	4 3
22	Tues	9	Battle of Ferozeshah 1845.....	6 22	5 36	4 51	11 32	5 8
23	Wed	10	Assassination of Sir W. H. Macnaghten 1841	6 22	5 36	5 54	Morn.	6 15
24	Thur	11		6 23	5 37	6 56	0 36	7 18
25	Fri	12	CHRISTMAS DAY.....	6 23	5 37	7 57	1 37	8 15
26	Sat	13	St. Stephen, Martyr.....	6 24	5 38	8 56	2 34	9 8
27	SUN	14	SUNDAY after CHRISTMAS—St. John the Evangelist	6 24	5 38	9 49	3 28	9 54
28	Mon	15	Innocent's day.....	6 25	5 39	10 37	4 12	10 33
29	Tues	16	Battles of Maharajpore and Punnar 1813.....	6 25	5 39	11 24	5 55	11 9
30	Wed	17	Nagpore rt. taken 1817.....	9 26	5 40	Morn.	5 36	After.
31	Thur	18	First Charter of East India Company 1600.....	6 26	5 41	0 9	6 15	0 13

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	
Dec. 2	2 After.	Mercury at greatest elongation..... 20 21 W.
4	9 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 0 43 S.
4	9 After.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 1 9 S.
7	1 After.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 4 38 S.
9	6 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 4 14 S.
9	9 Morn.	Transit of Venus over the Sun's disc. visible at Madras, vide page 25.
9	10 Morn.	Venus in inferior conjunction with Sun.
13	9 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 4 13 S.
16	8 Morn.	Jupiter in conjunction with Mars..... Jupiter 0 3 S.
19	6 Morn.	Venus in conjunction with Mercury..... Venus 2 12 N.
23	9 Morn.	Venu stationary. Apparent diameter 51"

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES OBSERVABLE IN INDIA.

1874.	Madras Mean Time.			Satellite.	Pheno- mena.	1874.	Madras Mean Time.			Satellite.	Pheno- mena.
	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>				<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>		
Jan. 5	2	13	38.9 Morn.	II	Disap.	Apr. 13	2	34	35.0 Morn.	III	Reap.
7	4	43	43.6 "	I	"	18	3	52	31.7 "	I	"
8	11	11	57.8 After.	I	"	19	10	21	3.8 After.	I	"
9	11	11	52.1 "	III	Reap.	21	7	52	0.6 "	II	"
11	4	48	33.5 Morn.	II	Disap.	25	0	6	16.4 Morn.	IV	Disap.
16	1	5	1.4 "	I	"	25	1	59	54.6 "	IV	Reap.
17	0	0	35.7 "	III	"	27	0	15	20.3 "	I	"
17	3	8	38.8 "	III	Reap.	28	6	43	55.4 After.	I	"
23	2	58	0.1 "	I	Disap.	28	10	28	57.7 "	II	"
24	3	58	17.0 "	III	"						
29	11	17	5.0 After.	II	"	May 4	2	9	43.2 Morn.	I	"
30	4	51	12.7 Morn.	I	"	5	8	38	19.8 After.	I	"
31	5	53	7.3 "	IV	"	6	1	5	55.1 Morn.	II	"
31	11	19	30.0 After.	I	"	11	6	12	53.7 After.	IV	Disap.
						11	6	26	59.9 "	III	Reap.
						11	7	50	10.2 "	I	"
Feb. 6	1	52	40.4 Morn.	II	"	12	10	32	49.4 "	IV	"
8	1	12	40.4 "	I	"	18	7	32	7.8 "	III	Disap.
13	4	28	27.2 "	II	"	18	10	24	53.5 "	III	Reap.
15	3	5	54.7 "	I	"	20	0	27	23.4 Morn.	I	"
16	9	34	12.7 After.	I	"	21	6	56	1.5 After.	I	"
16	11	53	47.6 "	IV	"	23	7	38	37.1 "	II	"
17	2	36	32.5 Morn.	IV	Reap.	25	11	31	26.2 "	III	Disap.
22	4	59	14.0 "	I	Disap.	28	8	50	40.2 "	I	Reap.
23	8	21	58.1 After.	II	"	30	10	15	22.8 "	II	"
23	11	27	33.6 "	I	"						
28	11	47	13.6 "	III	"	June 4	10	45	22.3 "	I	"
						13	7	8	51.4 "	I	"
						20	9	3	38.5 "	I	"
Mar. 2	10	58	13.4 After.	II	"	23	6	17	15.6 "	III	"
3	1	21	0.2 Morn.	I	"	24	7	22	47.4 "	II	"
4	7	49	24.0 After.	I	"	27	10	58	26.9 "	I	"
5	8	27	13.1 "	IV	Reap.	30	7	28	25.1 "	III	Disap.
8	3	45	20.3 Morn.	III	Disap.	30	10	15	16.9 "	III	Reap.
10	1	34	39.4 "	II	"						
10	3	14	33.3 "	I	"	July 1	9	58	58.1 "	II	"
11	9	42	58.7 After.	I	"	6	7	21	56.5 "	I	"
17	4	11	16.2 Morn.	II	"	13	9	16	45.8 "	I	"
20	8	7	6.0 After.	II	Reap.	26	7	4	17.0 "	II	"
20	8	16	41.3 "	I	"	29	7	35	6.1 "	I	"
26	3	41	59.8 Morn.	I	"						
27	10	10	27.9 After.	I	"	Aug 12	7	24	41.1 "	III	Disap.
27	10	43	41.2 "	II	"	21	7	47	55.9 "	I	Reap.
29	6	39	5.2 "	III	"	27	6	41	27.2 "	II	"
Apr. 4	0	4	22.0 Morn.	I	"	Nov 18	5	26	13.8 Morn.	I	Disap.
4	1	20	21.1 "	II	"	21	5	33	4.2 "	III	Reap.
5	6	32	50.6 After.	I	"						
5	10	36	47.5 "	III	"	Dec. 4	3	42	12.8 "	I	Disap.
11	1	58	23.3 Morn.	I	"	5	4	2	16.2 "	II	"
11	3	57	12.7 "	II	"	11	5	35	50.1 "	I	"
12	8	26	53.8 After.	I	"	27	3	51	9.3 "	I	"

RISING AND SETTING OF THE FIVE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MADRAS.

Months and Days.	MERCURY		VENUS		MARS		JUPITER		SATURN	
	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	After.	Morn.	Morn.	After.
1874.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Jan..... 1	5 5	4 21	5 31	4 45	9 49	9 25	11 21	11 26	7 56	7 16
11	5 31	4 43	5 46	5 0	9 26	9 8	10 43	10 49	7 20	6 45
21	5 59	5 13	6 0	5 16	9 12	9 0	10 3	10 9	6 46	6 8
31	6 25	5 47	6 11	5 33	8 58	8 52	9 23	9 29	6 11	5 33
Feb..... 10	6 50	6 24	6 20	5 48	8 44	8 42	8 41	8 47	5 35	4 59
20	7 11	6 59	6 25	6 1	8 29	8 33	7 59	8 5	5 1	4 25
Mar.... 2	7 15	7 17	6 28	6 14	8 13	8 25	7 14	7 23	4 26	3 50
12	6 43	6 51	6 30	6 24	7 58	8 16	6 30	6 38	3 50	3 16
22	5 39	5 41	6 31	6 35	7 44	8 6	5 45	5 55	3 14	2 50
April... 1	4 50	4 44	6 33	6 47	7 30	7 58	5 1	5 11	2 38	2 4
11	4 29	4 20	6 35	6 57	7 16	7 48	4 17	4 29	2 2	1 28
21	4 25	4 23	6 39	7 11	7 4	7 40	3 34	3 46	1 25	0 51
May... 1	4 30	4 40	6 46	7 24	6 51	7 31	2 52	3 4	0 47	Morn
11	4 48	5 10	6 55	7 39	6 40	7 22	2 12	2 24	After	11 36
21	5 19	5 57	7 6	7 54	6 28	7 14	1 32	1 44	11 27	10 57
31	6 6	6 54	7 19	8 9	6 17	7 8	0 54	1 6	10 48	10 18
June... 10	6 53	7 43	7 34	8 22	6 7	6 55	0 16	0 28	10 8	9 38
20	7 23	8 9	7 48	8 32	5 57	6 45	Morn	After	9 27	8 57
30	7 33	8 11	8 1	8 39	5 46	6 34	11 5	11 11	8 46	8 6
July.... 10	7 16	7 46	8 13	8 43	5 35	6 21	10 30	10 36	8 4	7 34
20	6 26	6 54	8 22	8 45	5 25	6 9	9 57	10 1	7 22	6 52
30	5 19	5 49	8 32	8 44	5 15	5 57	9 24	9 28	6 41	6 9
Aug.... 9	4 33	5 9	8 39	8 41	5 5	5 43	8 52	8 54	5 59	5 27
19	4 38	5 14	8 45	8 39	4 51	5 27	8 20	8 20	5 16	4 44
29	5 14	5 40	8 51	8 35	4 39	5 11	7 48	7 46	4 34	4 2
Sept.... 8	5 55	6 9	8 56	8 30	4 27	4 55	7 17	7 15	3 53	3 21
18	6 28	6 26	9 1	8 27	4 14	4 38	6 47	6 43	3 12	2 40
28	6 54	6 38	9 6	8 24	4 1	4 19	6 16	6 10	2 32	1 58
Oct..... 8	7 15	6 47	9 9	8 21	3 49	4 3	5 46	5 38	1 52	1 18
18	7 50	6 52	9 10	8 16	3 33	3 43	5 15	5 5	1 13	0 39
28	7 37	6 53	9 3	8 7	3 20	3 26	4 44	4 34	0 34	After
Nov.... 7	7 8	6 24	8 48	7 52	3 5	3 5	4 13	4 1	Morn	11 20
17	5 41	5 9	8 19	7 23	2 52	2 48	3 42	3 28	11 18	10 42
27	4 46	4 20	7 31	6 39	2 37	2 29	3 10	2 56	10 42	10 6
Dec..... 7	4 49	4 15	6 28	5 42	2 23	2 9	2 39	2 23	10 6	9 30
17	5 9	4 27	5 21	4 43	2 7	1 49	2 6	1 48	9 30	8 54
27	5 37	4 49	4 29	3 55	1 54	1 32	1 33	1 15	8 54	8 20
31	5 49	5 0	4 13	3 39	1 47	1 23	1 19	1 1	8 40	8 6

Table Showing the Equation of Time, for the year 1874, for the Meridian of Madras.

[illegible]

Table Showing the Mean Time of the Sun's Culmination, for 1874, for the Meridian of Madras.

DATE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	<i>h.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>
1	12	3 47	12	13 50	12	12 35	12	4 0	11	56 59	11	57 28	12	3 26	12	6 3	11	59 56	11	49 44	11	43 42	11	49 9
2	12	4 15	12	13 58	12	12 23	12	3 42	11	56 52	11	57 37	12	3 38	12	6 0	11	59 37	11	49 25	11	43 41	11	49 32
3	12	4 42	12	14 5	12	12 10	12	3 23	11	56 45	11	57 46	12	3 49	12	5 55	11	59 18	11	49 6	11	43 41	11	49 55
4	12	5 10	12	14 15	12	11 57	12	3 5	11	56 38	11	57 56	12	4 0	12	5 50	11	58 58	11	48 48	11	43 41	11	50 19
5	12	5 37	12	14 15	12	11 44	12	2 48	11	56 32	11	58 6	12	4 10	12	5 45	11	58 39	11	48 30	11	43 43	11	50 44
6	12	6 3	12	14 20	12	11 30	12	2 13	11	56 23	11	58 28	12	4 21	12	5 39	11	58 19	11	48 12	11	43 45	11	51 9
7	12	6 29	12	14 26	12	11 16	12	2 13	11	56 23	11	58 28	12	4 31	12	5 32	11	57 59	11	48 12	11	43 45	11	51 9
8	12	6 55	12	14 26	12	11 0	12	1 56	11	56 18	11	58 39	12	4 40	12	5 25	11	57 39	11	47 38	11	43 52	11	51 35
9	12	7 20	12	14 28	12	10 45	12	1 39	11	56 15	11	58 50	12	4 49	12	5 17	11	57 18	11	47 22	11	43 57	11	52 28
10	12	7 45	12	14 29	12	10 30	12	1 22	11	56 12	11	59 2	12	4 58	12	5 9	11	56 58	11	47 6	11	44 3	11	52 56
11	12	8 9	12	14 29	12	10 14	12	1 6	11	56 10	11	59 14	12	5 7	12	5 0	11	56 37	11	46 50	11	44 9	11	53 23
12	12	8 32	12	14 29	12	9 58	12	0 50	11	56 8	11	59 26	12	5 15	12	4 50	11	56 16	11	46 35	11	44 16	11	53 51
13	12	8 55	12	14 28	12	9 41	12	0 34	11	56 7	11	59 38	12	5 22	12	4 40	11	55 55	11	46 21	11	44 25	11	54 19
14	12	9 17	12	14 26	12	9 25	12	0 19	11	56 6	11	59 51	12	5 30	12	4 30	11	55 35	11	46 7	11	44 34	11	54 48
15	12	9 39	12	14 23	12	9 8	12	0 4	11	56 6	12	0 4	12	5 36	12	4 19	11	55 13	11	45 53	11	44 43	11	55 17
16	12	10 0	12	14 16	12	8 51	11	59 49	11	56 7	12	0 17	12	5 42	12	4 7	11	54 52	11	45 41	11	44 54	11	55 46
17	12	10 20	12	14 16	12	8 33	11	59 35	11	56 8	12	0 30	12	5 48	12	3 55	11	54 31	11	45 28	11	45 6	11	56 15
18	12	10 40	12	14 11	12	8 16	11	59 21	11	56 10	12	0 43	12	5 53	12	3 42	11	54 10	11	45 17	11	45 18	11	56 45
19	12	10 58	12	14 5	12	7 58	11	59 7	11	56 12	12	0 56	12	5 58	12	3 29	11	53 49	11	45 5	11	45 31	11	57 15
20	12	11 16	12	13 59	12	7 40	11	58 54	11	56 15	12	1 9	12	6 2	12	3 15	11	53 28	11	44 55	11	45 45	11	57 44
21	12	11 34	12	13 52	12	7 22	11	58 41	11	56 19	12	1 22	12	6 5	12	3 1	11	53 7	11	44 45	11	46 0	11	58 14
22	12	11 50	12	13 45	12	7 4	11	58 29	11	56 23	12	1 35	12	6 8	12	2 46	11	52 46	11	44 36	11	46 15	11	58 44
23	12	12 6	12	13 37	12	6 46	11	58 17	11	56 27	12	1 47	12	6 10	12	2 31	11	52 25	11	44 27	11	46 31	11	59 14
24	12	12 21	12	13 28	12	6 27	11	58 6	11	56 32	12	2 0	12	6 12	12	2 15	11	52 4	11	44 19	11	46 49	11	59 44
25	12	12 35	12	13 19	12	6 9	11	57 55	11	56 37	12	2 13	12	6 13	12	1 59	11	51 43	11	44 12	11	47 6	12	0 14
26	12	12 48	12	13 9	12	5 50	11	57 44	11	56 43	12	2 26	12	6 13	12	1 43	11	51 23	11	44 5	11	47 25	12	0 44
27	12	13 1	12	12 58	12	5 32	11	57 34	11	56 50	12	2 38	12	6 13	12	1 26	11	51 3	11	44 0	11	47 44	12	1 13
28	12	13 12	12	12 47	12	5 13	11	57 25	11	56 56	12	2 50	12	6 12	12	1 8	11	50 42	11	43 55	11	48 4	12	1 43
29	12	13 23	...	...	12	4 55	11	57 16	11	57 4	12	3 6	12	6 11	12	0 51	11	50 23	11	43 50	11	48 25	12	2 12
30	12	13 33	...	...	12	4 36	11	57 7	11	57 11	12	3 14	12	6 9	12	0 33	11	50 3	11	43 47	11	48 47	12	2 41
31	12	13 42	...	...	12	4 18	...	...	11	57 19	...	...	12	6 6	12	0 14	...	...	11	43 44	...	...	12	3 10

ECLIPSES.

IN THE YEAR 1874

There will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon, and a Transit of Venus over the Sun's disc.

- I. April 16th.—A Total Eclipse of the Sun; invisible at Madras.
 II. May 1st.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon; visible at Madras.

First contact with the Shadow	h. m.	
Middle of the Eclipse	7 46	After.
Last contact with the Shadow	9 24	"
Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 0.826	11 2	"

The place of first contact will be at at 81° from the Northernmost point of the Moon's limb towards the East. The last contact at 33° towards the West.

- III. October 10th.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun; partly visible as a Partial Phase at Madras.

Eclipse Begins	h. m.	
Greatest Phase	5 2	After.
Eclipse Ends	6 0	"
Sun sets, Eclipsed	6 53	"
Magnitude of the Eclipse (Sun's diameter = 1) 0.43.	5 44	"

Angle from North Pole of first contact, 28° towards the West.
 Angle from Vertex of first contact, 104° towards the North.

- IV. October 25th.—A Total Eclipse of the Moon; invisible at Madras.

- V. December 9th.—A Transit of Venus over the Sun's disc; visible at Madras

External contact at Ingress	h. m.	
Internal contact at Ingress	7 12	Morning.
Least distance of Centres	7 40	"
Internal contact at Egress	9 33	"
External contact at Egress	11 26	"
	11 54	"

At the time of Least distance, Venus will be $13^{\circ} 38'$ North of the Sun's centre.

Angle from North Pole of { first contact 50° towards the East.
 { last contact 16° towards the West.
 Angle from Vertex of { first contact 120° towards the Left.
 { last contact 5° towards the Right.

Transits of Venus across the Sun's disc are of rare occurrence. The approaching Transit will be visible throughout Asia, Africa, and in the Eastern part of Europe. At the suggestions of Astronomers, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and the United States have selected certain stations in different parts of the globe, and are making extensive preparations for securing observations of this important phenomenon.

OCULTATIONS OF BRIGHT STARS AND PLANETS BY THE MOON, VISIBLE AT MADRAS.

Dates.	Star or Planet's Name.	Disappearance.		Re-appearance.	
		Madras Mean Time.	Angle from N. point.	Madras Mean Time.	Angle from N. Point
1874.		h. m.	°	h. m.	°
January 14	♂ Scorpi	7 6 Morn.	94 E.	8 31 Morn.	30 W.
March 9	♂ Scorpi	Below Horizon.		11 18 After.	46 W.
April 1	γ Virginis	7 12 After.	71 E.	7 51 After.	1 E.
November 12	VENUS.	0 4 After.	18 E.	{ A near approach. 3' N. of Moon's limb.	

ASTEROIDS OR TELESCOPIC PLANETS BETWEEN MARS AND JUPITER

No.	Name.	Discoverer.	Place and date of Discovery.		Revolution in days.
1	Ceres	Piazzi	Palermo	1801 Jan. 1	1681
2	Pallas	Olbers	Bremen... ..	1802 March 28	1684
3	Juno	Harding	Lilienthal... ..	1804 Sept. 1	1592
4	Vesta	Olbers	Bremen... ..	1807 March 29	1326
5	Astræa	Hencke	Driesen	1845 Dec. 8	1511
6	Hebe	Hencke	Driesen	1847 July 1	1380
7	Iris	Hind	London	1847 Aug. 13	1346
8	Flora	Hind	London... ..	1847 Oct. 18	1193
9	Metis	Graham	Sligo	1848 April 25	1347
10	Hygiea	DeGasparis	Naples	1849 April 12	2041
11	Parthenope	DeGasparis	Naples	1850 May 11	1402
12	Victoria	Hind	London	1850 Sept. 13	1301
13	Egeria... ..	DeGasparis	Naples	1850 Nov. 2	1511
14	Irene	Hind	London... ..	1851 May 19	1518
15	Eunomia	DeGasparis	Naples	1851 July 29	1571
16	Psyche	DeGasparis	Naples	1852 March 17	1825
17	Thetis... ..	Luther	Bilk	1852 April 17	1420
18	Melpomene	Hind	London... ..	1852 June 24	1271
19	Fortuna	Hind	London	1852 Aug. 22	1398
20	Massilia	DeGasparis	Naples	1852 Sept. 19	1366
21	Lutetia	Goldschmidt	Paris	1852 Nov. 15	1388
22	Calliope	Hind	London	1852 Nov. 16	1813
23	Thalia	Hind	London	1852 Dec. 15	1554
24	Themis	DeGasparis	Naples	1853 April 5	2034
25	Phoebe	Chacornac	Marseilles	1853 April 7	1359
26	Proserpine	Luther	Bilk	1853 May 5	1581
27	Euterpe	Hind	London... ..	1853 Nov. 8	1314
28	Bellona	Luther	Bilk	1854 March 1	1689
29	Amphitrite... ..	Marth... ..	London... ..	1854 March 1	1492
30	Urania	Hind	London	1854 July 22	1329
31	Euphrosyne... ..	Ferguson... ..	Washington	1854 Sept. 1	2048
32	Pomona	Goldschmidt	Paris	1854 Oct. 26	1520
33	Polyhymnia	Chacornac	Paris	1854 Oct. 28	1773
34	Circe	Chacornac	Paris	1855 April 6	1610
35	Leucothea	Luther	Bilk	1855 April 19	1800
36	Atalanta... ..	Goldschmidt	Paris	1855 Oct. 5	1666
37	Fides	Luther	Bilk	1855 Oct. 5	1569
38	Leda... ..	Chacornac	Paris	1856 Jan. 12	1657
39	Lætitia	Chacornac	Paris	1856 Feb. 8	1685
40	Harmonia	Goldschmidt	Paris	1856 March 31	1247
41	Daphne	Goldschmidt	Paris	1856 May 22	1435
42	Iris	Pogson	Oxford	1856 May 23	1392
43	Ariadne	Pogson	Oxford	1857 April 15	1195
44	Nysa	Goldschmidt	Paris	1857 May 27	1379
45	Eugenia	Goldschmidt	Paris	1857 May 27	1040
46	Hestia	Pogson	Oxford	1857 Aug. 16	1470
47	Aglaia	Luther	Bilk	1857 Sept. 15	1788
48	Doris	Goldschmidt	Paris	1857 Sept. 19	1998
49	Pales	Goldschmidt	Paris	1857 Sept. 19	1080
50	Virginia	Ferguson	Washington	1857 Oct. 4	1577
51	Nemausa	Laurent	Marseilles... ..	1858 Jan. 22	1330
52	Europa	Goldschmidt	Paris	1858 Feb. 6	1994
53	Calypso	Luther	Bilk	1858 April 4	1543
54	Alexandra	Goldschmidt	Paris	1858 Sept. 10	1627
55	Pandora	Searle	Albany	1858 Sept. 10	1675
56	Melete	Goldschmidt	Paris	1857 Sept. 9	1531
57	Mnemosyne	Luther	Bilk	1859 Sept. 22	2949
58	Concordia	Luther	Bilk	1860 March 24	1621
59	Olympia	Chacornac	Paris	1860 Sept. 12	1633
60	Echo	Ferguson	Washington	1860 Sept. 14	1362
61	Danae	Goldschmidt	Paris	1860 Sept. 10	1874
62	Erato	Forster & Lessert	Berlin... ..	1860 Sept. 14	2023
63	Ansonia	DeGasparis	Naples	1861 Feb. 10	1355
64	Angelina	Tempel	Marseilles... ..	1861 March 4	1601
65	Maximiliana	Tempel	Marseilles	1861 March 8	2343

No.	Name.	Discoverer.	Place and Date of Discovery.	Revolution in days.
66	Maia	Tuttle	Cambridge, U.S. 1861 April	9 1579
67	Asia... ..	Pogson	Madras 1861 April	17 1371
68	Leto	Luther	Bilk 1861 April	29 1688
69	Hesperia... ..	Schiaparelli	Milan... .. 1861 April	29 1732
70	Panopea	Goldshmidt... ..	Paris 1861 May	5 1594
71	Niobe	Luther	Bilk... .. 1861 Aug.	13 1671
72	Feronia	Peters	Clinton... .. 1862 Feb.	20 1148
73	Clytie	Tuttle	Cambridge, U.S. 1862 April	17 1590
74	Galatea	Tempel... ..	Marseilles... .. 1862 Aug.	29 1510
75	Eurydice... ..	Peters	Clinton... .. 1862 Sept.	22 1504
76	Freia	D'Arrest	Copenhagen 1862 Oct.	21 2276
77	Frigga	Peters	Clinton 1862 Nov.	12 1792
78	Diana	Luther	Bilk 1863 March	15 1555
79	Eurynome	Watson	Ann Arbor 1863 Sept.	14 1400
80	Sappho	Pogson	Madras 1864 May	3 1271
81	Terpsichore	Tempel	Marseilles 1864 Sept.	30 1758
82	Alcumena	Luther	Bilk... .. 1864 Nov.	27 1670
83	Boutrice	DeGasparis	Naples 1865 April	26 1382
84	Clio	Luther	Bilk 1865 Aug.	25 1317
85	Io	Peters	Clinton... .. 1865 Sept.	19 1579
86	Semele	Tietjen	Berlin 1866 Jan.	4 2005
87	Sylvia	Pogson	Madras 1866 May	17 2386
88	Thisbe	Peters	Clinton 1866 June	20 1694
89	Julia	Stephan	Marseilles 1866 Aug.	7 1486
90	Antiope	Luther	Bilk 1866 Oct.	1 2049
91	Ægina	Stephan	Marseilles 1866 Nov.	4 1495
92	Undino	Peters	Clinton 1867 July	7 2093
93	Minerva	Watson	Ann Arbor 1867 Aug.	24 1669
94	Aurora... ..	Watson	Ann Arbor 1867 Sept.	6 2055
95	Arethusa... ..	Luther	Bilk 1867 Nov.	23 1964
96	Aigle	Coggia	Marseilles... .. 1868 Feb.	17 1951
97	Clotho	Tempel... ..	Marseilles 1868 Feb.	17 1592
98	Ianthe... ..	Peters	Clinton 1868 April	18 1606
99	Dike... ..	Borelly	Marseilles 1868 May	28 1742
100	Hecate... ..	Watson	Ann Arbor 1868 July	11 1992
101	Helena	Watson... ..	Ann Arbor 1868 Aug.	15 1508
102	Miriam... ..	Peters... ..	Clinton 1868 Aug.	23 1587
103	Hera... ..	Watson... ..	Ann Arbor 1868 Sept.	7 1626
104	Clymene	Watson	Ann Arbor 1868 Sept.	13 1997
105	Artemis	Watson... ..	Ann Arbor 1868 Sept.	16 1341
106	Dione	Watson	Ann Arbor 1868 Oct.	10 2092
107	Camilla	Pogson	Madras... .. 1868 Nov.	17 2433
108	Hecuba	Luther	Bilk 1869 April	2 2084
109	Felicitas	Peters	Clinton... .. 1869 Oct.	9 1615
110	Lydia	Borelly	Marseilles... .. 1870 April	19 1612
111	Ate	Peters	Clinton... .. 1870 Aug.	14 1510
112	Iphigonia	Peters	Clinton 1870 Sept.	19 1385
113	Amalthea	Luther	Bilk 1871 March	12 1338
114	Cassandra	Peters	Clinton 1871 July	24 1585
115	Thyra	Watson	Ann Arbor 1871 Aug.	6 1341
116	Sirona... ..	Peters	Clinton 1871 Sept.	8 1720
117	Lomia'	Borelly	Marseilles 1871 Sept.	12 1888
118	Peitho... ..	Luther	Bilk 1872 Mar.	15 1396
119	... ..	Watson	Ann Arbor 1872 April	3 1503
120	Luchesis	Borelly	Marseilles... .. 1872 April	10 2120
121	... ..	Watson	Ann Arbor 1872 May	12 2350
122	Gerda... ..	Peters	Clinton 1872 July	31 2116
123	Brunhilda	Peters	Clinton... .. 1872 July	31 1614
124	Alceste	Peters	Clinton 1872 Aug	23 1557
125	... ..	Prosper—Henry	Paris 1872 Sept.	11 1931
126	... ..	Paul—Henry	Paris... .. 1872 Nov.	5 1389
127	... ..	Prosper—Henry	Paris 1872 Nov.	5 1691
128	... ..	Watson... ..	Ann Arbor 1872 Nov.	25 1665
129	Antigone... ..	Peters	Clinton... .. 1873 Feb.	5 1735
130	Electra... ..	Peters	Clinton 1873 Feb.	17 —
131	Vula... ..	Peters... ..	Clinton... .. 1873 May	24 1376
132	... ..	Watson... ..	Ann Arbor 1873 June	13 —
133	... ..	Watson	Ann Arbor 1873 July	29 —
134	Sophrosyne... ..	Luther	Bilk 1873 Sep.	29 —

PLANETARY PHENOMENA.

MERCURY, will be a morning star during the early part of January, from the latter part of March to the middle of May, throughout the month of August, and from the latter part of November to the end of December. He will be an evening star from February to the early part of March, from June to the middle of July, and from the middle of September to the early part of November. When in superior conjunction, that is, when the Sun is between the Earth and Mercury, he appears perfectly round but very small, not more than 5' in diameter; but when in the opposite portion of his orbit or near his inferior conjunction, he presents the form of a slender and brilliant crescent, nearly 12' in diameter.

VENUS will be a morning star during the month of January, and the latter part of December; and an evening star from the middle of March to the end of November. From August to the middle of November she will be visible to the naked eye in broad day light, provided her position in known. Towards the end of September she will acquire the figure of a half moon about 25' in diameter. When near her inferior conjunction with the Sun, about the end of November, she will appear as a slender and brilliant crescent about 60' in diameter. She will attain her greatest brilliancy about the beginning of November, and will be seen gibbous from June to the middle of September.

MARS will be an evening star from January to the end of May, and a morning star from August to the early part of November. His least apparent diameter will be 4', when in conjunction with the Sun on July 6th.

JUPITER will be in opposition to the Sun on March 17th, with an apparent diameter of 45", and well situated for observation from January to May. He will be stationary on January 17th and on May 19th, and in quadrature with the Sun on June 14th. He will be an evening star from August to the latter part of September, and a morning star from the middle of October to the end of November. His least apparent diameter will be 31" when in conjunction with the Sun on October 5th, but the planet cannot be well seen for a few weeks before and after such time.

His interesting belts and the phenomena of his four Satellites are well worthy of examination. Any good pocket telescope will, if steadily supported, render the Satellites visible and their eclipses observable. From March 20th to the end of September the eclipses will occur on the eastern side of the planet, but in the other portion of the year to the west of the primary. When both the disappearance and reappearance of a Satellite are given, it must be remembered the phenomena take place on the same side of the planet, but the reappearance always to the east of the spot at which the Satellite vanished. (For Table of Eclipses, see page 21.)

SATURN will be in conjunction with the Sun on January 25th; a morning star from the middle of February to the middle of March, and an evening star during the early part of January and the latter part of December. He will be stationary on May 25th and on October 12th, and in quadrature with the Sun on May 4th and on October 31st. He will be in opposition to the Sun on August 3rd with an apparent diameter of 18", and favorably seen both before and after midnight from July to October. The beautiful system of rings, which renders Saturn the most attractive object in the heavens, will be best seen about this time, 42' in length and 12' in breadth. The northern surface is now exposed to view. Saturn is attended by eight Satellites, five of which may be readily seen with any good telescope, but the remaining three require the best instruments yet constructed to render them discernible.

URANUS will be in opposition to the Sun on January 28th in Right Ascension 8h. 45m. and North Declination 18° 47'; when he may be seen as a star of the sixth magnitude, the faintest visible without telescopic aid in the absence of moonlight. His apparent diameter is usually about 4".

NEPTUNE will be in opposition to the Sun October 22nd when his Right Ascension will be 11h. 52m., and North Declination 9° 35'. His diameter is never more than 1.94", and is only of about the eighth magnitude as compared with the fixed stars. Uranus and Neptune are both visible with a mere pocket glass, when their positions are well known, though they are only distinguishable from the fixed stars with superior instruments charged with high magnifying powers.

The Minor Planets between Mars and Jupiter, are now one hundred and thirty-four in number, all of which except four have been discovered within the last 30 years. The only one even visible to the unaided sight is Vesta, which under certain conditions, can, for a brief time when near opposition, acquire a brilliancy equal to stars of the fifth magnitude. A complete historical table of the Minor Planets will be found on pages 27 and 28.

GARDENING CALENDAR.

(Extracted with the permission of the Publisher, from JAFFREY'S *Hand-Book of Gardening*.)

MADRAS.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

JANUARY.—As the weather during the month will generally be clear and dry, attention to watering is required; if possible, water in the morning, otherwise late in the evening; never water vegetables during the heat of the day. The sowing of European vegetables may now be discontinued, as in the majority of cases seed sown during this month will prove to be labour needlessly expended, they will not come to maturity, or scarcely to a state fit for consumption. Last month may be considered as drawing to a close all successful operations in regard to European vegetable sowing, with the exception of a few salads, which be sown in beds, shaded and hand-watered with attention, they will produce small crops. During the first and second week is a good time to sow cucumbers, vegetable marrow, gourds, and such like. Nepal spinach should be sown and planted for a supply during the hot months. Attend to keeping the soil hoed amongst growing crops, eradicating weeds to prevent their seeding, which they now do freely, continue to earth up celery, choosing a dry day for directions as to *earthing*. See No. 3, page 38. Plant cuttings of the cabbage tribe in beds, if rooted they will give a good supply of sprouts during the hot months. Sow country vegetables if required, remove all decaying vegetables to the compost heap. Look to the graft mangoes, continue every two or three days to deepen the incision till the branch is cut through. If any are entirely removed they may be planted without delay, taking care to support them against damage from high winds.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The flowers during this month should be in great perfection. The main operations consist in keeping everything clean and in perfect order, using the knife amongst the shrubs, &c. where required. Attend to the young shoots of creepers so that they may be properly trained, cut back all plants that may be growing over the hedges of the beds or walks; this should be done neatly so that the use of the knife may not be discovered, nothing looks worse than plants abruptly cut round the edge of flower beds. Such cuttings of shrubs and roses, as are rooted should be planted out in beds, well-watered and shaded for a few days. Attend to plants in pots, roses in flower-bud will be improved by frequent watering with liquid manure, it will increase the size of the flowers. Shade tender plants from the midday sun, keep a supply of water exposed to the sun during the day, for watering potted plants in the evening. Attend to clipping hedges, keeping the walks and grass in proper trim.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is generally clear, rain seldom falls, dews are plentiful, vegetables are abundant towards the end of the month. Fruits, such as oranges, pomegranates, guavas, plantains, &c., are to be had.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

FEBRUARY.—As the Horticultural exhibition is generally held during the early part of the month, attend to the schedule of prizes if you intend to compete, preserve such articles as may be required by making them with stakes; in forwarding articles for competition pay marked attention to what is required, avoid sending vegetables of any kind in flower pots. In the garden, little is required beyond the directions of last month; a few salads may be sown, country radishes, cucumbers and gourds may still be sown. Keep the garden clear from decayed leaves; vegetables during this month, especially the cabbage tribe, give out a most disagreeable odour if left decaying. See that arrangements are made to keep up a supply of such country vegetables as may be required. Watering will invariably be requisite throughout the month, plant out, (if on hand) cuttings of the cabbage tribe. Attend to collecting manure for the next season.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The directions of last month are suitable to this, little more can be done than attending to watering and cleanliness; let plants in pots intended for exhibition, be protected from the midday sun if possible. During the course of the month, remove and put in pots a good supply of verbenas and such like, to preserve them during the hot season. Attend to plants in pots, frequently stirring up the soil on the surface. If worms are troublesome; a little clear lime water used occasionally will remove them.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is clear and calm, dew every morning, rain seldom occurs if ever; vegetables and flowers in most seasons are plentiful; fruits, such as sapodillas, mangoes, oranges, custard apples, &c., are to be had.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

MARCH.—As the cultivation of European vegetables will no longer give any degree of satisfaction equivalent to the expense incurred, it is not necessary to presume that by giving directions, success will be the reward of carrying them out. The heat is too great to develop seeds of northern climes, indeed it is mere chance to succeed in germinating and growing tropical seeds. Attention to the culture of such varieties of country vegetables as may be required is all that is requisite in cultivation, though the latter may be purchased in the market much cheaper than they can be grown in private gardens. All vacant spaces in the garden should now be dug, and thrown up in ridges (this is applicable to heavy soils) so as to expose the soil to the influence of the sun during the hot weather. Where the soil is light, let it be dug over level, collect manure without delay; if composed of heating materials, it will require to be watered and turned over frequently; be sure this matter is not overlooked; attend to watering lately planted mango trees, untie the ligatures round the grafted parts, support the stems securely against high winds, store yams in sand or dry soil.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Little can be done during this month; pay attention to cleanliness, watering shrubs, roses, &c.; such beds as are empty should be neatly dug over; look to the roots of dahlias, let them be stored in pots of sand, or the pots they were grown in; if the soil is dried *they must be kept dry*; gloxinias, achimenes and bulbs, require the same treatment; plants growing in pots should be placed if possible to receive the morning sun and shaded during midday.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is clear, hot, and very unpleasant from the prevailing southerly winds, slight dew frequently. No rain falls during the whole course of the month; European vegetables are very scarce, dear, and bad in general; country vegetables plentiful, such as brinjals, radishes, greens, &c. Fruit none, with the exception of indifferent plantains.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

APRIL.—This month might be passed over in silence, as little or nothing can be done unless digging up any portions of the garden not attended to last month; this should not be neglected any longer. Cucumbers, gourds and melons may be sown during the month; they require protection from the sun until established. Attend to the fruiting pines; if the crowns appear to grow too large let the hearts be taken out neatly; remove all suckers from the bottom of the fruit; after the fruit has swelled a good size, water should be sparingly applied as it tends to injure the flavour.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The directions of last month are suitable to this; little more can be done than keeping the garden clean and free of weeds; towards the end of the month look well to the support of young trees, creepers, &c., as gales may be expected early in May. Prepare soil for plants in pots without delay; directions for compost, see No. 3; look over dahlia roots, &c., in case they are being injured by vermin. Roses in pots should not be excited at present, or they will be weakened.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is similar to that of last, wind changeable from S. to E. and W., dew is seldom seen. A few slight showers of rain sometimes occur; European vegetables are very scarce, native vegetables are plentiful. Fruits, such as grapes, pine-apples, and some of the organ tribe are to be had. Plantains are plentiful.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

MAY.—During the month the land wind commences, much difficulty will be experienced in cultivating any but the common varieties of country vegetables, dig over any vacant spaces of ground, no matter how roughly; prepare manure; repair and build water channels when required; make and repair roads and walls.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Now is a good time to put walks in good order, and make others where required. If composts for seeds and plants in pots are not preparing, delay no longer, as they will be required in July. Wash all empty flower-pots and order supplies for new ones; use every endeavour to put down the unsightly pots in general use—it can be done.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is unpleasantly hot from the prevailing land winds; in most seasons a few slight showers of rainfall; seldom other than country vegetables are to be had, with the exception of cabbage sprouts, which are hard and tough; mangoes and pine-apples are plentiful and cheap; flowers are scarce.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

JUNE.—Although rain frequently occurs during the month, it is scarcely desirable to recommend the sowing of European vegetables. It is more requisite to push forward any new work that may be required; dig over and trench all vacant and new ground that may be taken in for cultivation. Be careful that a good supply of manure is on hand.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Preparing pits for planting trees and ornamental shrubs may be proceeded with, likewise the filling up of all hollows on the lawns where water accumulates during monsoon. Making new flower gardens where required, they should be proceeded with at once; it will save time when the gardeners are required for more active operations in July and August. Repair walks and make new ones; see that they are broad and level enough for two persons to walk abreast upon them; there is no necessity to raise them up like ridges in the centre; if they are slightly convex to throw off the water, it is sufficient.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is similar to that of last; showers are more frequent: European vegetables are rarely to be had. Fruit is plentiful.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

JULY.—Everything should be prepared during the present month for sowing seeds in August. If the weather is at all favorable, sow a small quantity of celery and parsley for early plants. Peas may be sown towards the latter part of the month, though with but slight chance of success in the generality of seasons; during the last week the levelling of the soil thrown up in ridges may be proceeded with. The manure heap should be in a fit condition for use.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Little can be done during the month further than preparation for the ensuing seed time; let composts be in a perfect state for use before the end of the month. Make up grass edgings with turf. Do not prune roses unless they show signs of growth; this can be easily discovered by the swelling and bursting of the buds; if they show such signs, prune and manure, though waiting till the following month, would be more judicious. Take care not to be carried into too active operations by a good shower of rain. Look to the roots of dahlias, gloxinias and achimenes; they may have commenced to grow, retard them as much as possible, but bring them to the light; as dahlias are very impatient, their roots should be divided towards the end of the month into as many divisions as possible with a sharp knife, having shoot upon each division.

Remarks.—The rains of the S. W. monsoon commence during this month in slight showers; the sky is very cloudy; rain is frequent in most seasons. Fruit and vegetables are scarce.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

AUGUST.—As imported seeds should now be on hand, let a first sowing be put in pots or boxes without delay. If the weather is favorable, successive sowings may be put in during the whole course of the month. Care must be taken that the soil is in a proper moist condition as described in No. 1, page 8. Guard against the ravages of red ants; be sparing of water to imported seeds until they germinate. A first sowing of peas and French beans may be put in, likewise carrots, beet, parsley and radishes; choose a dry day, sow celery in boxes or pots in rich soil mixed with well-decayed manure, and a small quantity of powdered lime. The reason celery is so apt to run to seed, arises from inattention to keep up a constant luxuriance by the aid of good manure, celery should never receive a check; of country vegetables, sow brinjals, gourds, cucumbers, roselles, greens, spinach, beans, chillies, snake gourds, &c.; plant yams and Jerusalem artichokes. Attend to top-dressing asparagus beds, make a fresh bed of water-cresses in a shady spot near a well or tank where they can be easily supplied with water twice a day. Put in suckers of pine-apples: prepare stock of mangoes for grafting. Let the garden soil be levelled, well manured and dug over; make sure the manure is well looked after and mixed with lime and ashes before using.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow seeds of everything that can be had most suitable for the climate, be careful how small seeds are sown and watered, read directions in No. 1; look to the roots of dahlias, gloxinias, &c.; they should be set a-growing in good soil. If no plan has definitely fixed upon to secure a good supply of flowers, now is the time to look to it; there is no time to spare; propagate verbenas by layers; sow hollyhocks, phloxes, petunias, balsams, &c.; increase your stock of chrysanthemums, by division, or fresh supplies; let the flower garden be well dug and manured; dig and manure round the roots of shrubs on lawns, &c. Let a shaded piece of ground be prepared in which to put cuttings of roses, shrubs, &c.; prepare pits for planting trees and shrubs, make them large and deep. Pits in the soil of Madras or anywhere should not be less than 2½ feet in diameter and depth. Too much care cannot be taken of seedlings, lest they get drawn during the dull days that prevail; expose them to the light and air as much as possible. Top-dress all plants in pots not intended to be re-potted with fresh soil and manure; re-pot and top-dress roses in pots. Prune and manure garden roses and put in cuttings.

Remarks.—It were unnecessary to write these instructions if those for whom they are written, do not carry them out during the course of this month. As success can only be looked for by close attention, next month will be of less avail to have plants sufficiently strong to produce an early crop or to stand the heavy rains, and whatever complaints may have to be made anent the failure of vegetables and the display of flowers, in January and

February, it can be ascribed to no other cause than neglecting to conduct operations at the right season and in a proper manner. The native gardeners are not so much to blame as they are in general go by the instructions they receive.

Rain is frequent during this month; country vegetables are plentiful; fruit and European vegetables are very scarce.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

SEPTEMBER.—This is the proper time to sow a succession of peas, French beans and spinach; they may be put in every week during the month; continue to sow vegetables of all kinds. Onions and leeks in light rich soil in beds, protected from the rain by mats tied over moveable bamboo framework. Attend to the seedlings sown last month; some of which will be ready for transplanting. Knol-khol and cabbage, if any were sown early in July, will be ready for final transplanting in the garden, in beds or rows; let them be lifted carefully; disturb the roots as little as possible. Encourage the growth of celery by slight waterings of liquid manure; look after insects; a slight sprinkling of lime over and under the leaves will arrest their ravages; if not used let them be picked off with the hand every morning. Lime will in nowise injure the tenderest vegetation, if slaked and cool. Native vegetables sown at the beginning of last month will be fit for planting out. Commence to graft mangoes; make preparations such as digging trenches, &c., to prevent the garden being flooded during the monsoon near at hand. Manure pine-apples, remove the suckers and put them into root.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Petunias, hollyhocks, phloxes, &c., &c., sown last month, should during this be fit for planting out, choosing a dull damp day. Continue to sow balsams, hollyhocks and all showy annuals, not neglecting mignonette. Balsam seed from Hyderabad is generally good; and from the cultivators there removing the lateral branches, they have acquired a peculiar upright habit, show about one foot of blossom in a column when well-grown. Attend to cleanliness and keeping the soil in flower bed open by hoeing (*the idea of seeing a Gardener sitting in a flower-bed digging it up with a piece of bamboo is absurd.*) Prune roses if hitherto neglected, layer bud and put in cuttings of roses and such shrubs, trees and creepers as may be required. Sow seeds of trees and shrubs; where layering is required, attend to the instructions given in No. 2, page 16; put in pipings of carnations, picotees in boxes, filled with fine sand, mixed with red earth. Let all creepers be neatly tied to the posts or trellises upon which they are trained; prune where required; prune and keep in proper form shrubs, &c.; attend to cutting hedges and filling up gaps; casurina hedges neatly trimmed would be much neater round flower gardens than unsightly bamboo trellises; it is astonishing they are not more generally planted, as they combine neatness with economy, are easily raised if the seed is not too deeply covered with soil.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

OCTOBER.—Transplant all vegetable plants, large enough into beds or drills where they are to grow. Trenches should be ready to receive celery plants; shade if the weather is clear; look after tomatoes, onions, leeks, carrots and beet-root; let them be thinned out to proper distances from each other; the thinnings may be planted if required. Continue to sow a few varieties of vegetable seeds. Peas may be sown every week; let the drills in which they are sown be raised above the surface level; continue to sow a succession of French beans. Keep up a supply of salads, such as lettuce, endive, mustard, water-cress, &c. Finish early in the month preparations for planting out vegetables: do not trust till wanted, as the soil may not be workable from rain. Let everything about the garden be neat and clean; eradicate weeds on their first appearance. If the weather during the month should prove dry, peas and the cabbage tribe will suffer much. A supply of water will be requisite to prevent the crops sustaining a check which would prove very detrimental. When water is applied let it be in the morning, very early, if possible; when it is cool, frequent hoeing up the soil amongst the crops will require to be looked too. If activity is not displayed during the early part of this month in forwarding operations, there is but little chance of success for the season. Take particular care the crops are not planted on the same piece of ground they were last year; alternate them yearly if possible. Graft mangoes and plant pine-apples.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The operations of last month are applicable to this. Look after dahlias in pots, stake them and water occasionally with liquid manure. Plant out verbenas, heliotropes and all other bedding plants. Keep up a supply of balsams, cockscombs, mignonette, &c. Plant trees and shrubs, attend to training and pruning creepers. This is a good time to get roses, fuschias, violets, &c., from the Hills of Bangalore. Take advantage of dry days to cut grass; straighten and trim the edges of walks and beds. Give everything a neat and clean appearance. Protect all newly planted trees from wind. The best plan is to use three tarred ropes for each plant, fix them to the stems, round which should be tied a piece of canvas to prevent the friction of the ropes from injuring the bark; tie the ropes tight to three pegs firmly driven into the ground at the proper distance from the plants. This is costlier than stakes but more permanent, and will protect the plants till properly rooted.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is generally wet and stormy, more especially during the latter part of it. Vegetables and fruits still continue scarce.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

NOVEMBER.—Few European vegetables will come to perfection if not fit to plant out during this month. Attend to transplanting seedlings; peas and French beans may be sown every week or ten days; the main crop must be looked for from seed sown this month, as peas sown in December seldom succeed. Sow a small quantity of cabbage, knol-khol, cauliflowers, tomatoes, &c., likewise a few salads. Cauliflower sown during the first week of the month; if they are well attended to, flowers may be had during February. Attend to transplanting onions and leeks. Thin out turnips and carrots to proper distances from each other. Plant celery in trenches; look after all details, such as cleanliness, digging trenches to carry off the heavy rains; put in cuttings of cabbage sprouts for use during the hot season. Graft mangoes; put in cuttings of figs and vines. Plant onion bulbs for salad.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Continue to transplant seedlings into pots or boxes. Plant out annuals, verbenas, hollyhocks, phloxes and ipomeas, if strong enough. Sow any flower seeds remaining on hand. Sow seeds of trees and shrubs. Prepare early in the month stations for ornamental creepers, and plant without delay. Attend to training creepers and pruning where required. Prune and manure garden roses and put in cuttings. In pruning, cut the old branches down to three or four eyes from the bottom. Top-dress all plants in pots not requiring re-potting; protect tender plants from heavy rains; activity is required during this month to obtain a good supply of flowers during the three following months. The finer varieties of roses in pots should be re-potted if necessary; they require a heavy soil mixed with well-decayed cow-dung. Support all plants requiring it from the high winds.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is in general boisterous, with heavy rains; the N. E. monsoon continues with great violence. Vegetables and flowers continue scarce.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

DECEMBER.—Continue to plant out and transplant into boxes all vegetable plants on hand during the first week. Attend to thinning turnips and carrots. Plant celery in trenches and earth up such as may require it. Keep the soil amongst the growing crops hoed, and eradicate weeds on their first appearance. Branch lettuce and endive by tying up the leaves. Thin out the branches of tomatoes. Look sharp after insects amongst cabbage and cauliflower. Use slaked lime freely on all crops attacked; it will prove a beneficial check. During the month sow cucumbers, vegetable marrow, country vegetables for greens, &c. Early planted vegetables will be fit for use towards the end of the month. French beans and salads should be in abundance. Attend to staking peas, beans, &c. Continue to make up a manure heap for the ensuing season; let nothing be lost in the shape of vegetable matter. The main work of the month is attention to growing crops; look to early grafted mangoes; make incisions gradually on the branches above the grafts.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Plant out the remaining stock of annuals; sow a few hollyhocks, amaranthus, &c. A last sowing of balsams may be put in. Sow convolvuluses of all kinds. Petunias for flowering during the hot months. Attend to dahlias and encourage them by frequent watering of liquid manure. Keep the flower beds and walks clean and neat; water and roll the walks towards the latter part of the month, it will give them a neat appearance, at the same time they will be more comfortable to walk upon.

Remarks.—The weather during the first two weeks is similar to last month, generally clearing up towards the latter end. Fogs are frequent; flowers continue scarce with the exception of roses; vegetables are scarce; country greens, &c., are to be had in abundance; fruits, such as oranges, guavas, and plantains are plentiful.

BANGALORE.

JANUARY.—In this month most of the culinary vegetables are in great perfection. Grapes, apples, pine-apples, country raspberry, and also a few strawberries and peaches are in season. Such apple trees as have finished bearing may now be pruned, although it would be better to delay it until the ensuing month. Sow seeds of such vegetables as peas, radish, spinach, &c., that do not require more than three months to come to perfection. This is a good month for altering or making a garden, laying walks, &c. Open the roots of vine trees, if the wood is well ripened.

This is the best month for planting cuttings of sugar-cane.

Remarks.—The nights and mornings are chill—a clear sky during the day. It seldom rains during this month; but fog falls daily in the mornings. The wind blows steadily from the N. E. with occasional variations.

FEBRUARY.—In this month, country raspberries, figs, pomegranates, pine-apples, peaches, grapes and strawberries may be had in great abundance and perfection. A few apples remain. Very few vegetables can be sown with advantage this month. Open the roots of peaches and apples, and prune apple trees. As the mango will be in flower, spread, if requisite, some manure round the roots of the trees, slightly stirring the soil.

Sow peaches, the stone should be broken, else the seeds will take some months to germinate.

Remarks.—The weather during the whole of this month is very fine. It seldom, if ever, rains. Heavy dew falls in the mornings. The wind blows N. E., sometimes changing to the S. E. The first half of the month is rather chilly, about the end it commences to be warm.

MARCH.—During this month the roots of apple trees should be opened, if not already done by those who approve of that system, and very strong manure should be applied. Strawberries, grapes, raspberries and peaches are in season. The ground should be forked about the roots of vines. Plant tuberose roots. Beet root and celery are in perfection. As the winds and hot air of this month are very injurious to vegetation, as few seeds as possible should be sown.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is clear, hot and unpleasant. Rain is little known. There is less dew. The wind continues to blow from the N. E. There is plenty of dust. It thunders and lightens occasionally.

APRIL.—Sow all flower seeds to come to perfection in July and August. They will be refreshed by the early rains called the mango showers; and there is generally rain in Mysore during June. Sow every kind of vegetable seed. Plant potatoes. Dahlia seeds should be sown in this month in situations protected from the burning winds.

Remarks.—This is the hottest month. The nights are very sultry, and the sun pours down its fiery rays with unabating vigour during the day. The dust is almost suffocating. There is thunder and lightning. The mango showers may be expected towards the close of the month. Wind N. E.

MAY.—Repeat the sowing of last month, or may be deferred till this month. Transplant the seeds of vegetables sown last month, and prepare the beds for the final transplanting of knol-khol, cabbage and cauliflower, watering the soil richly. Sow some cotton seeds.

Remarks.—The weather still continues hot. If the mango showers have set in, the heat is not so great as that of April. High winds from the S. W., with rain and clouds, may be expected. Rather dusty.

JUNE.—The directions for this month are very similar in many respects to those given for May and April, in order to have the flowers and vegetables later in the season. Mangoes are in great perfection, and pine-apples abundant; jack-fruit in season. The natives plough their ground and sow the earth-nut. This is the best month for sowing seeds from England, &c., provided they arrive in the two or three preceding months, but in general it is advisable to sow them as soon as they are unpacked. The fields for hay should be scratched by the native plough and manured. Cuttings and suckers of chrysanthemums, if taken off and planted in small pots, will flower in September.

Roses often suffer much more from the attacks of the rosebeetle during this month. They should be sought for at night with the aid of a lantern, and while one boy holds the light, another picks off the insects and throws them into a chatty of water. Immense numbers can be killed in a short time in this way. The old roots of the dahlia should be planted in large pots of sand covered with some fermenting vegetable matter, to induce them to send out shoots.

Remarks.—Rain is more frequent. The days begin to get cloudy and pleasant, and the nights cool. Wind from S. W. blows strongly. Plenty of dust.

JULY.—Pine-apples and apples are in season. Mangoes still continue till towards the end of the month; young plants should then be grafted, and the trees pruned as soon as they have done bearing, as that is the only time when it can be done with impunity. Cuttings of all trees and shrubs should be put in this month, as well as slips of artichokes, which, as soon as they have established themselves should be cut down close to the ground.

The natives generally sow the raggy and cholum, and prepare the ground for rice, and plant cuttings of sugar-cane. Flower and vegetable seeds may still be sown, and in regular seasons the cabbage tribe of the first and second sowings should be finally transplanted. The first crop of hay is cut this month. Sow mango seeds for supply of stocks for next year's grafting. The dahlias sown last month will require transplanting, and the shoots should be separated from the old roots. The seeds (dahlias) should now be turned out of pots into the open ground in a sandy well-manured soil. A species of white grub attacks the roots of flower plants, more especially the scarlet geranium. The only mode of destroying these insects is by uprooting the plants that show any signs of dropping and removing the grub. Experiments in the cultivation of wheat may be attempted this month.

Remarks.—There is generally much rain this month. The days are cloudy and pleasant, and the nights cool. The wind blows from S. W. - Thunder and lightning frequent.

AUGUST.—Apples still continue; young trees should now be grafted, and cuttings put down. Oranges, loquats, and alligator pears in season. Insects are excessively numerous and destructive. The orange tribe should be budded and inarched, and propagated by gooties. Plant beds with early strawberries. Still sow a few vegetable and flower seeds. Continue grafting mangoes. Transplant cotton. Propagate carnations and pinks by layers. Begin collecting seeds of early flowering annuals. Dahlias are in perfection. The natives sow different kinds of grain in this and in the following month. Stake the dahlias put into the ground last month.

Remarks.—The early monsoons cease about the beginning of this month. The wind blows from S. W., and the weather is somewhat warm.

SEPTEMBER.—Alligator pears and loquats still continue. Guavas in plenty. Sow orange seed and alligator pear stones. Young potatoes in season. The American cotton sow

early in full pod. Plant Cape bulbs, either in the ground or in very deep pots well drained. The turnips and cabbages are much infested by a small dark caterpillar, which may be destroyed by sprinkling the plants with powdered lime. The rice begins to flower. Put down cuttings of geraniums, roses, violets, heartsease, &c. Flowers are in great perfection. As most of the peach trees will have lost their leaves, the roots should be opened and exposed for four days and then strongly manured. The principal crop of hay is cut in this month.

Strip off leaves, and bare and prune the roots of apple trees, dressing the root at the same time with sheep or other manure.

Remarks.—This is rather a hot month. The wind blows from S. W., and rain may be expected from the middle of the month, particularly in the evenings.

OCTOBER.—Vegetables are in great perfection. Sour sop and guavas also are now in season. The main beds for strawberries should be planted. Vines will begin to flower early in this month; the borders should be dug and well manured. Dahlias will begin to fall in the month. As soon as the leaves begin to wither, they should be taken up with the soil that adheres to them, and keep in a dry place. As soon as they have been sufficiently dried, they should be packed up in boxes of sand till the time for planting arrives. The double tube roses should be similarly treated.

Remarks.—The latter monsoons which generally commence towards the end of last month, are very heavy during October. The wind veers round to the N. E. The days are pleasant and the nights cool.

NOVEMBER.—Apples begin to ripen towards the end of this month. Custard apples in plenty. This is the last month in which the generality of vegetables can be sown with advantage. Sow the casurina and other tree seeds. This is a good month to lay in a stock of manure and prepare composts for the next year. The larger kinds of perennial water flowers should be taken up and reduced in size and re-planted. This is a good month to plant potatoes, sweet potatoes, melons, cucumbers, and most vegetable seeds. The raggy crop is cut during this month.

Remarks.—High winds from the N. E., and heavy rain may be expected during the early part of the month. Towards the end, the temperature of the atmosphere is considerably lessened, and the nights begin to be chilly. This is a very pleasant month. Mornings foggy.

DECEMBER.—Apples are in plenty, and peaches may be had towards the end of the month. Rose-apples also are abundant. All vegetables in season. A good month for sowing melon and cucumber seeds, as well as peas, radish and spinach; but very few other vegetable seeds. Most of the exotic plants will have ceased flowering; the beds should therefore be dug up and manured with a soil composed of two-thirds vegetable and half well-decayed animal manure. Turn out and examine dahlia roots. Prune roses.

Remarks.—This is usually a clear month, with heavy fog in the mornings. Days cool and nights chilly. Wind from the N. E. Heat is scarcely felt at midday.

This is a very pleasant and healthy month.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The meteorological observation of three years—1834-5-6—was one very hot and one very rainy season:—this may therefore be regarded as very fair average when taken together.

Bangalore is in lat. 12° 58' N., and long. 77° 39' E. The base of Commissioner's flag staff is 3,030 feet above high water-mark at Madras; and the mean annual temperature is 75° Fahr.: while that of Madras is 85°. Thus confirming the generally received opinion that a rise of 300 feet causes a fall in the thermometer of one degree. The soil, except in the valleys, is a red sandy loam, inclined to gravelly; and the sound rock a finely foliated gneiss with slaty cleavage. It is much used for building purposes.

Average rainfall of twenty-three years is 35-41 inches.

THE LAL BAGH.

THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT GARDEN, commonly known as the LAL BAGH, (from the Hindustani, signifying *red* or *ruby* and *garden*) is under the direction of a Superintendent who is responsible to the Commissioner. The present Superintendent is Mr. ———? The garden is situated about two miles south-east of the centre of the Cantonment, and covers an area of about 50 acres of ground, which slopes gently from the southern boundary, where there is a tank communicating with water channels which are led through most of the garden. The greater portion of the ground is very tastefully laid out in ornamental lawns and terraced flower gardens with green houses, aviary, and cages for Lions, Tigers and Cheetahs, enclosure for Deer, &c. The garden is open from 6 A. M. till dusk on week days, free of charge. Carriages and horses are expected to enter by the left hand entrance gate, and return by the one on the right, keeping to the main drive which encircles the garden. Furious driving is strictly prohibited. Visitors are not permitted to pluck flowers or fruits; and are expected not to bring dogs to the garden, as they do much injury to the plants and seed beds. Plants and seeds may be purchased at the garden.

NEILGHERRIES.

OOTACAMUND.

JANUARY.—FLOWERS—None. **VEGETABLES**—Sow in verandah for early crop, cauliflower, radish, mustard and cress.

FEBRUARY.—FLOWERS—None. **VEGETABLES**—None.

MARCH.—FLOWERS—Mignonette and Nasturtiums, for early flowering. **VEGETABLES**—Peas, French beans, radish, mustard, cress and cauliflower.

APRIL.—FLOWERS—Annuals of all sorts should be sown during this month, also seeds of new perennial plants, shrubs, trees, &c. **VEGETABLES**—Beetroot, carrots, turnip, peas, French beans, broad beans, cauliflower, cabbages and all description of vegetables for main summer crop.

MAY.—FLOWERS—Continue sowing of annuals and other seeds mentioned in last month. **VEGETABLES**—Sow peas, French beans, cauliflower and lettuce for succession; complete sowing all crops of vegetables required for summer use.

JUNE.—FLOWERS—None. **VEGETABLES**—Radish, mustard, cress, lettuce, peas and beans for succession.

JULY.—FLOWERS—None. **VEGETABLES**—The same as June.

AUGUST.—FLOWERS—Annual seeds for winter flowering should now be sown; this is the best season to sow stocks, asters, balsams, petunias, verbenas, salpiglossis, nasturtiums, &c. **VEGETABLES**—The same as April for winter crop.

SEPTEMBER.—FLOWERS—Complete sowing of the above in this month. **VEGETABLES**—Complete sowing for winter crop.

OCTOBER.—FLOWERS—None. **VEGETABLES**—Sow as in June.

NOVEMBER.—FLOWERS—None. **VEGETABLES**—Sow as in June.

DECEMBER.—FLOWERS—None. **VEGETABLES**—None.

COONOR AND KOTAGHERRY. --Remarks on the variation of the above.

The main sowings of Vegetables and Flower seeds should be in August, September and October, instead of April and May. Rotation sowings, the same as at Ootacamund.

Flowers and Vegetables that are in season in the several months of the year.

JANUARY.—FLOWERS—Geraniums, petunias, verbenas, stocks, camellias, roses, calceolarias, cinerarias, balsams, asters, mimulas. **VEGETABLES**—Cauliflower, beetroot, carrots, turnip, rhubarb, parsnips, vegetable marrow, celery, salads, cabbage, knol-khol, potatoes and onions.

FEBRUARY.—FLOWERS—Geraniums, petunias, verbenas, stocks, camellias, roses, calceolarias and polygallas. **VEGETABLES**—Cauliflower, beetroot, carrots, turnip, parsnips, vegetable marrow, celery, salads, cabbage, knol-khol and onions.

MARCH.—FLOWERS—Crocuses, lilies, primroses, calceolarias, geraniums, verbenas, petunias, violets and polygallas. **VEGETABLES**—Vegetables are scarce during this month. Only onions, knol-khol, turnip and cabbages may be said to be in season; all others being raised or preserved by artificial watering.

APRIL.—FLOWERS—Crocuses, lilies, primroses, calceolarias, geraniums, verbenas, petunias and violets. **VEGETABLES**—Vegetables are still scarce. The above with mustard, radish, cress and salads are still in season.

MAY.—FLOWERS—Daisies, crocuses, lilies, heliotrope, petunias, calceolarias, roses, primroses and polyanthus. **VEGETABLES**—Potatoes, cauliflower, carrots, beetroot, celery, rhubarb, radish, vegetable marrow, cucumbers, knol-khol, parsnips, lettuce, peas, beans and French beans.

JUNE.—FLOWERS—Fuschias, westaria, heliotrope, daisies, roses, veronicas, polygallas, laburnams and primroses. **VEGETABLES**—Potatoes, cauliflower, carrots, beetroot, celery, rhubarb, radish, vegetable marrow, cucumbers, knol-khol, parsnips, lettuce, peas, beans, and French beans.

JULY.—FLOWERS—Fuschias, westaria, heliotrope, daisies, roses, veronicas, polygallas, laburnams and brugmensias. **VEGETABLES**—Potatoes, cauliflower, carrots, beetroot, celery, rhubarb, radish, vegetable marrow, cucumber, knol-khol, parsnips, lettuce, peas, beans, and French beans.

AUGUST.—FLOWERS—Geraniums, brugmensias, fuschias, heliotrope, daisies, roses, veronicas and heath. **VEGETABLES**—Same as July.

SEPTEMBER.—FLOWERS—Geraniums, crassulas, brugmensias, fuschias, heliotrope, daisies, roses, veronicas and heath. **VEGETABLES**—Same as July.

OCTOBER.—FLOWERS—Camellias, cinerarias, crassulas, calceolarias, roses and heath. **VEGETABLES**—Potatoes, cauliflower, carrots, beetroot, celery, rhubarb, radish, vegetable marrow, cucumber, knol-khol, parsnips, lettuce, peas, beans and French beans.

NOVEMBER.—FLOWERS—Camellias, cinerarias, daisies, crassulas, calceolarias, roses and heath. **VEGETABLES**—Same as October.

DECEMBER.—FLOWERS—Camellias, cinerarias, phlox, verbenas, daisies, crassulas, calceolarias, salpiglossis, roses and heath. **VEGETABLES**—Same as October.

PART II—EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.

THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.—VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., Queen, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 2, 1837, on the death of her uncle King William IV; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, February 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of Her Majesty are:—

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, born November 21, 1840, married to his Royal Highness William, the Crown Prince of Germany, January 25, 1858, and has had issue, Frederick William Victor Albert, born January 27, 1859; Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; Albert Wilhelm Heinrich, born August 14, 1862; Francis Frederick Segismund, born September 15, 1864; died June 18, 1866; Frederika Wilhelmina Amelie Victoria, born April 12, 1866; Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born February 10, 1868; Sophia Dorothea Ulrike Alice, born June 4, 1870; Margaret Beatrice, born April 10, 1872.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, to Alexandra of Denmark, (Princess of Wales), born December 1, 1844, and has issue, Prince Albert Victor, born January 8, 1864; George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Louisa Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born February 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, born November 26, 1869; Alexander John Charles Albert, born April 6, 1871; died April 7, 1871.

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862, and has issue, Victoria Alberta Elizabeth Matilda Mary, born April 5, 1863; Elizabeth Alexandra Louise Alice, born November 1, 1864; Irne Marie Louise Anna, born July 11, 1866; Ernest Louis Charles Albert William, born November 25, 1868; Frederic William, born October 7, 1870; a Princess, born June 7, 1872.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866, and has issue, Christian Victor Albert Ludwig Ernest Anton, born April 14, 1867; Albert John Charles Frederic Alfred George, born February 26, 1869; Victoria Louise Sophia Augusta Amelia Helena, born May 23, 1870; Franziska, born Aug. 14, 1872.

Her Royal Highness Louisa Carolina Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married to John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, M. P., eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, March 21, 1871.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

ROYAL PRINCES AND PRINCESSES.

George Frederick Alexander Charles Ernest Augustus, K. G., DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, cousin to Her Majesty, born May 27, 1819, married to Princess Frederica of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue a son and two daughters. George Frederick William Charles, K. G., DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, cousin to her Majesty, born March 26, 1819. Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse and aunt to Her Majesty, born July 25, 1795; married May 7, 1818, to the late Duke of Cambridge. Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge and cousin to Her Majesty, born July 19, 1822; married June 28, 1843, to Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue a son. Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge and cousin to Her Majesty, born November 27, 1833; married to Prince Teck, June 7, 1866, has issue a son and daughter.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE,

WITH THEIR AGE AND DATE OF ACCESSION

COUNTRY	NAME	BIRTH	ACCESSION
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria	24 May 1819	1887
Austria	Francis Joseph	18 Aug 1830	1848
Baden	Friederick	9 Sept 1826	1846
Bavaria	Louis II	25 Aug 1845	1864
Belgium	Leopold II	9 April 1835	1865
Denmark	Christian IX	8 April 1818	1863
France, (Republic)	Marshal MacMahon <i>President</i>	1807	1873
Germany	William I	22 March 1797	1861
Greece	George I	24 Dec 1845	1863
Hesse Darmstadt	Louis III	9 June 1806	1848
Italy	Victor Emmanuel II	14 March 1820	1862
Mecklenburg Schwerin	Friedrick Francis	28 Feb 1823	1842
Mecklenburg Strelitz	Friedrick Charles	17 Oct 1819	1860
Netherlands	William III	17 Feb 1817	1849
Oldenburg	Nicolas	8 July 1826	1853
Portugal	Don Louis I	31 Oct 1838	1861
Rome	Pope Pius IX	13 May 1792	1846
Russia	Alexander II	29 April 1818	1855
Saxe Coburg and Gotha	Ernest II	21 June 1818	1844
Saxe Meiningen	George	2 April 1826	1866
Saxe Weimar	Charles Alexander	24 June 1818	1853
Saxony	John	12 Dec 1801	1854
Spain	Senor Castelar <i>President</i>	1832	1873
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II	21 Jan 1829	1872
Turkey	Abdul Aziz	9 Feb 1830	1861
Wurtemberg	Charles Frederick	6 March 1823	1864

BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

	BRITISH AMBASSADORS ABROAD	FOREIGN AMBASSADORS IN ENGLAND
America	Sir Edward Thornton K C B	M General K C Schenck
Argent Republic	Hon Sackville West	M Balcan
Austria	Sir Andrew Buchanan C C I	Count de Apponyi
Bavaria	Lord B D Moner Esq C B	Count de de Hompesch
Belgium	J S Lumley Esq	M Henri Solvayno
Brazil	G B Mathew Esq C B	M de Penedo
Central America	Ed Colbet Esq	Synon Collet Guttieres
Chili	Horace Rumbold Esq	Don Albert B Gana
China	T F Wade Esq C B	
Columbia	Ed Bunch, Esq	M J M Torres Calcedo
Denmark	Sir Charles F Wyke K C B	Lieutenant General Bulow
Ecuador	Fred Hamilton Esq	General Salazar
France	Lord Lyons C C B	Compte d Harcourt
Germany	Lord Odo W I Russell	Count Munster
Greece	Hon W Stewart	
Hanse Towns	John Wud Esq	
Italy	Sir A L Paget K C B	Ch Cadorna
Japan	Sir Harry Parkes K C B	
Morocco	Sir John H D Hay Esq K C B	Count G M E G de Byland
Netherlands	Adm Hon Sir A J Harris C B R N	Don Juan De I Martin
New Granada	Philip Giffith Esq	Mirza Nai Kam Khan
Persia	W I Thomson, Esq	Don Pedro Galvez
Peru	Hon W S Jermingham	Duc de Saldanha
Portugal	Hon Sir C A Murray K C B	Baron de Brunswick
Russia	Right Hon Lord A Loftus C C I	Baron Hochschild
Spain	Right Hon Austin H Layard	A Streckenien Cons Gen
Sweden	Hon E M Esikine C B	Musurus Pacha
Switzerland	Alfred G Bonar Esq	
Turkey	Right Hon Sir H G Elliott C C B	
Venezuela	George Logan Esq	
Wurtemberg	Hon G E Petre	

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.....	Right Hon'ble W. E. Gladstone.
Lord High Chancellor.....	Right Hon'ble Lord Selborne.
Lord President of the Council.....	Lord Aberdare.
Lord Privy Seal.....	Viscount Halifax.
Secretaries of State. {	Home Department.....Right Hon'ble Robert Lowe.
	Foreign Affairs.....Earl Granville, K. G.
	Colonies.....Earl of Kimberley.
	War.....Right Hon'ble Edward Cardwell.
	India.....Duke of Argyll, K. G.
First Lord of the Admiralty.....	Right Hon'ble G. J. Goschen.
President of the Board of Trade.....	Right Hon'ble Chichester Fortescue
President of the Local Government Board.....	Right Hon'ble James Stansfeld.
Postmaster-General.....	Right Hon'ble William Monsell.
First Commissioner of Works.....	Right Hon'ble W. P. Adams.
Chief Secretary for Ireland.....	Marquis of Hartington.
Vice-President, Council of Education.....	Right Hon'ble W. E. Forster
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.....	Right Hon'ble John Bright.

SCOTLAND.

Lord High Constable.....	Earl of Erroll.
Keeper of the Great Seal.....	Earl of Selkirk.
Deputy Keeper of the Great Seal.....	J. H. Mackenzie.
Lord Privy Seal.....	Earl Dalhousie, K. T.
Knight Marischal.....	Duke of Hamilton.
Master of the Household.....	Duke of Argyll, K. T.
Standard Bearer.....	Earl of Lauderdale.
Lord High Commissioner.....	Earl of Stair, K. T.
Lord Justice General.....	Right Hon'ble John Inglis.
Lord Justice Clerk.....	Right Hon'ble Sir J. Moncreiff, Bt.
Lord Advocate.....	Right Hon'ble George Young.
Solicitor-General.....	A. R. Clark, Esq.
Lord Clerk Register.....	Right Hon'ble Sir W. Gibson Craig, Bt.
Deputy Clerk Register.....	W. P. Dundas.
Commander of the Forces.....	Major-General R. Rumley.
Assistant Adjutant-General.....	Hon'ble E. Colborne.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant.....	Earl Spencer, K. G.
Chief Secretary.....	Marquis of Hartington.
Under-Secretary.....	T. H. Burke, Esq.
Commander of the Forces.....	General Lord Sandhurst.
State Steward.....	Lord Annaly.
Private Secretary.....	Lord C. Cavendish.
Chamberlain.....	Hon'ble H. Leeson.
Lord Chancellor.....	Right Hon'ble Lord O'Hagan
Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.....	J. Upington, Esq.
Master of the Rolls.....	Right Hon'ble F. Sullivan.
Attorney-General.....	Right Hon'ble C. Palles, Q. C.
Solicitor-General.....	Right Hon'ble H. Law, Q. C.
Military Secretary.....	Colonel E. Fellowes.
Ulster-King-of-Arms.....	Sir Bernard Burke, LL. D.
Baron of the Exchequer.....	Right Hon'ble R. Dowse.

ARMY AGENTS.

Messrs. Barron and Smith, 30, Duke Street, Westminster.	V. W. Holt, Esq., 17, Whitehall Place, S. W.
Sir Edward Borough, Bt., & Co., 4, Nassau Street, Dublin.	Messrs. Charles Hopkinson and Sons, 3, Regent Street, St. James's.
Messrs. R. Cane & Sons, Dawson, St., Dublin.	Henry S. King and Co., (late Smith, Elder & Co.,) 45, Pall Mall, and 65, Cornhill.
Henry Tucker Clark, Esq., 50, Leicester Sq.	Andrew Lawrie, Esq., 10, Charles Street, St. James' Square.
Edward Septimus Codd, Esq., 35, Craven Street, Strand.	Sir Charles R. McGrigor, Bt., and Co., 25, Charles Street, St. James's Square.
Messrs. Cox and Co., 1 & 2, Craig's Court, Charing Cross.	Messrs. Price & Boustead, 34, Craven Street, Strand.
C. Downes & Son, 26, King William Street, Strand.	Messrs. Ridgway & Sons, 2, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S. W.
Edward Thomson Draper, Esq., (for Royal Marines), 12, Buckingham Street, W. C.	Thacker and Co., 87, Newgate Street.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND OFFICERS.

TREASURY, WHITEHALL.

Lords Commissioners—Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Lord F. Cavendish, A. Greville, Esq., W. H. Gladstone, Esq.
 Joint Secretaries—G. Graffell Glyn, W. E. Baxter.
 Permanent Secretary—E. R. W. Lingen.
 Auditor Civil List—W. Law, Esq.
 Principal Clerks—C. W. Stronge, J. W. Cole, Sir W. Clark, and R. E. Welby.
 Private Secretaries to First Lord—W. B. Gurdon and Lord F. Cavendish.
 Solicitor—J. Gray, Esq., Q.C.

EXCHEQUER, 6, OLD PALACE-YARD.

Commissioners—Right Hon'ble W. E. Gladstone, Lord F. Cavendish, A. Greville, Esq., and W. H. Gladstone.

Comptroller—Sir Wm. Dunbar, Bart.
 Chief Clerk—H. W. Chisholm, Esq.
 Private Secy. to Chancellor—C. B. Wilson, Esq.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, WHITEHALL.

Lord President—Lord Abardare.
 Clerk of Council—Sir Arthur Helps, c.b.
 Assistant Clerk—E. S. Harrison.
 Registrar—H. Reeve, c.b.
 Private Secy. to Ld. President—Sir B. M. Seton, Bt.
 Medical Officer—J. Simon, F.R.S.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL, VICTORIA STREET.

Right Hon. Sir Montague E. Smith, Right Hon. Sir James W. Colville, Right Hon. Sir Robert Collier, Lord Justice James and Mellish, Sir Barnes Peacock and Sir L. Peel.

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

1, NEW-STREET, SPRING-GARDENS.

Lord Privy Seal—Viscount Halifax.
 Private Secretary—Hon. F. L. Wood.
 Chief Clerk—W. English.
 COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
 President—Lord Abardare.
 Vice-President—Right Hon. W. E. Forster.
 Secretary—Sir F. R. Sandford, c.b.
 Asst. Secretaries—J. Sykes, A. T. Cory, P. Cumlin.
 Private Secretary to Vice-President—H. S. Bryant.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

Secretary and Superintendent—
 Assistant Secretary—N. MacLeod.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,

PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

Lord Great Chamberlain—Lord Aveland.

Secretary—Capt. Hon. W. Carington.

CROWN OFFICE, HOUSE OF LORDS.

Clerk of Crown—C. Romilly, Esq.

Chief Clerk—J. Zwinger, Esq.

HOME OFFICE, WHITEHALL.

Secretary of State—Right Hon. R. Lowe.
 Under Secretaries—H. S. P. Winterbotham and Hon. A. F. O. Liddell.

Private Secretary—Albert Rutson, Esq.

Chief Clerk—F. S. Leslie, Esq.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 7, WHITEHALL GARDENS.

Secretary of State—Earl Granville.
 Under-Secretaries—Viscount Enfield, Right Hon. E. Hammond.

Assistant Secretary—Lord Tenterden.

Private Secretary—T. Wetherall, Esq.

Chief Clerk—F. B. Alston, Esq.

COLONIAL OFFICE, DOWNING-STREET.

Secretary of State—Earl of Kimberley.
 Under-Secys.—E. H. K. Huggess, R. G. Herbert.
 Asst. Secys.—H. T. Holland & the Hon. R. Meade.

Private Secretary—E. Wodehouse, Esq.

Chief Clerk—Charles Cox, Esq.

INDIA OFFICE, DOWNING-STREET.

Secretary of State—Duke of Argyll.
 Vice-President of Council—Sir Thomas E. Perry.
 Under-Secretaries—H. Merivale, c.b., M. E. G. Duff.
 Assistant Secretary—H. Hill, Esq.
 Private Secretary—W. H. Benthall.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL.

Secretary of State—Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.
 Under-Secretaries—Hon'ble J. C. W. Vivian, the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Surveyor-General of the Ordnance—Lieut.-General Sir H. K. Storks, G.C.B.

Financial Secretary—Henry Campbell Bannerman.

Chief Clerk—Ralph Thompson, Esq.

Private Secretaries—Colonel R. Biddulph, R. A., and Lieut. Fanshawe, R. A.

Director of Supplies—Sir W. H. Drake.

Director of Artillery—Brig.-Genl. J. M. Adye, c.b.

Director-General of Medical Department—Sir T. G. Logan, F.R.C.S.

Inspector General of Reserve Forces—Lieut.-Genl. Hon. Sir James Lindsay.

Deputy ditto—Major-Genl. P. L. McDougall.

Director of Works—Lt. Col. F. E. Chapman, F.R.C.S.

Deputy Directors of Works—Lieut.-Colonels F. D. Jervols, c.b., and T. A. L. Murray, R. E.

Chaplain-General—Rev. G. R. Gleig, M.A.

Director of Contracts—T. Howell, Esq.

Accountant-General—J. Milton, Esq.

Solicitor—C. M. Clode, Esq.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE,

HORSE GUARDS.

General Commanding-in-Chief—Duke of Cambridge, K.G.

Military Secretary—Major-Genl. C. R. Egerton.

Assistant Secy.—Colonel E. B. Johnson, c.b.

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Bombay.....	Governor.....	Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B.
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Victoria.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.
South Australia.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Anthony Musgrave, Esq., C.M.G.
Western Australia.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq.
Queensland.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Marquis of Normanby.
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Gibraltar.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Genl Sir W. F. Williams, Bt., G.C.B., R.A.
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Cape of Good Hope.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir Hen. Barkly, K.C.B.
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THE MEROVINGIANS.

Clovis, "The Hairy," King of the Salle Franks	428
Childeric III, last of the race	737

THE CARLOVINGIANS

Pepin, "The Short," son of Charles Martel	752
Charlemagne, "The Great," Emperor of the West	768
Louis V., "The Indolent," last of the race	986

THE CAPETS.

Hugh Capet, "The Great"	987
Charles IV, "The Handsome"	1322

HOUSE OF VALOIS

Philip VI de Valois, "The Fortunate"	1328
Henry III, last of the race	1574

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

Henry IV, "The Great," King of Navarre..	1580
Louis XIII, "The Just"	1619
Louis XIV, "The Great" Dieudonné	1643
Louis XV, "The Well-beloved"	1715
Louis XVI, guillotined Jan 21, 1793	1774
Louis XVII, (never reigned)	1793

THE FIRST REPUBLIC.

The National Convention first sat Sep 21	1792
The Directory nominated, Nov. 1	1795

THE CONSULATE.

Bonaparte, Cambacérès & Lebrun, Dec. 24.	1792
Bonaparte, Consul for ten years, May 6	1809
Bonaparte, Consul for life, Aug. 2	1802

THE EMPIRE.

Napoleon I, decreed Emperor May 18...	1804
Napoleon II, (never reigned, died July 22.	1832

THE RESTORATION.

Louis XVIII, re-entered Paris May 3.	1814
Charles X, dep. July 30, 1830, d. Nov 6, 1836	1824
Heir-expectant, Henry, Duc de Bordeaux, Sep 29	1820

THE HOUSE OF ORLEANS.

Louis Philippe, King of the French (abdicated Feb. 24, 1848, died Aug. 26, 1850)	1830
Heir-expectant, ComtedeParis, born Aug 24	1836

SECOND REPUBLIC.

Provisional Government formed Feb. 22	1848
Louis Napoleon, elected President Dec. 19	1848

THE EMPIRE REVIVED.

Napoleon III, elected Emperor (deposed Sep 4, 1870, Nov. 22.	1852
Heir, Napoleon Eugène Louis, born March 16	1856

THIRD REPUBLIC.

Committee of Public Defence, Sep. 4	1870
L. A. Thiers elected President Aug 31	1871
Marshal MacMahon elected President July	1873

NATIVE INDIAN PRINCES.

ROYAL FAMILY OF HYDERABAD.

The infant Prince was placed on the Hyderabad Musnud on the 1st March 1869 as His Highness Nabob Meer Myboob Ali Khan Bahadoor. And during his minority a Regency has been appointed to conduct the office of this State.

His Highness Nabob Oomdut-ool-Moolk, Shumsool Oomrah Bahadoor, Amieeri Kubeer, Commander of the Household Troops, and Nabob Mooktiar-ool-Moolk Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, K. C. S. I., Prime Minister.

ROYAL FAMILY OF THE CARNATIC.

His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Oomduthool Oomrah Sirajool Oomrah Madarool Moolk Oomduthool Moolk Azeem ood Dowlah Assud ood Dowlah "el Anglez" Mohummud Ally Khan Bahadoor Zoolfukhar Jung "Sepah Salar"²—Prince of Arcot.

H. H. Prince Zaheerood Dowlah Mohummud Badee Oollah Khan Bahadoor Fithruth Jung, son of the Prince of Arcot.

H. H. Prince Intizamool Moolk Moontazimood Dowlah Ahmed Oollah Khan Bahadoor Nabee yar Jung, son of H. H. the Prince of Arcot.

H. H. Prince Oomduttood Dowlah Mohummud Nooroollah Khan Bahadoor^r Juruth Jung, son of H. H. the Prince of Arcot.

H. H. Prince Mouzzuzood Dowlah Mohyed Deen yar Khan Bahadoor Hamiyuth Jung, son of H. H. the Prince of Arcot.

H. H. Prince Mohummud Moonower, son of H. H. Prince Mouzzuzood Dowlah Mohyed Deen yar Khan Bahadoor Hamiyuth Jung.

H. H. Prince Goolam Mohummud Ghouse, son of H. H. Prince Mouzzuzood Dowlah Mohyed Deen yar Khan Bahadoor Hamiyuth Jung.

H. H. Prince Abdool Ali, son of H. H. Prince Mouzzuzood Dowlah Mohyed Deen ar Khan Bahadoor Hamiyuth Jung.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

His Highness Chamrajandra Wudyer Bahadur, born 22nd February 1863, was adopted by the late Maharajah His Highness Kristna Rajah Wudger Bahadur, K. C. S. I., on the 18th June 1865, and was installed on the throne on the 22nd Sept. 1868.

ROYAL FAMILY OF TRAVANCORE.

His Highness Sree Patmanabha Dausa Vunchee Baula Rama Vurmah Boolasekhara Kireeta pati Munnay Sultan Maharaj Rajah Rama rajah Bahadur Shamsheer Jung, K. C. S. I., Maharajah of Travancore, born 14th March 1832, ascended the Musnud 19th October 1860.

Brothers of the Maharajah.—His Highness Carela Vurmah Rajah, born 30th June 1827; His Highness Reve Vurmah, Elliah Rajah of Travancore, born 27th October 1835; His Highness Rama Vurmah, F. M. U., 1st Prince of Travancore, born 19th May 1837.

Nephews of the Maharajah.—His Highness Marthanda Vurmah, 2nd Prince of Travancore, born 14th December 1853; His Highness Rama Vurmah, 3rd Prince of Travancore, born 25th September 1857.

Nieces of the Maharajah.—Her Highness Letchmy Bhye, Senior Ranee of Travancore, born 23rd July 1848; Her Highness Parwathy Bhye, Junior Ranee of Travancore, born 24th September 1850.

Grand Nephews of the Maharajah.—His Highness Carela Vurmah, 4th Prince of Travancore, son of her Highness the Junior Ranee, born 20th August 1864; His Highness Adhithea Vurmah, 5th Prince of Travancore, son of Her Highness the Junior Ranee, born 19th April 1866; His Highness Rama Vurmah, 6th Prince of Travancore, son of Her Highness the Junior Ranee, born 3rd December 1867.

Nephews-in-law of the Maharajah.—His Highness Kerula Vurmah, Calia Coil, Tambooran, married to Her Highness the Senior Ranee; Kerula Vurmah Cochu Coil Tambooran, married to Her Highness the Junior Ranee.

ROYAL FAMILY OF COCHIN.

His Highness Rama Wurmah, K.C.S.I., Maharajah of Cochin, born 11th May 1835 ascended the Musnud. 20th March 1864.

Brother of the Rajah.—His Highness Veeracarda Wurmah, Elliah Rajah of Cochin born 30th August 1846.

Cousins and Nephews of the Rajah.—His Highness Ramah Wurmah, 1st Prince of Cochin, eldest son of His Highness' eldest Aunt, His Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 2nd January 1848; His Highness Veeracala Wurmah, 2nd Prince of Cochin, 2nd son of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 13th February 1850; His Highness Ramah Wurmah 3rd Prince of Cochin, eldest son of His Highness' second Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 6th January 1852; His Highness Reeve Wurmah, 4th Prince of Cochin, 3rd son of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 4th November 1853; His Highness Veeracarla Wurmah, 5th Prince of Cochin, 2nd son of His Highness' 2nd Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 9th September 1854.

Sixth Prince of Cochin.—Eldest son of His Highness' 2nd Sister, Her Highness Kava Amah Tambooran, born 6th October 1858.

Seventh Prince of Cochin.—Eldest son of His Highness' 3rd Aunt, Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 30th December 1861.

Eighth Prince of Cochin.—Second son of His Highness' 3rd Aunt, Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 5th December 1863.

Ninth Prince of Cochin.—Second son of His Highness' 2nd Sister, Her Highness Kava Amah Tambooran, born 13th December 1863.

Tenth Prince of Cochin.—Eldest son of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 12th September 1865.

Eleventh Prince of Cochin.—Fourth son of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 18th November 1865.

Twelfth Prince of Cochin.—Third son of His Highness' 2nd Sister, Her Highness Kava Amah Tambooran, born 29th November 1855.

Thirteenth Prince of Cochin.—Third son of His Highness' 2nd Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 27th February 1866.

Fourteenth Prince of Cochin.—Eldest son of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran, born 20th June 1868.

Fifteenth Prince of Cochin.—Fourth son of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Amah Tambooran, born 31st October 1869.

Sixteenth Prince of Cochin.—Second son of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 29th April 1870.

Seventeenth Prince of Cochin.—Second son of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran, born 13th July 1870.

Eighteenth Prince of Cochin.—Eldest son of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 28th January 1871.

Nineteenth Prince of Cochin. Third son of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran, born 12th May 1872.

Twentieth Prince of Cochin.—Third son of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 18th December 1872.

Twenty-first Prince of Cochin.—Second son of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Cheriah Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 25th January 1873.

Mother of the Rajah.—Her Highness the Wallia or senior Amah Tambooran, born 3rd May 1814.

Aunts of the Rajah.—Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 22nd July 1822; Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 7th December 1832; Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 30th September 1839.

Sisters of the Rajah.—First Sister, Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran, born 3d July 1840; 2d Sister, Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran, born 2d October 1842.

Female Cousins of the Rajah.—Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, eldest daughter of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 29th June 1841; Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran, 2nd daughter of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 22nd April 1843; 3rd daughter of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 16th April 1858; 4th daughter of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 8th April 1862; eldest daughter of His Highness' 2nd Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 16th July 1850; 2nd daughter of His Highness' 2nd Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 1st October 1859; 3rd daughter of His Highness' 2nd Aunt, Her Highness' Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 28th June 1862; eldest daughter of His Highness' 3rd Aunt Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 10th June 1856; 4th daughter of His Highness' 3rd Aunt, Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 16th September 1870; 5th daughter of His Highness' Aunt, Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 23rd June 1872.

Nieces of the Rajah.—Eldest daughter of His Highness' eldest Sister, Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran, born 16th April 1859; 2nd daughter of His Highness' eldest sister, Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran, born 27th April 1863; 4th daughter of His Highness' 1st sister Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran, born 24th September 1867; eldest daughter of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 12th October 1861; 2nd daughter of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 26th November 1867; eldest daughter of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Cherriah Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 27th June 1869; 1st daughter of Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran, Her Highness' second sister, born 26th February 1870; 2nd daughter of Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran, His Highness' 2nd sister, born 25th November 1873.

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THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Right Hon'ble His Grace THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, M. P.—*President.*

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 Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq.
Sir Henry C. Montgomery, *Bart.*
Sir Frederick Currie, *Bart.*
Sir James Weir Hogg, *Bart.*
 General *Sir* Robert J. H. Vivian, K.C.B.
 William U. Arbuthnot, Esq.
Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, *Kt.*

Major-General *Sir* W. E. Baker, K.C.B.
Sir H. Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
Sir R. Montgomery, *Bart.*, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
Sir F. J. Halliday, K.C.B.
 Major-General *Sir* Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B.,
 K.C.S.I., L.L.D.
Sir H. S. Maine, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.
Sir L. Malet.

UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Herman Merivale, Esq., C.B., D.C.L.

M. E. Grant Duff, Esq., M.P.

James Cosmo Melvill, Esq., Assistant.

Council of the Governor General.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Thomas George Baring, Baron Northbrook of Stratton, —
 Viceroy and Governor-General of India, took his seat, 3rd May 1872.

Ordinary Members.

The Hon'ble *Sir* R. Temple, K.C.S.I., took his seat, 25th April 1868.
 " B. H. Ellis, Bombay Civil Service, took his seat, 2nd May 1870
 Major-General the Hon'ble W. H. Norman, C.B., took his seat, 1st June 1870.
 The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., took his seat, 25th May 1872.
 The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., took his seat, 6th March 1873.

Extraordinary Member.

His Excellency General the Right Hon'ble Robert Cornelis Lord Napier, Baron Napier of
 Magdala, and Caryngton G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, took his seat, 25th
 May 1870.

Additional Members to make Laws and Regulations.

The Hon'ble G. Campbell, D.C.L., Lieutenant Governor, Bengal.	The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis.	" J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble R. Stewart.	" R. E. Egerton.
His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, G.C.S.I.	" Raja Ramnath Thakur.
His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I.	" R. A. Dalryell.
	" H. H. Sutherland.
	W Stokes, Esq., Secretary to the Council.

Personal Staff of the Governor General.

Captain E. Baring, R. A., Private Secretary.
 Colonel W. Earle, 1st (Gdr.) Regiment of Foot Guards, Military Secretary.
 Captain J. Biddulph, 19th Hussars, Aide de Camp.
 Captain G. C. Jackson, 12th Bengal Cavalry, Aide de Camp.
 Lieutenant C. L. C. de Robeck, 60th Rifles do.
 Captain C. B. Reynardson, 1st (Guards) Regiment do.
 Lieutenant the Hon'ble P. G. Baring, Rifle Brigade do.
 Subadar Major Sew buccus Awusti, Sirdar Bahadoor, 2nd N. I., Aide-de-Camp.
 Staff Surgeon O. Barnett, Surgeon.

Personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

Colonel M. Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., Rifle Bde. (Aide-de Camp to the Queen), Military Secretary.
 Lieutenant Colonel H. Moore, Bombay S. C., Interpreter.
 Captain W. W. H. Scott, General List, Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.
 Hon'y. Major Sheikh Hedayut Ali, Khan Bahadoor, Sirdar Bahadoor, 45th N. I., Aide-de-Camp.

CLASS III.—(Ten Officers) Pay Rs. 800, rising by Annual Increases of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

No.	Names.	Monthly Salary.			Designation.
		Rs.	A.	P.	
14	Adam Robert Gordon.....	1,000	0	0	Assistant Comsr. of Paper Currency, Bombay.
15	Henry N. Lionel Berkeley, (absent).....	1,000	0	0	Assistant Comsr. of Paper Currency, Calcutta.
16	John E. Cooke, Acting 2d Class.....	1,000	0	0	Depy. Acct. Genl. Central Provinces, and Dy. Comsr. of Paper Currency, Nagpore.
17	Henry Hudson.....	1,000	0	0	Depy. Acct. General, Mysore.
18	Thomas Webster Biss, Ag. 2d Class (absent).....	1,000	0	0	Assistant Comptroller General.
19	William Ebenezer Gordon, Ag. 2d Class.....	1,000	0	0	Asst. Acct. General, Bombay.
20	Edward Simpson Byrne, Actg. 2d Class.....	1,000	0	0	Depy. Acct. General, Punjab.
21	Edward Rule, Acting 2d Class.....	900	0	0	Asst. Acct. General, Madras.
22	Shama Churn Day, Actg. 2d Class.....	900	0	0	Asst. to the Comptroller Genl., Offg. Asst. Comptroller General.
23	R. A. Sterndale Actg. 2d Class.....	900	0	0	Assistant to the Comptroller General, Offg. Asst. Comsr. of Paper Currency, Calcutta.
24	J. Mackey, (Supernumerary).....	850	0	0	Depy. Acct. General, Hyderabad.
	A. Anthony, Acting.....				
	C. R. Kiernander, Acting.....				
	E. W. Kellner, Acting.....				
	W. Donald, Acting.....				Offg. Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Madras.
	J. Taylor, Acting.....				Offg. Depy. Acct. Genl., Bengal.

CLASS IV.—(Ten Officers) Pay Rs. 600, rising by Annual Increases of Rs. 50 to Rs. 800 per mensem.

25	Robert Archibald Fink.....	800	0	0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., N. W. Pro., Offg. Assistant to the Acct. General Bengal.
26	Frederick Greenway.....	800	0	0	Asst. to the Head Comsr. of Paper Currency.
27	George William Macleod.....	800	0	0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl. Bengal on leave.
28	Madhul Chunder Chatterjee.....	800	0	0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.
29	W. Donald, Acting 3d Class.....	750	0	0	Asst. to the Acct. General, Madras.
30	Adam Anthony, Acting 3d Class.....	800	0	0	Depy. Acct. General N. W. Provinces.
31	C. R. Kiernander, Acting 3d Class.....	750	0	0	Asst. Acct. Genl., N. W. Provinces.
32	Edwin Welsh Kellner, Acting 3d Class.....	750	0	0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.
33	R. W. Matthews, (absent).....	800	0	0	Asst. to the Comsr. of Paper Currency, Bombay. Offg. Asst. to the Comptroller General.
34	W. Wells, Acting 3d Class.....	700	0	0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., N. W. Prov. Offg. Asst. to the Acct. General, Bombay.
	T. G. Trevor.....				Offg. Asst. Acct. General, Bombay
	D. Karsunsing.....				
	R. E. Hamilton, Acting.....				
	H. G. Cowie, Acting.....				Offg. Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Bengal
	T. H. Biggs, Acting.....				Offg. Asst. to the Comptroller Genl.
	F. DeH. Larpent, Acting 2d Class.....				

CLASS V.—(Thirteen Officers) Pay Rs. 400, rising by Annual Increases of Rs. 50 to Rs. 600 per mensem.

35	George William Bagley.....	600	0	0	Asst. to the Depy. Acct. Genl., Central Provinces.
36	Koylas Chunder Bose.....	600	0	0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.
37	D. Teagiah.....	600	0	0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Madras.

CLASS III—continued.

No.	Names.	Monthly Salary.			Designation.
		Rs.	A.	P.	
38	James Taylor, Acting 3d Class.....	600	0	0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Bengal.
39	Tudor G. Trevor, Actg. 4th Class.	600	0	0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Bombay.
40	G. W. Cline, I.L.D., (absent).....	600	0	0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.
41	E. W. S. Login.....	600	0	0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl. British Burmah. Offg. Assistant to the Acct. Genl. and Comptroller of Paper Currency in Bombay.
42	Henry Ronaldson.....	600	0	0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Bengal.
43	D. Kissunsing, Acting 3d Class.....	600	0	0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Madras.
44	F. J. Oliphant, M.A., (absent).....	600	0	0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Bombay.
45	R. E. Hamilton, Acting 4th Class...	600	0	0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.
46	H. G. Cowie, B.A., Actg. 4th Class...	600	0	0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl. N. W. Provinces. Offg. Asst. to the Comptroller General.
47	T. Hosketh Biggs, Actg. 4th Class...	600	0	0	Offg. Asst. to the Comptr. General.
48	Frederic de Hochepied Larpent, (Supp.) Actg. 2d Class.....	450	0	0	Asst. to the Acct. General, Punjab.
	G. H. R. Hart, Acting 4th Class.....				Offg. Personal Asst. to the Financial Member of Council.
	C. J. O. Mayne, Acting 4th Class.....				
	T. H. S. Biddulph, Acting 4th Class.....				Offg. Asst to the Acct. General, N.W. Provinces.
	E. M. Palmer, Acting 5th Class.....				Offg. Asst. to the Comptr. General.
	C. J. Rivett-Carnac, Acting.....				Offg. Asst. to the Acct. General, N.W. Provinces.
	W. H. Dobbie, Acting.....				Offg. Asst. to the Acct. General, British Burmah.
	Raganinath, Ray, M.A., Acting.....				
	F. C. Barnes, Acting.....				
	H. S. Groves, B.A.....				Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Punjab.
	F. J. Atkinson, Acting.....				
	H. S. Schurr, Acting.....				

CLASS VI.—(Fourteen Probationers) Pay on first appointment Rs. 200, on passing Lower Departmental Examination Rs. 250 and on passing Higher Departmental Examination Rs. 300 per mensem.

49	George Henry Reves Hart, Acting 5th Class.....	200	0	0	Probationer.
50	Charles James Otway Mayne, Actg. 5th Class.....	200	0	0	Probationer attached to the Office of Acct. General, Punjab.
51	T. H. S. Biddulph, Actg. 5th Class.	200	0	0	Probationer attached to the Office of Acct. General, N. W. Provinces.
52	Elwin Mitford Palmer, Acting 5th Class.....	250	0	0	Probationer attached to the Office of Comptroller General.
53	Charles James Rivett-Carnac, Acting 5th Class.....	200	0	0	Probationer.
54	William Herbert Dobbie, Acting 5th Class.....	200	0	0	Probationer.
55	Raganinath Ray, M.A., Acting 5th Class.....	200	0	0	Probationer attached to the Office of Comptroller General.
56	Francis Carnac Barnes, Acting 5th Class.....	200	0	0	Probationer attached to the Office of Acct. Genl., N. W. Provinces.
57	H. S. Groves, B. A.....	200	0	0	
58	F. J. Atkinson.....	200	0	0	
59	H. S. Schurr.....	200	0	0	
60	J. Kristna Moorty Iyengar, B.A.....	200	0	0	Probationer Acct. Genl. Office, Madras.
61	Vacant.....	200	0	0	
62	Vacant.....	200	0	0	

Post Office.

A. M. Monteath, Director General, (on leave.)
 F. R. Hogg, Post Master General of Bengal, Offg. Deputy Director General.
 T. W. Gribble, Officiating Post Master General of Bengal.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS, &c

G. H. M. Batten, Commissioner, Inland Customs.
 J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner. On dep. Financial Dept.
 L. S. Saunders, Commissioner, Ajmere.
 A. C. Lyall, Commissioner, West Berar.
 C. B. Saunders, c.b., Resident, Hyderabad.
 Colonel R. J. Meade, c.s.i., Chief Commissioner, Mysore and Coorg.
 J. D. Gordon, c.s.i., Judicial Commissioner, Mysore.
 C. E. R. Girdlestone, Resident, Nepal.

O U D E.

Major Genl. L. Barrow, c.b., Chief Commr., and Financial Commr., Lucknow, (on leave.)
 Sir G. E. W. Couper, *Bart.*, Judicial Commissioner, Offg. Chief Commissioner, Lucknow.
 Colonel W. Maxwell, R.A., Secretary Public Works Department, Lucknow.
 T. D. Forsyth, Commissioner, Fyzabad, (on special duty.)
 W. C. Capper, Officiating Commissioner, Fyzabad.
 C. Currie, Commissioner, Lucknow, Officiating Judicial Commissioner, Lucknow.
 Lieut. Colonel J. Reid, Commissioner, Seetapore, Officiating Commissioner, Lucknow.
 Major E. Thompson, c.s.i., Depy. Commr., Officiating Commissioner, Seetapore.
 W. C. Capper, Commissioner, Roy Bareilly, Officiating Commissioner, Fyzabad.
 P. Carnegie, Officiating Commissioner, Roy Bareilly.

BRITISH BURMAH.

The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, Chief Commissioner, Rangoon.
 J. D. Sandford, Judicial Commissioner, Rangoon.
 Colonel A. Fraser, R.E., Secretary, Public Works Department.
 Colonel F. J. Stevenson, Commissioner, Arakan.
 Colonel R. D. Ardagh, Commissioner, Rangoon.
 Colonel D. Brown, Commissioner, Maulmain.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

J. H. Morris, Chief Commissioner, Nagpore.
 Major H. Mackenzie, Judicial Commissioner, Nagpore.
 Major A. B. Cumberlege, Commissioner, Nagpore.
 C. Grant, Commissioner, Jubbulpore.
 Hon'ble C. Bernard, Commissioner, Nagpore. On dep. Bengal Secretariat.
 W. B. Jones, Officiating Commissioner, Nagpore.
 W. M. Low, Commissioner, Nerbudda.

BENGAL.

The Hon'ble G. Campbell, D.C.L., Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
 H. Luttman-Johnson, Private Secretary.
 Lieutenant G. L. McL. Farmer, 60th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.
 H. L. Dampier, Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal, on dep. Revenue Board.
 A. Mackenzie, Junior Secretary, Officiating ditto.
 The Hon'ble C. E. Bernard, Officiating Judicial Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
 Colonel J. E. T. Nicholls, R. E., Chief Engineer and Secretary, P. W. Dept., (on leave.)
 H. Leonard, Officiating do. do. do.
 Colonel F. H. Rundall, R. E., Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary, Irrigation Branch. On dep. Government of India, D. P. W.
 Colonel F. T. Haig, R. E., Officiating, ditto.
 J. A. Crawford, Collector, Custom House, Calcutta.
 J. B. Roberts, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.
 F. R. Cockerell, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, (on leave.)
 T. Bruce Lane, Offg. Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

S. S. Hogg, Chairman of the Justices, and Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, (on leave.)
 H. A. Cockerell, Officiating Commissioner of Police.
 J. W. Dalrymple, Commissioner, Bhaugulpore.
 G. N. Barlow, c.s.i., Officiating.
 C. T. Buckland, Commissioner, Burdwan.
 H. A. Cockerell, Commissioner, Chittagong. On dep. Chairman of the Justices
 H. Hankey, Officiating ditto.
 Colonel J. C. Haughton, c.s.i., Commissioner, Cooch Behar, (on leave)
 C. T. Metcalfe, Officiating Commissioner, Cooch Behar.
 S. C. Bayley, Commissioner, Dacca, on dep. Patna Division.
 A. Abercrombie, Officiating Commissioner, Dacca.
 T. E. Ravenshaw, Commissioner, Orissa, (on leave.)
 J. Beames, Officiating, ditto.
 S. C. Bayley, Officiating Commissioner, Patna.
 The Hon'ble Lord H. U. Browne, Commr., Presidency, and Offg. Chairman of the Justices
 and Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
 E. W. Molony, Commissioner, Rajshahye.

Sudder Revenue Board.

Hon'ble V. H. Schalch, Member. | A. Money, Member
 H. Muspratt, Secretary.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The Hon'ble Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., Lieut-Governor of the North West Provinces.
 Lieutenant C. W. Muir, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.
 Captain B. Wemyss, Aide-de Camp.
 C. A. Elliott, Secretary to the Government, North West Provinces.
 P. Whalley, Under-Secretary.
 Colonel C. J. Hodgson, R. E., Secretary, Public Works Department, (on leave.)
 Colonel A. Fraser, c.b., R. E., Officiating Secretary, Public Works Department.
 Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Brownlow, R. E., Offg. Joint Secretary, Irrigation Branch
 E. Macnaghten, Inspector General of Registration in the North West Provinces.
 C. P. Carmichael, Inspector General of Police, on dep. Benares.
 Lieutenant Colonel E. Tyrwhitt, Deputy Inspector General, Offg. Inspector General
 Hon'ble R. A. J. Drummond, Commissioner, Agra, (on leave)
 R. M. Edwards, Commissioner, Jhansie, Offg. Commissioner, Agra
 C. P. Carmichael, Offg. Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, Benares.
 G. H. M. Ricketts, Commissioner, Allahabad.
 F. M. Lind, Commissioner, Meerut.
 R. Simson, Commissioner, Rohilkund.

Judges of the High Court of Judicature, (Allahabad.)

The Hon'ble Sir R. Stuart, Kt. Chief Justice.	The Hon'ble R. Spankie, Puisne Judge,
" F. B. Pearson, Puisne Judge.	(on leave.)
" C. A. Turner, do.	" G. D. Turnbull, Offg. do.
	" W. Tyrrell, Registrar.

Sudder Revenue Board, (Allahabad.)

J. F. D. Inglis, Senior Member, on dep., Ad- ditional Member of Council.	H. S. Reid, Junior Member, Offg. Senior Member.
A. Colvin, Secretary, on dep. Allahabad.	E. C. Buck, Officiating Secretary.

PUNJAB.

The Hon'ble R. H. Davies, c.s.i., Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.
 Lieutenant G. DeC. Morton, 6th Foot, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.
 Lieutenant J. Burne, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.
 T. H. Thornton, Secretary to the Government of Punjab.
 L. H. Griffin, Under Secretary, Government of Punjab.
 C. M. Rivaz, Officiating ditto.
 Lieutenant Colonel S. Black, Military Secretary, (on leave.)
 Captain C. S. Maclean, Officiating Military Secretary.
 Colonel R. MacLagan, R. E., Secretary, Public Works Department.
 Colonel J. Crofton, R. E., Joint Secretary Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.
 C. Boulnois, LL.B., Judge of the Chief Court.
 C. R. Lindsay do. do.
 J. S. Campbell, do. do.
 T. W. Smyth, Registrar, on dep. Montgomery.
 E. H. Harrison, Officiating ditto.
 The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, Financial Commissioner, on dep. Additional Member of Council.
 A. Brandreth, Commissioner, Delhi, Officiating Commissioner, Lahore.
 Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Cracroft, Commissioner, Derajat, Officiating Commissioner, Delhi.
 Lieutenant Colonel F. R. Pollock, c.s.i., Commr., Peshawur, (on special duty in Persia.)
 D. C. Macnabb, Commissioner Lahore, Officiating Commissioner, Peshawur.
 Colonel H. W. H. Cox, Commissioner, Hissar.
 P. S. Melvill, Commissioner, Jullundur.
 Colonel F. S. Graham, Commissioner, Mooltan.
 Colonel O. J. M. Farrington, Commissioner, Rawul Pindie.
 G. Ousley, Commissioner, Umballa.
 Major General R. G. Taylor, c.b., c.s.i., Commissioner, Umritsur

BENGAL MILITARY STAFF.

Adjutant General of the Army.....Major General the Hon F. A. Theigier, c.b., 95th Ft.
 Deputy do. do.Colonel T. Wright, c.b., Staff Corps.
 Do. do. Royal Artillery.....Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, c.b., Royal Arty.
 Quarter Master General of the Army.....Major General J. B. Johnson, c.b., Royal Arty.
 Deputy do. do.Lieut. Col. F. S. Roberts, c.b., v.c., Royal Arty.
 Mily. Storekeeper attached to the Army.....Lieut. Col. B. Walton, Staff Corps.
 Judge Advocate General of the Army.....Colonel G. C. Hatch, Staff Corps.
 Superintendent of Garrison Instruction.....Colonel C. O. Craigh Osborne, c.b., 6th Foot.
 Inspector of Gymnasias in India.....Captain R. N. Gream, 62nd Foot.
 Inspector Genl. of Ordnance & Magazine.....Major General F. Turner, c.b., Royal Arty.
 Deputy do. do.Colonel W. C. Russell, do.
 Superintendent of the Gun Foundry.....Colonel H. H. Maxwell c.b. do.
 Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Powder.....Major E. Tierney, Royal Artillery.
 Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Carriages.....Lieut. Colonel R. G. F. Henegan, Royal Arty.
 Controller of Military Accounts.....Colonel F. D. Atkinson, Staff Corps.
 Offg. Accountant Genl. Military Dept.....Mr. A. L. Halliburton.
 Offg. 1st Examiner, Pay Department.....Col. O. Hamilton, Staff Corps.
 Examiner, Commissariat & Stud Accounts.....Col. T. James, c.b., S. C. Offg. Contr. Bombay.
 Do. Medical Accounts.....Surgeon J. Pethall, m.d.
 Offg. Examiner, Ordnance, Clothing and
 Marine Accounts.....Capt H. H. P. Cowper, General List, Cavy.
 Pay Master, Presidency.....Colonel ———, Staff Corps.
 Commissary General.....Lieut. Colonel J. I. Willes, do.
 Deputy do.Colonel R. D. Macpherson, do.
 Superintendent and Agent Army Clothing.....Colonel M. J. Turnbull, do.
 Do. of Army Schools.....Captain F. W. Dunn.
 Do. of Studs.....Lieut. Colonel J. K. Couper, Staff Corps.
 Surgeon General, British Medical Service.....G. S. Beaton, m.d., c.b.
 Surgeon General, Indian Medical Dept.....J. C. Brown, c.b.
 Sanitary Commissioner.....Surgeon Major J. M. Cunningham, m.d.
 Surveyor General of India and Supt. of the
 Topographical Survey.....Colonel H. E. L. Thuillier, c.s.i., Royal Arty.
 Supt. of Great Trigonometrical Survey.....Colonel J. T. Walker, Royal Engineers.
 Superintendent of Revenue Survey.....Colonel J. E. [Gastrell], Staff Corps.
 Secretariat of the Govt of India D. P. W.....Colonel C. H. Dickens, c.s.i., Royal Arty.
 Offg. Inspector General of Military Works.....Colonel C. W. Hutchinson, c.b., Royal Engrs.
 Do. of Irrigation Branch.....Colonel F. H. Rundall, do.
 Accountant General, Public Works Dept.....Lieut. Col. J. J. McIl. Innes v. c. do.
 Consulting Engineer, Railway Department.....Lieut. Colonel F. S. Taylor.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Council of Fort Saint George.

The Right Honorable Vere Henry Hobart, *Lord Hobart*, Governor and President in Council, took his seat 15th May 1872.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council, took his seat 30th May 1871.

The Honorable James Duncan Sim, C.S.I., Third in Council, took his seat 7th March 1870.

The Honorable William Robinson, C.S.I., Fourth Council, took his seat 22nd August 1873.

Council for making Laws and Regulations.

The Right Honorable Vere Henry Hobart, *Lord Hobart*, President.

Official Members.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K.C.B., 30th May 1871

The Honorable James Duncan Sim, C.S.I., 7th March 1870.

" William Robinson, C.S.I., 22nd August 1873

" H. S. Cunningham, Advocate-General, 30th April 1872.

" William Hudleston, 20th February 1872.

" Vembaukum Ramengar, C.S.I., 5th November 1872.

Non-Official Members

Honorable Venkata Sanjiva Row, B.A. and B.L., 21st November 1871

" Alexander Forrester Brown, 8th February 1872

" Mir Hoomayoon Jah Bahadoor, 13th February 1872

" Goday Naram Gaiputee Rao, 5th November 1872

" William Reiersen Arbuthnot, 7th January 1873.

Secretariat.

Honorable William Hudleston, Chief Secretary.

Henry Edward Stokes, Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary. —(On duty.)

J. Sturrock, Acting Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, Patrick O'Sullivan, Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

David Fremantle Carmichael, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Henry William Wellesley, Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. —Services placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Lorne Augustus Campbell, Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Colonel Alexander Crombie Silver, Infantry, Secretary to Government, Military Dept.

Colonel George Warren Walker, R.E., Secretary, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Mullins, R.E., Joint Secretary, Public Works Department.

Captain Alexander DeCoursey Scott, R.E., Under Secretary, Public Works Dept. —(Absent.)

Captain P. Montgomerie, R.E., Acting Under Secretary, Public Works Department.

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor.

Lieutenant Ambrose Awdry, R.E., Private Secretary.

Captain Hurlock Galloway Pritchard, S.C., Military Secretary.

Lieutenant Robert Frederick Willoughby, 21st Fusiliers, Aide-de-Camp

Captain *The Hon.* Horace Miles Hobart, 103rd Foot, Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant Fra. Onslow Barrington Foote, R.A., Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant F. A. Alymer, R.A., Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Subadar-Major Oosmon Khan, "Bahadoor," Body Guard, Native Aide-de-Camp.

Board of Revenue.

G. Thornhill, 1st Member.

G. Banbury, 2nd do.

R. A. Dalryell, 3rd do. (On other duty)

J. Hunter-Blair, Acting 3rd Member.

James Grose, Secretary.

J. B. Pennington, Sub-Secy. —(On duty.)

H. E. Stokes, Acting Sub-Secretary.

Special Appointments.

R. W. Lodwick, Bombay C. S., Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.
 J. E. Cooke, U. C. S., Deputy Accountant General.
 W. Donald, U. C. S., Assistant do.
 G. A. Ballard, Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
 Captain Woulfe Hay, S. C., Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin
 J. Hunter-Blair, Collector of Sea Customs, (on other duty.)
 A. McCallum Webster, Acting, do.
 ————— Director of Revenue Settlement.
 H. St. A. Goodrich, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement —(Acting in Ganjam)
 H. F. Clogstoun, Acting do. do.
 Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Wilson, Retired List, Inspector-General of Jails
 H. R. Grimes, Esq., Ag. do.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The Right Rev. F. Gell, D. D., Lord Bishop of Madras.
 The Ven'ble J. Gorton, M.A., Archdeacon and Commissary.
 The Rev. W. W. G. Cooper, M.A., Domestic Chaplain.
 J. O. Wright, Esq., M.A., Acting Registrar and Secretary to the Lord Bishop.

High Court of Judicature.

Sir Walter Morgan, <i>Kt.</i> , Chief Justice.	H. G. Prichard, Government Solicitor
William Holloway,	J. W. Handley, Government Pleader.
Lewis Charles Innes, } Judges	J. Miller, Administrator General.
James Kernan,	J. M. C. Mills, Reporter.
J. R. Kindersley,	A. M. Ritchie, Registrar, Original Side
H. S. Cunningham, Advocate-General	H. Wigram, Registrar, Appellate Side
H. J. Tarrant, Clerk of the Crown & Crown	J. C. Loch, Esq., Sheriff
Prosecutor.	H. Stanbrough, Acting Coroner

Small Cause Court Judges.

Thomas Mortimer Busteed, Barrister at Law, First Judge
 Calamoor Veeravully Runganada Shastry, Judge.
 T. Muthusami Aiyer, Judge
 John Morris Maskell, Judge and Chief Clerk

MADRAS MILITARY STAFF.

Adjutant General Brig.-Genl. R. C. Stewart, hp *late* 2d Foot
 Deputy do Colonel T. C. Longcroft, Staff Corps.
 Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery... Colonel E. H. Couchman, Royal Artillery.
 Officiating Quarter Master General..... Colonel H. H. O'Connell, Staff Corps.
 Officiating Deputy Quarter Master General... Lieut.-Colonel D. Scott, S. C.
 Judge Advocate General..... Colonel J. E. Mayne, Staff Corps.
 Military Secy. to Commander-in-Chief..... Lieut. Col. G. T. Gough, hp., *late* Cav. Depôt.
 Aide-de-Camp and Interpreter to do ... Captain J. M. Kerr, Cadre 3d L. C.
 Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry Captain R. J. Callwell, 45th Foot.
 Staff Officer and Superintendent of Details,
 Fort Saint George..... Colonel G. Baldock, Staff Corps.
 Brigade Major Fort Saint George and Cen
 tre District..... Major T. Dyer, Staff Corps.
 Commissary General..... Colonel J. Loudon, Staff Corps.
 Deputy Commissary General..... Colonel J. P. Watts, Staff Corps.
 Inspector General of Ordnance & Magazines... Colonel A. Stewart, Royal Artillery
 Deputy do do do Colonel R. Cadell, c.b., Royal Artillery
 Superintendent Gun Powder Manufactory... Lieut.-Colonel N. G. Campbell, Royal Art.
 Acting Superintendent Gun Carriage do ... Lieut.-Colonel T. I. M. Hogg, Royal Art.
 Secretary to Government, Military Depart-
 ment..... Colonel A. C. Silver, Infantry.
 Officiating Controller of Military Accounts... Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Rideout, Staff Corps.
 Examiner of Commissariat, Clothing and
 Stud Accounts..... Colonel E. T. Fasken, Staff Corps.
 Examiner, Pay Department..... Colonel J. G. Touch, Staff Corps.
 Examiner of Medical Accounts, and of Mili-
 tary and Medical Fund Accounts..... Surgeon Major G. Mackay, M.D., L.R.C.P.E.

Presidency Paymaster.....	Colonel A. R. Fraser, Staff Corps.
Officiating Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing.....	Major A. T. Searle, Staff Corps.
Officiating Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions.....	Major R. A. Walters, Staff Corps.
Superintendent of Army Schools.....	Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Grove, Staff Corps.
Agent for Remounts.....	Colonel T. Thompson, Staff Corps.
Secretary and Examiner in Hindustani.....	Lieut.-Colonel T. G. M. Lane, Staff Corps.
Secretary to Government, Department Public Works.....	Colonel G. W. Walker, Royal Engineers
Inspecting Engineer for Civil and Military Buildings.....	Colonel E. A. Foord, Royal Engineers.
Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government.....	Lieut.-Colonel J. Mullins, Royal Engineers.
Consulting Engineer for Railways.....	Lt.-Col. J. H. M. Shaw Stewart, Roy. Engrs.
Inspecting Engineer for Ports & Harbours, &c.....	Lieut.-Col. W. T. F. Farewell, Staff Corps.
Surgeon General, Indian Medical Dept.....	E. G. Balfour, Esq.
Secretary do do.....	G. Bidie, Esq.
Surgeon General, British Medical Service.....	S. Currie, Esq., M.D., C.B.
Secretary do do.....	W. T. Martin Esq.
Sanitary Commissioner.....	W. R. Cornish, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon.....	R. H. U. Holloway.
Inspector General of Police.....	Lieut.-Colonel C. S. Hearn, S. C.
Commissioner of Police.....	Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Drever, S. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

Council of Bombay Government.

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor and President in Council, took his seat 7th May 1872.
 His Excellency Lieutenant General the Hon'ble Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief and Second Member of Council, took his seat 30th August 1869.
 The Hon'ble Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, Third Member of Council, took his seat 7th April 1869.
 The Hon'ble Alexander Rogers, Fourth Member of Council, took his seat 26th June 1872.
 The Hon'ble James Gibbs, Acting Member of Council, took his seat 13th May 1873.

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor.

W. Lee-Warner, M.A., Private Secretary.
 Major B. M. Deane, H. M.'s 2-19th Foot, Military Secretary.
 Captain M. Fawkes, H. M.'s 89th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.
 Surgeon C. S. Close, Medical Officer.

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain R. S. Liddell, 10th Hussars, Military Secretary.
 Captain A. G. Spencer, 56th Foot, Aide-de-Camp and Interpreter.
 Lieutenant C. F. H. Spencer, 48th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.

Secretaries to Government.

The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman, Chief Secretary, Revenue, Financial, and General Departments and in charge of the Separate Department. Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.
 H. E. Jacomb, Under Secretary, Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, (Furio.)
 H. E. M. James, Acting.
 C. Gonne, Secretary, Political, Secret, Judicial, and Educational Departments.
 W. Wedderburn, Under-Secretary, Political Judicial, and Educational Depts., and Secretary to the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, (Furio.)
 J. Nugent, Acting.

James Macnabb Campbell, attached to the Political and Judicial Departments.
Lieut. Colonel J. A. M. Macdonald, Staff Corps, Secretary, Military, Marine, Ecclesiastical, and Indo-European Telegraph Departments
The Hon'ble Colonel M. K. Kennedy, R. E., Secretary, Public Works and Railway Depts.
Major W. A., Baker, R. E., Under-Secretary, Public Works Department.
Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Trevor, R. E., Under-Secretary, Railway Department, (Furlo.)
Lieut. Colonel H. F. Hancock, R. E., acting.
Colonel J. G. Fite, R. E., Under-Secretary to Government, Irrigation Department, (Furlo.)
Lieut. Colonel C. J. Merryman, R. E., Acting.

Uncovenanted Assistant Secretaries.

Wassoodoo Pandoorung, Revenue, Financial and General Departments.
P. Ryan, Political, Educational, and Secret Departments.
G. Miles, in the Judicial and Separate Departments.
C. L. Yeats, Public Works Department.
Venayek Wassoodew, Oriental Translator.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The Right Reverend Henry Alexander Douglas, D.D., Bishop of Bombay.
The Venerable C. H. Leigh Lye, Archdeacon and Commissary.
C. Peile, Registrar of the Diocese.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble , Advocate General.....	Appointed 7th January 1873.
Do. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy , C.S.I.....	do 9th August 1872.
Do. Colonel M. K. Kennedy , R. E.....	do do.
Do. Sir James Gce Jeejeebhoy , Bart, C.S.I.....	do do.
Do. E. W. Ravenscroft	do 15th March 1871.
Do. Narayan Wassoodoo	do 9th August 1873.
Do. John Kenworthy Bythell	do do.
Do. Gumputrao Tatya Sahib Putwurdhum	do 16th do.
Do. W. C. Anderson	do 15th August 1873.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Hon'ble Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, B.A., Kt., (Barrister at Law.)

PUISNE JUSTICES

The Hon'ble James Gibbs , C.S.....	(Barrister-at-Law.)
Do. Sir Charles Sargent , M. A., Kt.....	do
Do. Lyttleton Holyoake Bayley	do
Do. Maxwell Melville , C.S.....	do
Do. Charles Gordon Kemball , C.S.....	do
Do. J. P. Green , L.L.B., (Furlo.).....	do
Do. Raymond West , M.A.....	do
Do. Robert Hill Pinhey	do
Do. Nanabhai Harida , L.L.D., (Acting).....	do
Do. John Marriott , B.A., (Acting.).....	do

Government Law Officers.

The Hon'ble Andrew Richard Scoble, (Barrister-at-Law,) Advocate General.
 Do. C. J. Mayhew, (Barrister-at-Law,) Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
 Richard Ardill Dallas, LL.D., Attorney for Paupers.
 Risley Verney Hearn, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor.
 Dhirajlal Mashooridass, Government Pleader,
 William Loudon, Administrator General.

Officers of the Court.

J. L. Lushington, Accountant General, Original Side.
 C. E. Fox, M.A., (Barrister-at-Law,) Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations and Taxing Officer.
 J. W. Orr, M. A., (Barrister at Law,) Prothonotary, Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar.
 C. D. Bentley, First Deputy Registrar.
 John Macpherson, (Barrister-at-Law,) Clerk of the Crown.
 H. Gamble, Official Assignee, Insolvent Debtors' Court.
 Surgeon Major T. G. Hewlett, Sheriff.
 G. W. R. Malins, Deputy Sheriff.
 James Flynn, Chief Translator and Interpreter.

Accountants.

J. L. Lushington, Madras C. S., Accountant General, and Accountant to the High Court and Commissioner Paper Currency Department.
 C. E. Chapman, Bengal C. S., Deputy Accountant General.
 W. E. Gordon, Assistant Accountant General.
 W. Wells, Offg. Assistant to the Accountant General, in charge of Money Order Offices.
 Colonel J. A. Ballard, C.B., Government Auditor and Inspector of Accounts, New Bank of Bombay, (Limited.)

STAFF BOMBAY ARMY.

Adjutant General of the Army..... Brig. Genl. C. T. Aitchison, Staff Corps.
 Offg. Depy. do do Major T. E. Hall, 49th Foot.
 Offg. Assistant do Royal Artillery..... Lieut. Col. J. H. Read, Royal Artillery.
 Quarter Master General of the Army..... Brig. Genl. W. V. Shewell, Bombay S. C.
 Deputy do do Col. G. R. S. Burrows, Infantry.
 Judge Advocate General of the Army..... Col. J. Field, c.b., Bombay Infantry.
 Asst. Adjutant Genl. for Musketry..... Captain H. Waring, 2d Foot.
 Assistant Director of Gymnastics..... Captain W. J. Gillespie, 19th Foot.
 Garrison Instructor..... Major Bensley, 83d Foot.
 Inspector Genl. of Ordnance and Magazines..... Colonel J. Worgan, Royal Artillery.
 Depy. do. do. Lieut.-Col. C. Clarke, do.
 Agent for Gun Carriages..... Colonel W. S. Hatch, do.
 Agent for Gun Powder..... Colonel T. T. Haggard, do.
 Commissary General..... Colonel H. W. Holland, c.b., Staff Corps.
 Deputy do Colonel A. W. Lucas, c.b., do.
 Secretary to Government, P. W. Dept..... Colonel M. K. Kennedy, Royal Engrs.
 Under-Secy. to Government, P. W. Dept..... Major W. A. Baker, do
 Do. do. Irrigation Branch..... Colonel J. G. Fife, do
 Do. do. Railway Branch..... Lieut. Colonel H. F. Hancock, do.
 Controller of Public Works Accounts..... Lieut.-Colonel A. Davidson, do.
 Offg. Controller of Military Accounts..... Colonel T. James, c.b., Bengal Staff Corps.
 Examiner, Pay Department..... Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Graham, do.
 Do Comt. Barrack & Clothing Depts. Offg. Colonel
 Do. Ordnance Department..... Major T. H. Turner, do.
 Do. Medical Department..... Surgeon Major J. Y. Smith, Medical Dept.
 Pay Department, Paymaster, Offg..... Colonel H. J. Day, Staff Corps.
 Pension do Lieut.-Col. J. T. Annesley, Staff Corps.
 Superintendent, Army Clothing Dept., Offg..... Colonel W. E. Macleod, do.
 Do. Army Educational Dept..... Captain G. A. Jacob, do.
 Transport Department..... Commander G. T. Robinson, Indian Navy.
 Surgeon General, Indian Medical Dept..... A. Wright, Esq., F.R.C.S.
 Do. do. do. W. Thom, Esq., Acting.
 Do. British do. Surgeon Genl. J. O'Flaherty, c.b.
 Secy. to Surg. Genl., Indian do. Surgeon Major T. E. P. Martin.
 Do. do. British do. Surgeon O. Codrington.
 Sanitary Commissioner..... Surgeon Major J. Lumsdaine.

MAURITIUS.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.....Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, K.C.M.G.
 Aide-de-CampLieutenant L. F. Knollys, 32d Foot.
 Brigade MajorCaptain W. E. Montague, 94th Foot.

CEYLON.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.....Right Hon'ble William Henry Gregory
 Aide-de-Camp.....
 Major General.....Henry Renny, C.S.I.
 Assistant Military Secretary.....Lieut.-Col. J. H. F. H. Hudson, Gr. Gds.
 Deputy Adjutant General.....Bt Lieut. Col. F. E. Drewe, late Dep. Ben
 Depy. Asst. Adjt. and Quarter Master Genl...Captain W. P. Mortimer, 11th Foot.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(Including Prince of Wales' Island, Malacca and Singapore.)

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.....Col. Sir Andrew Clarke, C.B., K.C.M.G. R. E.
 Aide-de Camp... .. Lieut. M. C. Brackenbury, R. E.
 Brigade Major.....Captain C. W. Lloyd, 16th Foot.

Prince of Wales' Island and Dependencies.

Lieutenant Governor... ..Lieut.-Col. A. E. H. Anson, Royal Art'y

Malacca and Dependencies.

Lieutenant Governor.....Commander E. W. Shaw, Royal Navy.

Labuan and its Dependencies.

Governor and Commander in Chief.....Henry Ernest Bulwer, Esq., C. M. G.

PART III—CIVIL.

PUBLIC OFFICES AT THE PRESIDENCY.

Council of Fort Saint George—Government Office.

H. E. The Right Honorable VICE HENRY HOPART, Esq., <i>Lord Hobart</i>	Governor and President in Council
H. E. Lieut.-Gen. Sir FREDERICK PAUL HAINES, K. C. P.	Commander in Chief and Second in Council
The Honorable JAMES DUNCAN SIM, C. S. I.	Third in Council
The Honorable WILLIAM ROBINSON, C. S. I.	Fourth in Council.

Legislative Council.

The Right Honorable Lord Hobart .. President

OFFICIAL MEMBERS	NON OFFICIAL MEMBERS
H. E. Lt. Genl. Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K. C. B.	Honorable Vencata Sanjiva Rau, B. A. and B. L.
The Honorable James Duncan Sim, C. S. I.	.. Alexander Forrester Brown
.. William Robinson, C. S. I.	.. Mr. Hoomayoon Jah Bahadoor
.. H. S. Cunningham	.. Goday Narrain Gajapathi Rau
.. William Hudleston	.. William Reirson Arbuthnot.
.. Venbakum Ramiengar, C. S. I.	

Accountant General's Office.

Charles and James' Street, Fort

Hours of business, from 10½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

R. W. Lodwick, Esq., Boin C. S., Accountant General and Commissioner, Paper Currency, and Stamping Depts.
J. E. Cooke, Esq., B. C. S., Depy. Acct. General.
W. Donald, Esq., Asst. Accountant General.
D. Teengiah, Assistant to Accountant General.
D. Kissen Sing, Assistant to the Accountant General in charge of Money Order Department.
T. Kristina Moorty Iyengar, Proby Assistant.

Adjutant General's Office.

Fort 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Brig. General R. C. Stewart, Adjutant General.
Colonel T. C. Longcroft, Deputy do.
Lieut. Colonel A. R. Clephane, Asst. do. (Enl.)
Major G. De la Poer Beresford, Ag. do.
Colonel E. H. Couchman, Asst. do. of Arty.
Lieut. T. Taylor, Manager.

Army Clothing Agency Office.

Late Mint, 10½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

Major A. T. Searle, Officiating Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing.
Mr. T. Beaumont, Head Assistant.

Barrack Department, Presidency.

Office, Fort St. George—10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lieut. D. Lissenburg, Barrack Master.
Sub Conductor B. Stephens, Manager.

Brigade Major's Office.

Hanover Square, Fort—10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Major T. Dyer, Brigade Major.
Mr. S. C. Johnson, Manager.

Board of Revenue.

Office, Chepauk—11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

G. Thornhill, Esq., 1st Member.
G. Babburry, Esq., 2nd do.
R. A. Dalyell, Esq., 3rd do. on other duty.
J. Hunter-Blair, Esq., Ag. 3d Member.
J. Grose, Esq., Secretary.
J. B. Pennington, Esq., Sub Secretary, on duty.
H. E. Stokes, Esq., Acting do.
Mr. J. T. Mayne, 1st Assistant.
.. M. Jordan, 2nd Assistant.
.. T. Haughton, Registrar.
A. Cundasawmy Mudr, Asst. in the Forest Dept.

Camp Equipage Depot.

Office next to St. Mary's Burial Ground.

7½ A. M. to 4 P. M.

Captain J. Craig, Deputy Commissary.
Daniel Sullivan, Sub Conductor.

Central Committee for Examination of Assistants.

Lt.-Col. T. G. M. Lane, Telugu Translator.
Captain W. F. Wright, Tamil do.
Captain F. H. Tyrrell, Hin. & Persian Translator.
J. Garrett, Esq., Canarese Translator.—Eur.
J. Sturrock, Esq., Ag. do.
E. Thompson, Esq., Malayalam Translator.
W. Donald, Esq., Secretary.

Commissioner of Police.

Office, Pantheon Road—10½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lt.-Col. W. S. Drever, Commr. and Mag. of Police.
T. Ramachandra Row, Deputy do.
J. Ansell, Esq., do. do.
Mr. G. H. Aubry, Clerk of the Peace.
C. Buckthavachariloo Naidoo, Manager.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Col. G. W. Walker, R.E., Secy. & Chief Engr.
 Lieut.-Col. J. Mullins, R.E., Chief Engr. for Irrigation Works and Joint Secy. P.W.D.
 Major A. deC. Scott, Under Secretary. — *Eur.*
 Captain J. Montgomerie, Ag. do.
 Mr. D. D'Vaz, 1st Assistant and Registrar.
 Mr. D. Parsons, 2nd Assistant.
 Mr. T. W. Johnson, 3rd Assistant.

GOVERNMENT LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS

Office, Chepauk—10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.
 Mr. B. J. Baldrey, Superintendent and Manager.
PUBLIC WORKS STORES AND WORKSHOPS.
 Mr. J. N. Grainger, General Supt. of Stores and Workshops
 Mr. F. Doderet, Mathematical Instrument-maker.
 Mr. James Gray, Storekeeper.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS.

Hours of business 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
 Mr. Henry Morgan, Superintendent
 Mr. E. Keys, Deputy do
 Mr. J. H. Burns, Head Examiner.

Government Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

Office, Chepauk 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
 Capt. F. H. Tyrrell, Govt. Agent and Paymaster
 Meer Hoossain Ally, Uncovenanted Assistant
 Mr. G. E. Paezold, Manager.

Government Central Book Depot

Office, College Hall 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
 V. Kristnana Chari, Curator & Registr. of Books

Government Telegraph Department

Office, North Esplanade, Town
 J. Burke, Esq., Superintendent
 W. P. Johnston, Esq., Assistant in charge

Health Office, Fallow Field, Peter's Road. Royapettah.

H. Stanbrough, Esq., Health Officer, and Supt. Lock Hospital
 Manager Mahammad Yusouf Saib

High Court of Judicature.

Office, North Beach 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
 Sir Walter Morgan, Kt., Chief Justice.
 Honorable W. Holloway,
 " L. C. Innes,
 " James Kernan, Q. C.
 " J. R. Kindersley, } Judges.

A. M. Ritchie, Esq., Registrar, Original Side.
 B. Brooks, Esq., Asst. do.
 J. C. Loch, Esq. Sheriff.
 H. Wigram, Esq., C.S., Registrar, Appellate Side.
 Walter Morgan, Esq., Dy. do
 A. P. W. Begbie, Esq., Manager.

ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE.

High Court Buildings, North Beach.
 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
 Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham, Advocate General
 H. G. Pritchard, Esq., Government Solicitor *Eur.*
 E. Barclay, Esq., Ag. do
 J. W. Handley, Esq., Government Pleader
 J. Tarrant, Esq., Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Office, High Court Buildings.
 J. Miller, Esq., Administrator General
 Mr. J. J. Palman, Manager.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Office, High Court Buildings.
 A. M. Ritchie, Esq., Chief Clerk, and Official Assignee.
 B. Brooks, Esq., Dy. do.

Inspector General, Madras Police.

Office, Masonic Temple, South Beach.
 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
 Lieut. Colonel G. S. Hearn, Inspector-General.
 Major W. Robertson, Asst. do. (*Eur.*)
 Captain C. L. Highmoor, Ag. Asst. do.
 S. Ramachendra Naick, Manager.

Judge Advocate Genl. of the Army.

Office, Fort 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
 Col. J. E. Mayne, Judge Adv. Genl. of the Army.
 Mr. A. Campbell, Head Assistant and Manager.

Madras and Saving's Banks.

Office, Bank of Madras, Broadway,
 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
 J. McIver, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.
 T. E. Franck, Esq., Deputy do.

Master Attendant's Office.

Office, Sea Custom House, Beach.
 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
 H. D. E. Dalrymple, Esq., Master Attendant and Registrar of Shipping.
 J. B. Crowther, Esq., Deputy do., Supt. of Mercantile Marine Office, Marine Storekeeper and Conservator of Ports
 T. E. Marshall, Esq., 1st Asst. Master Attendant
 W. H. Bartlett, Esq., 2nd do.
 M. Burton, Esq., 3rd do.
 Mr. A. J. Ribeiro, Manager.

Military Finance Department

Office, Fort 10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.
 Colonel T. Gillilan Contr. of Milly Finance (*Eur.*)
 Lt. Col. J. W. Radeout, Ag. do
 Colonel E. T. Esken, Aud. Contr. &c., Accts.
 Col. J. G. Touch, Exmr. Pay Dept.
 Col. C. S. Elliot, in charge Ordnance Accts.
 Col. W. C. Clarke, Ag. in charge Milly. Accts.
 Captain H. G. Pritchard, Offg. Exmr. Ord. Accts.
 On other duty:
 Surg.-Major G. Mackay, M.D., Exmr. Medl. Accts., and of Military and Medical Fund Accts.
 Mr. T. E. Greenfield, Asst. Exmr., Pay Dept. (*Eur.*)
 Major W. S. Hunt, Acting do.
 Mr. E. Lambert, Head Asst.

Municipal Commissioner's Office.

Errabalu Chetty Street, Black Town.
 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
 J. C. Loch, Esq., President.
 Standish Lee, Esq., Executive Engineer.
 Mr. W. Stephenson, Assistant Engineer.
 Mr. G. H. Ross, Sanitary Inspector.
 P. Ramasawmy Chetty, Assessor.
 S. Jesudasan Pillay, Collector of Taxes.
 Mr. N. Bazely, Junior, Manager
 Mr. W. H. Axelby, Hd. Acct. & Book-keeper.

Observatory—Nungumbaukum.

10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
 N. R. Pogson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Astronomer.
 Miss Pogson, Assistant. do.
 C. Ragoonatha Chetty, Native Assistant.

Ordnance Department.

Office, Fort 10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.
 Colonel A. Stewart, Insp. Genl. of Ordnance and Magazines.
 Colonel R. Cadell, Acting Deputy do.—*Europe.*
 Lt. Col. N. G. Campbell, Acting do.
 Mr. J. B. Cardozo, Assistant.

GRAND ARSENAL

Office, Fort—8 A M to 5 P M

Lt-Col L F C Thomas, Comy of Ord, 1st Class
 Capt A N Pearce Ag do 3d Class
 Lieut J J Ward, Asst Commy —(On leave)
 Mr G W M Taylor, Manager

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

Office, Grand Arsenal Fort

11 A M to 5 P M

Lieut Col L F C Thomas, Superintendent
 Mr James Clark, Manager

GUN CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

Vepery Naval Hospital Road

7½ A M to 5 P M

Lt Col T I M Hogg Offg Superintendent
 Mr J R Forsyth Conductor

GUN POWDER MANUFACTORY

Veyruppady 8 A M to 4 P M

Lt Col N G Campbell Supdt on other duty
 Lieut Col E W Childers Acting do
 Condr H Buggs Head Overseer
 Sub Conductor J Thorner Sub Overseer

Pay Department

Office Wallajah Street Fort

11 A M to 5 P M

Colonel A R Fraser Military Paymaster
 Mr W S W Parzoll Manager

Police Courts

T G Clarke Esq Magistrate Town Police
 R P Campbell Esq do do
 Captain T Weldon Magistrate Igmoor Police
 P Seenuvasarao do do

Postal Department**CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT**

A M Montath Esq Dir Genl of Post Offices
 F R Hogg Esq Offg Deputy Director Genl

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Aimennai Street—10 A M to 5 P M

Major The Honble F R Bourke Postmr Genl
 Mr J D Caster, Assistant

POSTMASTERS DEPARTMENT

Broadway 10 A M to 5 P M

Mr Percy Esq Postmaster
 Mr ——— Manager

Principal Medical Storekeeper

Late Mint 10 A M to 5 P M

Surg Major G W Walter Principal Storekeeper
 Apothecary H H Findale Manager

Private Secretary to H E the Governor

Office, Government House

Captain A Awdry, R I Private Secretary
 Mr J Davis, Manager

Quarter Master General's Office

Hanover Square, Fort 11 A M to 5 P M

Brig Genl A Howlett, Qr Master Genl (For)
 Colonel H H O'Connell, Dy do Ag Q M G
 Lieut Col D Scott Actg Depy Qr Mtr Genl
 Major E M Norrie Dy Asst do Centre Dist
 Mr P D'Silva, Manager

Quit Rent and Abkarry Departments

Office, Collector's Cutcherry, Mount Road

J Hunter Blair Esq Collector, (on other duty)
 A McC Webster Esq, Acting do
 R Ragoonatha Row, Deputy Collector

Secretary and Examiner in Hindustani

Lieut-Colonel T G M Lane

Staff Officer and Supt of Details

Office Fort 10½ A M to 5 P M

Colonel C Baldock Staff Officer and Supt of
 Mr S C Johnson Manager [Details]

Sanitary Commissioner's Office

Teynampet 10 A M to 5 P M

Surgeon Major W R Cornish Commissioner
 Mr C Digne Manager

Sea Customs

Office Beach 11 A M to 4 P M

J Hunter Blair Esq Collector on other duty
 A McC Webster Esq Acting do
 Mr C B Shaw Deputy Collector
 Mr I G Blake Appraiser
 Mr W L Fox Deputy Appraiser

Superintending Engineer, 4th Division

Office Chepauk 11 A M to 5 P M

Col F J Mobely Offg Superintending Engr

Superintendent Army Schools

Lt Col H I Crove msc Superintendent

Superintendent of Stamps

Office 1st Line Beach 11 A M to 5 P M

Honorable V Iramayengar CSI, Supt
 ——— Assistant

Superintendent of Prisons, Madras

Captain W H Hallett Superintendent

Supt of Family Payments and Pensions

Office Fort 11 A M to 5 P M

Lieut Colonel J Michael CSI Supt Enr
 Major K A Walters Acting do
 Mr J I Morton Manager

Superintendent General of Vaccination,

Office Westcott Road Royapettah

J Shortt Esq M D Supt Genl of Vaccination

Surgeon General, Indian Medical Dept

Office Fort 11 A M to 5 P M

Col Balfour Esq M D Surgeon General
 G Bide Esq M D Secy and Statistical Officer
 Mr Robert D Silva Manager

Surgeon General, British Medical Service

Office Fort St George 10 A M to 5 P M

S Currie Esq M D CSI Surgeon General
 W I Martin Esq M D Secy and Stat Officer
 Mr C Aball Manager

Translators to Government

Captain F H Tyrell Persian and Hindustani
 Colonel J G M Lane msc Telugu
 Capt W I Wright msc, Tamil
 J Garrett Esq, (Canarese, Lur)
 J Sturrock Esq Ag do
 E Thompson Esq, Malayalam

THE
Civil Service List,

CORRECTED

TO THE

16TH DECEMBER 1873.

COUNCIL OF FORT SAINT GEORGE.

The Right Honorable VERE HENRY HOBART, Lord Hobart...... *Governor and President in Council*—took his seat 15th May 1872.
His Excellency Lieut. General Sir FREDERICK PAUL HAINES, K. C. B...... *Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council*—took his seat 30th May 1871.
The Honorable JAMES DUNCAN SIM, C.S.I...... *Third in Council*—took his seat 7th March 1870.
The Honorable WILLIAM ROBINSON, C.S.I...... *Fourth in Council*—took his seat 5th December 1873.

COUNCIL FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The Right Honorable VERE HENRY HOBART, Lord Hobart...... *President*

Official Members.

	<i>Date of Appointment.</i>
7 His Excellency Lieut. General Sir FREDERICK PAUL HAINES, K. C. B.	30th May 1871.
8 The Honorable JAMES DUNCAN SIM, C.S.I.	7th March 1870.
14 " WILLIAM ROBINSON, C.S.I.	22nd August 1873.
" H. S. CUNNINGHAM, (Advocate (general) (On leave))	30th April 1872.
" WILLIAM HUDLESTON	20th February 1872.
" VEMBAKUM RANIENGAR, C.S.I.	3th November 1872.

Non-Official Members.

Honorable VENCATA SANJIVA ROW, B.A. AND B.L.	9th December 1873.
" ALEXANDER FORRESTIER BROWN.	8th February 1872.
" MIR HOUMAYOON JAH BAHADUR	18th February 1872.
" GODAY NARAIN GADTULIF RAO	5th November 1872.
" WILLIAM RILEYSON ARBUTHNOT	7th January 1873.

SECRETARIAL.

Honorable WILLIAM HUDLESTON.	<i>Chief Secretary.</i>
HENRY EDWARD STOKES.	<i>Under-Secretary to Government in the Depts. under the Chief Secretary, (on duty.)</i>
STURROCK	<i>do.</i>
ATRICK O'SULLIVAN, Barrister-at-Law.	<i>do.</i>
DAVID FRENANTLE CARMICHAEL.	<i>Assistant Secretary to Government, Legislative Department.</i>
HENRY WILLIAM WELLESLEY.	<i>Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.</i>
ORNE AUGUSTUS CAMPBELL	<i>Under do.</i>
Colonel ALEXANDER CROMBIE SILVER, Infantry.	<i>Acting do.</i>
Colonel GEORGE WARREN WALKER, R. E.	<i>Secretary to Government, Military Department.</i>
L-Col. JOHN MULLINS, R. E.	<i>Joint Secretary, Public Works Department.</i>
Captain ALEXANDER DECOURCEY SCOTT, R. E.	<i>Under Secretary do.</i>
Captain P. MONTGOMERIE, R. E.	<i>Acting do.</i>
LIEUT. ANBROSE AWDRY, R. E.	<i>Private Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor.</i>

LIST OF HER MAJESTY'S COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS ON THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT,

Continued up to the 16th December 1873.

rank of Civil Servant's commission is from the date of arrival at Madras of the first Civil Servant appointed in Europe, of the same season of year as Civil Servants, and, being thus determined, all Civil Servants belong, during the first journey, to Class VI —from the fifth to the eighth year, to Class V —from the ninth to the end of the twelfth year, to Class IV, —from the thirteenth to the end of the twentieth year, to Class III, —from the twenty-first to the twenty-ninth year, to Class II —and from and after the twentieth year, to Class I

ters A, B, C, prefixed to the names denoted by the parties have not passed either of the two Standards of Qualification, that the lower Standard has been passed, that the Servant must take Special leave

is intended to denote that the Servant though not having passed by the 2nd Standard, nor holding an appointment superior to that of is intended primarily with the full powers of a Magistrate

2, Capitals distinguish high proficiency. Special Roman Letters signify that the languages were studied in England by Civilians under the m. Italian Capitals denote that the Civilian has passed the Honors Test under the Rules of 1865

7, Italics show "Dies non" G I Resolutions. 5th Nov and 21st Dec 1865, Nos 3477 and 3727, Financial Roman Capitals show Special Antiquary letters indicate a year of Sick Leave taken under rules in force before 1st July 1868, with reference to Section 6, b 2, Civil Leave Code.

8, The Active Service is calculated in accordance with Section 4, Civil Leave Code, and as the period of Residence qualifying for under Section 4 Supplement A of the Civil Pension Code.

FIRST CLASS OF 28 YEARS' STANDING.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	Language & Attainments.	Names.	Season of Appointment.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Active Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.
1	Tel. Hin.	George Henry Ellis	1839	9 Jan. 39	29 Aug. 39	9 Apr. '51 to 4 Apr. '54	31 4 7	1 Aug. 67	2,333 5	4 District and Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, 18th Jan. 1870.—COIMBATORE.
2	Tel. Hin.	William Hodgson	1840	31 July 40	16 Jan. 41	20 Feb. 44 to 2 Mar. 48 10 July 48 to 24 July 51 15 Sep. 55 to 14 Sep. 56 15 Sep. 56 to 29 Oct. 57 7 June 67 to 3 April 68 26 Feb. 72 to	21 1 3	17 July 68	833 5	4 Dist. & Sessions Judge of South Arcot, 14th June 1870.— <i>Faroukh for 2 years to Europe. 30th Jan. 1872.</i>
3	Tel. Can.	Honorable David Arbuthnot	1841	20 Jan. 41	7 July 41	23 Feb. 60 to 27 Feb. 61 18 Feb. 61 to 8 Feb. 62 21 Jan. 69 to 30 June 70	29 1 5	7 July 69	2,333 5 250 0 0 87 8 0	4 Collector and Magistrate and Agent of Tanjore. 6th May 1873.—TANJORE.
4	1st. Hin.	Andrew Wedderburn	...	28 July 41	2 Apr. 42	14 Feb. 47 to 3 Jan. 48 14 Feb. 57 to 7 Feb. 60 23 Feb. 64 to 27 Feb. 65 23 Feb. to 22 June 65 25 June 69 to 18 Feb. 71	24 10 21	..	2,333 5 87 8 0	4 Collector and Mag. of Coimbatore, 10th March 1868.—COIMBATORE.
5	Tel. Can.	James Law Lushington	...	28 July 41	24 Dec. 41	15 Apr. to 22 Dec. 47 27 Apr. 53 to 15 Dec. 54 12 Apr. 61 to 11 Apr. 62 12 Apr. 62 to 7 Jan. 63 12 Apr. to 11 Oct. 68 13 Mar. 69 to 10 Mar. 71	27 9 13	..	3,000 0	0 Accountant General, Bombay, 27th Feb. 1865.—BOMBAY.

6	Tel. Hrs. Maj.	Sir Alexr. John Arbuthnot, 1842 K.C.S.I.	1 Feb. 42 21 Sep. 42	29 Oct. 72 to	30 1 8 19 June 70	883 5 4	Out of employ—Two years <i>Farlo</i> , to <i>Europe</i> , 29th Oct. 1872.
7	Tel. Hrs.	Hon'ble James Duncan Sim. C.S.I.	1 Feb. 42 21 Sep. 42	23 Sep. 44 to 31 Dec. 48 14 May 65 to 28 Nov. 66 19 April 69 to 26 Feb. 70	25 7 8	5,333 5 4	Member of Council, 25th January 1870. —MADRAS.
8	Tel. Hrs.	Hon'ble Wm. Robinson, C.S.I.	1 Feb. 42 21 Sep. 49	13 Nov. 52 to 12 Nov. 55 13 Nov. 55 to 1 Dec. 55 15 May 68 to 8 Nov. 68 22 April 72 to 31 Jan. 73	26 11 18	5 333 5 4	Member of Council, 5th December 1873 —MADRAS.
9	Tel. TAM.	George Thornhill.	27 July 12 7 Apr. 13	21 May 53 to 20 May 56 21 May 56 to 12 Nov. 56 14 Sep. 62 to 13 Sep. 63 14 Sep. to 19 Dec. 63	26 0 4	4,000 0 0	First Member of the Board of Revenue, 16th Dec. 1870.—Member of the Central Committee for the Examination of Assistants, 30th Nov. 1869 —MADRAS.
10	Tel. TAM.	Hon'ble Lewis Charles Innes	1844 16 Feb. 44 10 Aug. 44	10 July 49 to 13 June 59 29 Apr. 67 to 28 Apr. 68 29 April 68 to 2 Jan. 69	24 9 14 14 1 Feb. 72	8,750 0 0	Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras. 21st March 1865.—MADRAS.
11	Tel. TAM.	Hon'ble Robert Staunton Ellis, C.B.	31 July 44 17 Nov. 44	14 Oct. 48 to 25 Sep. 51 9 May 58 to 8 May 59 9 May to 6 Nov. 59 9 May 65 to 5 May 66 2 Aug. 73 to	23 3 6	2,666 10	Member of Council, 26th November 1872.—Six months leave on <i>Medical Certificate</i> , 2nd Aug. 1873.— <i>Europe</i> .
12	Tel. TAM.	Edward Bromley Ford.	31 July 44 29 Dec. 44	27 Nov. 56 to 23 Nov. 59 23 June 61 to 10 Apr. 62 5 Feb. 70 to 11 Mar. 71	24 3 15	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Chingleput, 25th August 1868. —CHINGLEPUT.
13	Tel. TAM } Com.	George Alexander Ballard.	1845 25 Feb. 45 1 Aug. 45	28 Dec. 55 to 7 Nov. 57 9 May 60 to 25 July 61 10 Apr. 70 to 16 June 71	24 1 25 30 Apr. 73	2,800 0 0	Resident in Travancore and Cochin, 8th June 1869.—TRAVANCORE.

FIRST CLASS OF 28 YEARS STANDING.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	Language & At- tainments	NAME	Point of departure	Com- mencement of Service	Date of Arrival	Non Residence	Active Service up to 31st Dec	Date of promotion to present grade	Salary and allow- ances	APPOINTMENTS— STATIONS
14	Tel. Tam	Hon die William Hudleston		25 Feb 47	6 Sep 47	20 Jan 50 to 30 Sep 50 10 July 68 to 3 July 70	57 24 8 10 30	73 4 16	10 8	Chief Secretary to Government, 26th November 1872—Additional Member of the Council of the Government of Fort St George, for making Laws & Regulations, 20th February 1872. — MADRAS
15	Tel. Tam	John Hurte		6 Aug 47	3 Jan 46	14 Jan 50 to 30 May 50 10 May 50 to 7 Nov 50 13 Jan 71 to 12 June 71	2 21 6 10	23 3 7 6	3 4	Collector of Sea Customs 18th March 1864 — Protection of Emigrants, Madras 17th July 1864 — Collector of Madras 28th June 1870 — MADRAS — Acting 3rd Member of the Board of Revenue 14th Dec 1873

SECOND CLASS OF 20 YEARS' STANDING.

16	<i>Tel. Tam.</i>	<i>Hon ble John Pobi Kindaralev</i> (<i>Barister at-Law</i>)	1847 21 July 47 22 Dec 47 1	3 Aug 53 to 2 Jan 55 20 6 13 2 May 67 3 30 9	0 D istrict and Sessions Judge of Bellary, 13th Oct 1861 — Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature Madras, 6th December 1870 — MADRAS
17	<i>Tel. Tam.</i> <i>Hon.</i>	John George Thompson	1848 26 Jan 48 31 May 48	28 Oct 59 to 27 Oct 62 28 Oct 6 6 7 Dec 62	4 D istrict & Sessions Judge of Ganjam, 31st May 1861 — BAHAMPORE
18	<i>Tel. Tam.</i> <i>Hon.</i>	<i>Hon ble William Holloway</i>	21 Jan 48 6 Jan 49	22 Mar 68 to 21 Mar 69 22 Mar 6 8 to 7 Nov 69	0 Judge of the High Court of Judicature Madras 4th May 1869 — MADRAS
19	<i>Tel. Tam.</i>	Henry Morris	19 July 43 4 Dec 48	14 May 59 to 13 May 62 21 1 3 14 May 6 7 to 4 Oct 67 (<i>Justice</i>)	4 D istrict & Session Judge of Godavery 17th April 18 — <i>First to 10th to Europe</i> 1st July 67 7th May 18 9
20	<i>Tel. Tam.</i>	George Banbury	19 July 48 1 Jan 49	14 Apr 50 to 13 Apr 52 20 1 12 14 Apr 6 7 to 13 Mar 68 14 March to 1 Oct 5	4 S ession Member of the Board of Reve nue 1st Dec 1861 18 9
21	<i>Tel. Tam.</i> <i>Hon.</i>	Robert Blair Swinton	1849 21 Jan 49 8 June 49	14 Feb 57 to 23 Jan 58 20 7 16 23 Jan 61 to 23 Jan 67	4 D istrict & Sessions Judge of Kistna 31st March 18 9 — Acting District & Sessions Judge South Arcot, 30th Jan 1872 — CHIDAMBALORE
22	<i>Tel. Tam.</i>	Thomas Alexander Nicholls Chase.	1850 2 Jan 50 2 Apr 50	14 Apr 50 to 11 Apr 62 21 0 5 3 Apr 73 to	4 C ollector and Magistrate of Karnool, 20th April 1867 — <i>First to 10th to Europe</i> for two years 4th February 1873
23	<i>Tel. Tam.</i> <i>Com.</i>	Louis Forbes	14 Aug 50 31 Dec 50	16 Apr 61 to 15 Apr 64 17 9 20 16 Apr 64 to 8 Dec 64 7 Mar 69 to 20 Mar 70 28 June to 28 Dec 72	4 D istrict & Sessions Judge of Karnool, 14th Sep 1866 — Acting Dist and Sessions Judge, Bellary, 7th Jan. 1873 — BELLARY

SECOND CLASS OF 20 YEARS' STANDING.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	Language at admission.	Names.	Reason of Appt.	Commencement of Service	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Active Service up to 31st Dec	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
24	Tel. Tam. } Can.	Hon ble Robert Anstruther Dalvell. ..	1850 14 Aug. 50 31 Dec. 50	1 Feb. 55 to 20 Feb. 56	1 Feb. 55 to 20 Feb. 56	21 Feb. 56 to 20 Feb. 58 21 Feb. 58 to 27 Mar. 59 24 Dec. 70 to 23 Dec. 71	17 10 24	2 Apr 70 3 016	10 8 3 016	10 8 Third Mem. of the Board of Revenue. 16th Dec. 1873 —Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, 23rd January 1873 —CALCUTTA.
C 25	Tel. Tam. } Can.	Henry Edward Sullivan	14 Aug. 50 20 Dec. 50	27 Feb. 61 to 25 Jan 63	27 Feb. 61 to 25 Jan 63 27 Mar 71 to 4 Sep 71 to 9 Sep 1871	20 7 12	2 333 5	4 87 8 0	4 Collr and Magr of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Collr and Magis- trate South Arcot 4th March 1873 — CLLDIAPORE.	
26	Tel. Tam.	John Rennie Cockerell	14 Aug. 50 1 Dec. 50	50 Mar 61 to 28 Mar 64 19	50 Mar 61 to 28 Mar 64 19 29 Mar 64 to 29 Dec. 64	3 28	2,000 0	0 87 8 0	0 Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills, 11th June 1872 —OOTICAMUND.	
27	Tel. Tam. } Hia.	David Fremantle Carmichael	1851 31 Dec. 50 2 Mar. 51	28 Mar. 55 to 17 Mar 56	28 Mar. 55 to 17 Mar 56 18 Mar. to 25 Oct 56 24 June to 25 Nov 60 26 Nov 60 to 25 Nov 60 8 July 60 to 15 Apr. 71 18 Mar. 73 to 14 Nov. 73	17 4 24	2 Mar. 71 3 333	3 4 Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 26th November 1872 — MADRAS.		
C 28	Tel. Tam.	Edward Croft Greenway Thomas.....	..... 17 Sep. 51 29 Dec. 51	..... 17 Sep. 51 29 Dec. 51	..... 17 Sep. 51 29 Dec. 51	6 June to 31 Oct. 60 12 Oct 62 to 23 July 63 29 Sep 68 to 23 Mar 69 19 Aug. 70 to 11 Feb. 71	17 10 2	2 333 5	4 2 333 5	4 District and Sessions Judge, Vizaga- patam, 17th August 1869.— VIZAGA- PATAM.
29	Tel. Tam. } Hia.	Richard Kaye Puckle.....	..... 17 Sep. 51 29 Dec. 51	..... 17 Sep. 51 29 Dec. 51	..... 17 Sep. 51 29 Dec. 51	13 Nov 60 to 12 Nov 61 13 Nov. 61 to 3 Feb. 62 28 July 69 to 5 Nov. 70	19 5 29	2,333 5	4 87 8 0	4 Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely 24th April 1866.—TINNEVELLY.

30	Tel. Tem. Fin.	John Henry Master.....	1852 14 Jan. 52 26 May 52	14 April 64 to 4 April 67 18	7 15 29 Mar. 72 2,333	5 4 Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 87 8 0 4th March 1873.—BELLARY.
C 31	Tel. Tem.	Robert Davidson.....	14 Jan. 52 29 Mar. 52	31 Mar. 57 to 30 Mar. 59 31 Mar. 58 to 5 Jan. 59 18 Sep. 68 to 3 Dec. 69 17 Aug. 73 to	18 4 28	833 0 4 District and Sessions Judge of Cudda- pah, 15th August 1873.—On six months' special leave, 22d Aug. 1873.
32	Tel. Tem.	George Vans Agnew.....	14 Jan. 52	29 Mar. 61 to 28 Mar. 62 29 Mar. 62 to 26 Mar. 63 14 June 64 to 19 Nov. 64	19 3 28	2,333 5 4 Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 87 8 0 2nd Sept. 1870.—NELLORE.
33	Tel. Tem.	John Dalrymple Goldingham	1853 27 July 53	14 Aug. 65 to 13 Aug. 68 17 14 Aug. 68 to 23 Sep. 68	2 12	8 Sep. 73 2,333 5 4 District and Sessions Judge of Nellore, 15th Oct. 1872.—NELLORE.
34	Tel. Tem.	Charles Thomas Longley....	27 July 53	15 Sep. 58 to 14 Sep. 59 13 Sep. 59 to 21 Aug. 60 7 Jan. 66 to 18 Dec. 67 23 Mar. 73 to	15 4 4	833 5 4 Collector and Magistrate of Salem. 2d September 1870.—On 11 months and 18 days' furlough to Europe, 19th August 1873.

THIRD CLASS OF 12 YEARS' STANDING.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	Legal Attainments.	Names	Season of Appointment.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Active Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
35	Tel. Tam.	Charles Gilbert Master.	1854	30 Dec.	13 31 May 54	15 April 66 to 14 April 69 15 Apr 69 to 22 April 69	3 M. D. 16 6 23	26 Jan. 66	2,850 0 0	Collr. and Mag. and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 6th May 1873.—CHETTIERPORE.
36	Tel. Tam.	Henry Sullivan Thomas	185	15 Dec.	54 26 June 55	19 Oct 58 to 20 July 59 10 April 70 to 4 April 72	15 9 8	27 Jan. 67	2,393 5 4	Collr. and Magistrate of South Canara, 14th June 1870.—MANGALORE.
37	Tel. Tam.	William Dowdewell Horsley			5 Dec.	14 27 Jan. 55	16 Oct. 70 to 25 June 71	18 2 25	2,333 5 4	Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 30th Jan. 1872.—CUDDAPAH.
C 38	Tel. Tam. Can.	George Robinson Sharpe			1 Aug. 55	15 Nov. 55	14 April to 11 Oct. 64 2 Oct. 68 to 24 Sep 70	15 7 25	2,333 5 4	Dist. and Sessions Judge of South Malabar, 11th January 1870.—CALICUT.
39	Tel. Tam.	Francis Martin Kindersley			1 Aug. 55	2 Dec. 55	7 July 67 to 30 June 69 9 July 72 to 6 Feb. 73	15 6 7	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of South Tanjore, 9th May 1871.—TANJORE.
40	Tel. Tam.	Francis Culling Carr (Barrister-at-Law.)			1 Aug. 55	29 Dec. 55	7 Sep. 66 to 6 Sep. 69 7 Sep. 69 to 1 Jan. 70	14 8 7	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Tinnevely, 28th Feb. 1872.—TINNEVELLY.
C 41	Tel. Tam. Can.	Atholl MacGregor			1 Aug. 55	29 Dec. 55	8 Mar 63 to 24 Nov. 64 7 Jan 67 to 6 Dec. 67 7 Dec. 67 to 9 Jan. 68.	15 8 3	2,333 5 4	Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 29th March 1870.—CALICUT.
C 42	Tel. Tam. Hia.	John William Reid. (Barrister-at-Law)			1 Aug. 55	30 Oct. 55	30 Apr. 66 to 29 Apr. 69 30 April to 3 June 69 19 April 73 to 10 Octo-ber 1873.	14 7 0	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of North Malabar, 11th June 1872.
43	Tel. Tam.	William Southey Whiteside.			1 Aug. 55	29 Dec. 55	.....	18 0 3	2,333 5 4	Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 4th March 1873.—CHITTOOR.

44	Tel. /am.	Richard Wellesley Barlow...	6 July 55	11 Sept. 55	25 July 58 to 23 July 59	13 8 1	"	2,333 5 4	Collr. and Magistrate of Chingleput Dist., 16th Dec. 1873.—SADAPET.
45	Tel. Tam.	Charles George Plumer	1856	9 Dec. 55	15 Mar. 56	14 Nov. 59 to 13 Nov. 60	13 8 27	15 Mar. 68	District and Sessions Judge of North Arcot, 16th Dec. 1872.—CHITTOOR.
46	Tel. Tam. Can.	Honorable James Chisholme St. Clair.....		14 Jan. 57	15 Mar. 57	14 April 67 to 7 April 69	14 9 11	"	District and Sessions Judge of South Canara, but to act as District and Sessions Judge of Kunool, 7th January 1873.—KLENOOL.
47	Tel. Tam.	Octavius Butler Irvine.		26 Dec. 56	29 Mar. 57	28 June 62 to 27 June 63	12 9 3	"	District and Sessions Judge of North Tanore, 27th May 1873.—Acting District and Session Judge of the Godavery District, 27th May 1873.—KAJAHMUNDRY
48	Tel. Tam.	Robertson John Melville..		18 Dec. 56	29 Jan. 57	14 April 67 to 7 April 69	14 3 6	"	Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 6th May 1873.— <i>Forbidden to Europe for 18 months, 1st April 1873.</i>
49	Tam. Tel. Han.	John Henry Garstin ..	1857	1 July 57	1 Dec. 57	21 April 72	14 5 20	8 Nov. 69	Collr. and Mag. of South Arcot, 18th April 1871.— <i>To do years Fort. on Mad. Ctr. to Eur. 18th April 1872.—Permitted to return to duty, 2d Dec. 1873.</i>
50	Tam. Tel.	William McQuhae		21 July 57	1 Dec. 57	28 Nov. 68 to 26 Oct. 70	14 2 2	"	2,333 5 4 Collr. and Magistrate of Madura, 6th May 1873.—MADURA.
51	Tam. Tel.	George Downton Leman...		5 Aug. 57	1 Dec. 57	10 Jan. to 9 April 61	12 6 5	"	Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, 15th July 1873.—MASULIPATAN.
52	Tam. Tel.	Alexander McCallum Webster		Aug. 75	26 Dec. 57	28 Sep. 61 to 27 June 62	12 11 5	"	Collector and Magistrate of the Godavery District, but to act as Collector of Sea Customs and of the Madras District, 16th Dec. 1873.—MADRAS.
53	Tam. Tel.	Edmund Forster Webster... (Barister-at-Law.)		5 Aug. 57	24 Jan. 58	14 July 62 to 14 June 64	11 1 29	"	District and Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly, 15th Aug. 1873.—TRICHINOPOLY.

THIRD CLASS OF 12 YEARS' STANDING.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	Language & Nationality.	NAME.	Reason of Appointment.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Active Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS STATIONS.
54	Tam. Tel.	John Child Hannyngton.....	.....	20 July 57	8 Nov. 57	25 May 69 to 20 May 71	Y. M. D. 14 1 29	8 Nov. 69	2 333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Salem, 14th Nov. 1873.—SALEM.
55	Tel. TAM. Hta.	Philip Percival Hutchins.....	.....	1858 30 Dec. 57	27 Feb. 58	14 Mar to 28 Oct 68 14 Mar to 28 Oct 68	14 2 24	27 Feb. 70	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Madura, 11th February 1873.—MADURA.
56	Tel. Tam. Mal.	Arthur Coke Barnell.....	.....	1860 10 Aug. 60	7 Oct	60 16 Oct 68 to October 70	11 3 5	7 Oct 72	1,166 10 8 777 12 5	Sub Collr. & Joint Mag. of Nellore, 5th April 1867.—Ac. District & Sessions Judge of South Canara, 28th Feb. 1872.—MANGALORE.
57	Tel. Tam. Can.	James Grose..... M. A., Cambridge.	.....	10 Aug. 60	7 Oct. 60	.....	13 2 25	"	2,000 0 0	Sec. to the Board of Revenue, 8th Aug. 1871.—Receiver of the Carnatic Pro- perty under Act XXX of 1858.— MAANDS.
58	Tam. Tel. Hta.	William Wilson..... M. A., Aberdeen.	.....	10 Aug. 60	25 Oct. 60	26 Dec. 68 to 26 Dec. 70 15 Sep. 71 to 4 Dec. 73	8 11 18	"	1 166 10 8 777 12 5	To act as District and Session Judge of Kistna, 4th November 1873.— Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Chingleput District, 16th Dec. 1873.—KISTNA.
59	Tam. Tel.	William Shrubsole Foster..... M. A., St. John's College, Cambridge.	.....	10 Aug. 60	10 Dec. 60	21 Feb. 69 to 18 Feb. 71	11 0 22	"	1 166 10 8 777 12 5 87 8 0	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, 11th Aug. 1868.—Acg. Collr. and Mag. of the Godavery Dist., 23d April 1872.—COCANADA.
60	T. A. M. Tel.	James Henry Nelson..... M. A., Cambridge. Barrister-at-Law.	.....	1861 16 Aug. 61	25 Jan. 62	5 Feb. 70 to 6 May 71	10 8 7	7 Oct. 73	1,400 0 0 622 3 7	Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Combaconum, 18th June 1867.—Ag. Dist. and Sess. Judge of North Tan- jore, 11th June 1872.—TEANQUEBAR.

FOURTH CLASS OF 8 YEARS' STANDING.

61	Tel. Tam. Hin.	Philip Lyddon Roberts.....	1862 20 Aug. 62	8 Dec. 62	5 Mar. 71 to	8 2 28	7 Oct.	70	320 0	0 Two years' Furlor. to Europe, 10th January 1871.—Extension of 2 months on S. C. 28th January 1873.—Further extension of 6 months, 15th July 1873.
C 62	Tel. Tam. Hin.	James Burn Pennington..... B. L., Cambridge.	30 Sep. 62	26 Nov. 62	5 MAY to 29 Oct. 69 6 June to 5 Aug. 71	10 5 11	"	"	1,500 9 0 Sub Secy. to the Bd. of Rev., 8th Aug. 555 8 10 1871.—Ag. Collr. & Mag. of Trichinopoly. 87 8 0 poly. 23d July 72.—TRICHINOPOLY.	
63	Tel. Tam.	Francis Henry Woodroffe..... B. A., Queen's University, Ireland.	6 Oct. 62	14 Jan. 63	15 Mar. 65 to 14 Mar. 66 15 March 66 to 8 Jan. 67 30 Apr. 71 to 13 Oct. 72	7 9 11	"	"	1,400 0 0 Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, 27th May 18.3.—Ag. Dist. and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah, 15th Aug. 1873.—CUDDAPAH.	
64	Tam. Tel. Can.	James Hope..... B. A., Edinburgh.	1 Oct. 62	7 Nov. 62	8 Apr. 71 to 28 Feb. 73.	9 3 1	"	"	1,166 10 8 Principal Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. 777 12 5 and Agent to the Govr. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 14th June 1870.—Ag. Collr. and Mag. of Kurnool, 26th Feb. 1873.—KURNOOL.	
65	Tam. Tel. Can.	John Read Daniel.....	14 Aug. 62	27 Dec. 62	4 Feb. 71 to 31 Jan. 73	9 0 8	"	"	1,166 10 8 Sub Collr. & Jt. Mag. of Madras, 30th April 1872.—Acting Collr. and Mag. and Agent to the Govr. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 1st April 1873.—VIZAGAPATAM.	
66	Tel. Tam. Hin. Can.	Henry John Stokes.....	21 Aug. 62	8 Dec. 62	24 MAY 66 to 23 Aug. 66	10 9 24	"	"	1,166 10 8 Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of Tanjore, 87 8 0 7th Nov. 1871.—NEGAPATAM.	
67	Tel. Tam.	Francis Brandt, B. A..... Oxford.	1 Sep. 62	7 Oct. 62	9 April 69 to 3 April 71 13 Oct. 73	9 0 11	"	"	599 13 2 Sub Collr. & Joint Mag. of Tinnevely, 8th Aug. 1871.—Three months' leave to Eur. on Medical Cert., 3d Oct. 1873.	
68	Tel. Tam. Med.	William Logan.....	16 Aug. 62	26 Nov. 62	1 Apr. 71 to 26 Mar. 73	9 1 9	"	"	1,166 10 8 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, 5th April 1867.—TAMIL-CHERRY.	

FOURTH CLASS OF 8 YEARS' STANDING.—(continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Season of Appointment.	Com-mencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Active Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
69	Tam. Tel. Mal.	James William Best..... B. A., Cambridge.	21 Aug. 62	8 Dec. 62	11 July 67 to 17 Jan. 68 6th July 73 to	11 July 67 to 17 Jan. 68	8 11 22	7 Oct. 70	638 14 7	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, 3rd June 1873—18 months, Furlough to Europe, 3rd June 1873.
70	Tam Tel.	Francis Rawdon Hastings Sharp.....	15 Aug. 62	27 Dec. 62	25 Nov. 71 to 12 Nov. 73.		9 0 17	"	1,166 8 0	8 Sub Collector and Joint Mag. of South Arcot, 18th March 1873.—To do duty in the Revenue Board Office until further orders, G. O. 8th Nov. 1873, No. 1,696, Financial.—MADRAS.
71	Tel. Tem. Hin.	John Frederick Price.....	14 Aug. 62	25 Oct. 62			11 2 7	"	1,166 10 8	Sub. Collr. and Joint Mag. of Salem, 7th 12 5 12th Dec. 1871.—Ag. Collr. and Mag. 87 8 0 of Salem, 18th Mar. 1873.—SALEM.
72	T. ex. Tel. Can.	Edward Storr..... X. A., Oxford.	22 Aug. 62	8 Jan. 63	14 Feb. to 1 Oct. 68. 5 Feb. 73	14 Feb. to 1 Oct. 68.	8 6 7	"	554 10 8	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Cuddapah, 13th February 1872.—Eighteen months furlough to Eur. on S. C., 14th Jan. 1873.
73	Tam. Tel.	William Horatio Comyn.....	19 Aug. 62	8 Dec. 62	22 January 71 to		8 1 15	"	320 0 0	Two years' furlough to Eur., 10th Jan. 1871.—Three months extension on S. C., 31st Dec. 1872.—Further extension of three months, 11th March 1873.—Further extension of three months, 17th June 1873.—Further extension of three months, 9th Sept. 1873.—Permitted to return to duty, 9th Dec. 1873.
74	Tel. Tem.	Jeremiah Garnett Horsfall..... B. L., Cambridge.	29 Aug. 62	26 Nov. 62	1 Apr. 71 to 26 Mar. 73		9 1 9	"	1,166 10 8	Sub Collector and Joint Mag. of the Godavery District, 6th May 1873.—RAJAHMUNDRI.
75	Tel. Tem.	Henry Sewell..... B. A., Oxford.	28 Aug. 62	26 Nov. 62	25 Dec. 70 to 24 Dec. 72		9 1 5	"	1,166 10 8	Sub Collector and Joint Mag. of North Arcot, 3rd June 1873.—VELLORE.

76	Tel. Tam.	Alexander Cruickshank,..... M. A., Aberdeen.	4 Sep. 62	8 Dec. 62	23 Dec. 73 to	10 11 15	7 Oct. 70	622 2	8	Principal Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. & Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 13th February 1872.— <i>Furlough to Eur., for 2 years, 28th Oct. 1873.</i>
77	Tel. Tam.	Huntly Pryse Gordon.....	8 Oct. 62	8 Jan. 63	3 Feb. 73 to	10 0 29	"	672 15	3	Judge Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 21st May 1873.— <i>Furlough to Eur. for two years, 7th Jan. 1873.</i>
78	Tel. Tam.	Boyd Horsburgh	25 Aug. 62	14 Jan. 63	19 Feb. 71 to 15 Feb. 73	8 11 20	"	1,165 10 87 8	8	Sub Collr. & Joint Magistrate of the Kistna Dist. but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, 29th July 1873.—KANGAYAM.
79	Tel. Tam.	Andrew John Stuart.....	1863 31 Aug.	63 27 Oct.	63 17 Nov. 69 to 13 Feb. 70 1 June 73 to	70 9 4 7	7 Oct. 71	508 8	7	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Godavery District. 6th May 1873.— <i>Furlough to Europe for two years, 13th May 1873.</i>
80	Tel. Tam.	Henry Edward Stokes	31 Aug. 63	4 Jan. 64	13 Nov. 65 to 12 Nov. 65 13 Nov. 65 to 6 Feb. 66	8 9 4	"	1 050 0 300 0	0	Under Secretary to Govt. in the Depts. under the Chief Secretary, 24th Aug. 1869.—Acting Sub Secy. to the Board of Rev., 23d April 1872.—MADRAS.
81	Tel. Tam.	Henry William Biles .. B. A., Melton College, Oxford.	31 Aug. 63	15 Dec. 63	.....	10 0 17	"	733 5 35 0 288 14 87 8	4	Head Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of Coimbatore. 7th June 1870. (Acting Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of Madras, 24th Jan. 1871)— <i>Privilege leave for three months, 28th October 1873.</i>
82	Tel. Tam.	Joseph Charles Hughesdon,.....	20 Aug. 63	9 Dec. 63	.....	10 0 23	"	1,400 0	0	Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 4th Nov. 1873.—VELLORE.
83	Tam Tel.	James Frederick Smith..... B. A., Cambridge.	31 Aug. 63	28 Nov. 63	14 May 67 to 13 May 65 14 May 68 to 10 June 70	7 0 6	"	733 5 35 0 288 14 87 8	4	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 16th January 1872.—To act as Pl. Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. and Agt. at Vizagapatam, during the absence of Mr. Cruickshank, 28th Oct. 1873.—PERRAKKODA.

FOURTH CLASS OF 8 YEARS' STANDING.—(continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	Magistrate's Station.	NAMES.	Season of Appointment.	Com- mencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Active Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allow- ance.	APPOINTMENTS— STATIONS.
84	Tel. Tam.	William Henry Glenny.....	.....	31 Aug. 63	28 Nov. 63	18 Oct. 70 to 16 Oct. 72	8 1 5	7 Oct 71	Rs. A. P. 733 5 4 35 0 0 248 14 2 87 8 0	4 Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Kistna Dist., 28th Jan. 1873. —Actg. Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of Nellore, 11th Feb 1873.—Ongole.
85	Tel. Tam.	Henry Newman ..	.....	17 Aug. 63	4 Jan. 64	.....	9 11 28	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 350 0 0 87 8 0	4 Senior Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. and Agt. to the Govr. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 21st May 1872.—Ag. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna Dist., 12th Sept. 1871. —Guntoor.
86	Tel. Tam.	John Kelsall.....	.....	6 Aug. 63	27 Oct. 63	1 Mar. 73 to	9 4 5	"	476 12 7	7 Head Asst. to the Collr. & Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 28th January 1873.— <i>Furlough to Europe for two years, 4 1/2 February 1873.</i>
87	Tam. Tel.	John Wallace.....	.....	26 Aug. 63	7 Oct. 63	.....	10 2 25	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 444 7 1	4 Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Salem 18th Mar. 1873. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura, 15th Aug. 1873.—MADURA.
88	Tam. Tel.	Charles Stewart Crole.....	.....	31 Aug. 63	9 Dec. 63	.....	10 0 23	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 350 0 0 87 8 0	4 Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Kurnool, 6th May 1873.—Actg. Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of Chingleput, 6th May 1873.—CHINGLEPUT.
89	Tel. Tam.	Samuel Trant McCarthy.....	.....	31 Aug. 63	4 Jan. 64	26 July to 12 Sep 66 31 March 73 to	9 0 3	"	416 10 8	8 Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magistrate of Tanjore, 18th Feb. 1872.— <i>Furlough to Europe for 18 months, 11th February 1873.</i>
90	Tel. Tam.	Harry St. Aubyn Goodrich.....	.....	15 Aug. 63	7 Oct. 63	10 July to 7 Oct. 69 2 April 72 to 26 Mar. 73	8 0 3	"	1,200 0 0 47 0 0	0 Depy. Director of Revenue Settlement, 26th Oct. 1869.—Ag. Depy. Director of Revenue Settlement, 3rd Oct. 1873. —GANJAM.

91	Tel. Tam. Herbert Wigram M.A., Oxford.	31 Aug. 63 28 Nov. 63 23 Jun. 71 to 23 Oct. 71, 9 9 4	1,600 0	0 Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, 1st April 1873.—MADRAS.
92	Tel. Tam. John Cameron. M.A., Aberdeen.	21 Aug. 63 10 Nov. 63 25 Nov. 71 to 24 Nov. 73 8 1 20	733 0 33 0 0 42 0 0	4 Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras; 27th May 1873.—Actg. Hd Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Madura, 16th December 1873.—KANNAD
93	Tel. Tam. James Dunning Baker Gribble	10 Aug. 63 5 Jan. 64 18 Aug. 71 to 8 Jan. 7, 8 7 8	733 0 35 0 0 285 14 2 87 8 0	4 Hl. Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Cud- dapp 6th May 1873.—Ag. Sub Collr., and Joint Magistrate of Cuddappah, 6th May 1873.—MUDENAPET.
94	Tel. Tam. George Arthur Parker	31 Aug. 63 9 Dec. 63 22 March to 21 March 69 22 Mar. to 16 Apr. 69	733 5 33 0 0 444 7 1	4 Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Immelvelly, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 29th July 73.—CUDALORE.
95	Tel. Tam. Francis Henry Wilkinson	18 Aug. 63 10 Nov. 63 24 May 70 to 24 Sept. 70 22 Jan. 71 to 16 Oct. 72	733 0 33 0 0 285 14 2 87 8 0	4 Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of North Arcot, 11th February 1868— Ag. Sub Collr. and Joint Magistrate of Salem 15th Aug. 1870.—NORTHARCOT.
96	Tel. Tam. William Francis Graume B.A., Dublin	31 Aug. 63 4 Jan. 64 14 Jan. 65 to 13 Jan. 66 11 Jan. 66 to 6 April 66	733 0 33 0 0 285 14 2 87 8 0	1 Senior Assistant Ag. Principal Asst Collr. and Mag. and Agent to the Go- vernment of Port St. George in Gan- jam 27th May 1871.—CHENNAI.— Principal Asst. for 3 months from 15th November 1873.
97	Tel. Tam. Allen Lindsay Ister	25 Aug. 63 28 Nov. 63 17 April 70 to 17 April 71 17 April 71 to 17 April 72	733 0 33 0 0 285 14 2 87 8 0	4 Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of North Arcot 25th Jan. 1870.—Ag. Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of South Arcot 7th Nov. 1871.—VINDA- CHERY.
98	Tel. Tam. George Duncan Irvine Can.	6 Aug. 63 27 Oct. 63 2 April 70 to 1 Jan. 72	733 0 33 0 0 441 7 1	4 Hl. Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Nellore 4th Nov. 1873.—Ag. Judge of the Court of Small Causes Comba- conur, 2d July 1872.—COMBACONUR.
99	Tel. Tam. Charles William Wall Martin. B.A., LL.D., Dublin	31 Aug. 63 4 Jan. 64 5 Feb. 71 to 3 Dec. 72	535 0 33 0 0 285 14 2 87 8 0	0 Assistant to the Collector and Magis- trate of Madura, 28th Oct. 1873.— Acting Sub Collector and Joint Ma- gistrate of Madura, 28th Oct. 1873, —District.

FOURTH CLASS OF 8 YEARS' STANDING. —(Continued.)

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Linguallt- No.			Names.	Season of Appointment	Com- mencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Active Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allow- ances.	APPOINTMENTS— STATIONS.
100	Tel. Tam. Can.		George McWatters B. A., Belfast.	1863 31 Aug. 63	4 Jan. 64	13 Sept. 72 to		8 3 10	7 Oct. 71	416 10	8 Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madura. 25th May 1869.—Furl'd to Eur. for two years. from 15th Sept. next, 23d July 1872.
101	Tel. Tam. Can.		Norton Avlmer Rounell B. A., Cambridge	31 Aug. 63	6 Feb. 64	13 May 70 to		6 3 6			... Nine months' furlough to Europe on Medical Certificate, 20th Sept. 1870.—Extension of six months, 14th Mar. 71.—Further extension of 6 months, 8th August 1871.—Further extension of 6 months 16th Jan. 1872.—Further extension of six months, 13th Aug. 1872.—Further extension of six months on 5th Jan. 1873.—Further extension of six months, 23rd June 1873.—Further extension of six months, 2nd Dec. 1873.
102	Tam. Tel. Can.		John Brownrigg Spedding. B. A., Queen's University Ireland.	31 Aug. 63	15 Dec. 63	12 May 73		9 4 28		425 14	8 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam. 2d March 1869.—Furl'd to Europe for two years, 9th May 1873.
103	Tel. Tam. Can.		Charles Arthur Galton. M. A., Oxford.	18 Aug. 63	10 Nov. 63	22 March 73 to		9 4 15		416 10 8	Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills, 26th October 1869.—Furl'd to Eur. for one year, 11th Feb. 73.
104	Tel. Tam. Can.		Charles John Crosthwaite.	31 Aug. 63	27 Oct. 63	2 July 69 to 20 Oct. 71		7 10 17		525 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. & Agent 82 0 0 to the Govr. of Fort St. George in Ganjam. 14th Nov. 1871.—Actg. Sub Collr. & Joint Mag. of Bellary, 2nd July 1872.—GOOITY.
105	Tel. Tam.		William Alexander Happell.	1864 22 Aug. 64	25 Nov. 64	...	...	9 1 6	18 Oct. 72	525 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Trichinopoly, 25th Feb. 1873.—Actg. Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of Tanjore, 29th Sept. 1873.—SHERMADAVY.

106	Tel. Tam. C.A.N.	John Sturrock.....	26 Sep. 61	20 Nov. 64	.....	9	1	11	"	783 5 4	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of South Canara, 13th Feb. 1872.—Actg. Under Secy. to Govt. in the Depts under the Chief Secretary 20th Aug. 1872.—Ag. Canarese Trans-lation to Govt., 7th Jan. 73.—MADRAS.
107	Tam. Tel.	David Buick..... B.A., Queen's College, Belfast.	6 Aug. 64	25 Oct. 64	18 March 73 to	8	4	24	"	416 10 8	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Malabar, 26th Oct. 1869.—Furlough to Europe for two years, from 18th March 1873.
G 108	Tel. Tam.	Henry Gribble Turner.....	30 July 64	7 Nov. 64	15 May to 30 Oct. 70 28 April 73 to	8	0	4	"	416 10 8	Special Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. and Agent to the Governor. of Fort St. George in Viragapatam, 5th April 1870.—18 months furlough to Eur. 25th March 1873.
109	Tel. Tam.	Charles Augustus Bird.....	30 July 64	7 Nov. 64	.....	9	1	25	"	416 10 8	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Madura, 5th March 1872.—Furlough to Europe for two years, 16th Dec. 1873.
G 110	Tam. Tel.	Lorne Augustus Campbell..	3 Aug. 64	80 Dec. 64	14 Jan. to 16 Feb. 68	18	5	29	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 316 10 8	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madura, 4th Aug. 1869.—Actg. Under Secy. to Govt. in the Revenue Dept., 4th March 1873.—OOTACAMUND.
111	Tel. Tam.	Henry William Wellesley ..	17 Aug. 64	20 Nov. 64	.....	3	1	11	"	1,000 0 0 500 0 0	Under Secy. to Govt. in the Rev. Dept., 8th Aug. 1871.—Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, 12th March 1872.—Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commr. Mysore, 30th January 1873.—BANGALORE.
112	Tel. Tam.	Henry Bidewell Grigg .. B.A., Queen's College, Oxford	29 Sep. 64	8 Jan. 65	6 Dec. 68 to 31 Jan. 71 to 27 Feb. 72	6	11	7	"	525 0 0 55 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magistrate of Combarcote, 9th April 1872.—Actg. Asst. Commr. of the Neigherry Hills, 12th Mar. 1872.—MADRAS.—Pension leave for one month, from 2nd Jan. next, 2nd Dec. 1873.
113	Tam. Tel.	Thomas vonDonop Hardinge .. B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	5 Sep. 64	25 Oct. 64	16 Aug. 72 to	7	9	22	"	416 10 8	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Cuddapah, 26th March 1867.—Eighteen months furlough to Eur., 6th Aug. 1872.—extension of 6 months on S. C., 2 Dec. 1873.
114	Tel. Tam.	Ware Plumpre Austin.....	2 Aug. 64	28 Dec. 64	.....	9	0	4	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Malabar, 31st Oct. 1867.—Acting Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Malabar, 16th Dec. 1873.—PALGHAT.

122 *Tel. Tam* Edward Noel Overbury 4 Aug 64 20 Nov 64 20 Jan to 13 May 67 7 3 28 8 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem 3rd November 1868 — On *Enlargement* Europe for one year, 21 Dec 1873

123 *Tel. Tam* Edward Gibson 30 July 64 23 Nov 64

124 *Tel. Tam* Arthur Johnston Breckenridge Atkinson 5 Aug 64 Oct 64 4 10 27 11 18 20

125 *Tel. Tam* Joseph Biddle Jones 15 31 Aug 64 1 Oct 64

126 *Tel. Tam* Arundel Jagg Ann Jellicott B.A. London 2 July 65 18 Nov 65

127 *Tel. Tam* William Joseph Henry Leffert B.A. Dublin (B.A. Leffert) 11 Aug 65 10 Oct 65 10 Nov 65

128 *Tel. Tam* Edwin Langford 11 Aug 65 10 Oct 65

129 *Tel. Tam* Charles Donald Maclean C.A.V. Mus. Dec. 28 A. 1, Veter College Oxford 29 July 65 10 Dec 65 10 Nov 71 to

COVENANTED SERVANTS—4TH CLASS.

88

4 6 10 8 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem 3rd November 1868 — On *Enlargement* Europe for one year, 21 Dec 1873

20 0 0 0 Asst to the Collr and Magistrate of Bellary 5th Nov 1870 — Actg Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of South Canara, 14th Nov 72 — CUNDAPORE

20 0 0 0 Asst to the Collr and Mag of South Canara, 14th Nov 1871 — Ag. Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Cudalupah 6th Aug 72 — WOVIMETTA

20 0 0 0 Asst to the Collr & Mag & Agent to the Govt of Fort St George in Vizagapatnam 20th Dec 1871 — (Acting Secy Asst Vizagapatnam 20th Dec 1871) — Actg Principal Asst Ganjam 4th Nov 1873 — CHIRACOL

20 0 0 0 Asst to the Collr and Magistrate of Tanjore 11th Sept 1868 — Actg Admstr of Sub Collr Immevelly 10th Sept 1873 — PUNAGOTTAM

20 0 0 0 Asst to the Collr & Mag of Chingleput 9th April 1872 — Actg Hd Asst to the Collr & Mag of Salem, 14th May 1873 — PUNAGOTTAM

20 0 0 0 Asst to the Collr and Mag of the Godavery District 7th Feb 1871 — Actg Hd Asst to the Collector and Magistrate of the Godavery District 11th June 1872 — ELLORE

On seven months' leave on Medical Certificate Feb, 11th Oct. 1871 — Six months extension on Medical Certificate 4th Jan 1872 Further extension of six months 7th May 1872 — Further extension of six months, 24th Sep 1872 — Further extension of six months 10th June 1873 — Further extension of six months, 2nd Dec 1873

FIFTH CLASS OF 4 YEARS' STANDING.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	Lingual At- tainments	NAMEs	Appoint- ment of	Com- mencement of Service	Date of Arrival	Acting Service up to 31st Dec	Date of promotion to present grade	Salary and Allow- ances	APPOINTMENTS— STATIONS	
190	Tam Tel Can. Sans	Evans Charles Johnson	1867 14 Oct	17 29 Nov	6	Y M D 6 1 2	20 Nov	P A F 71 0 0	Asst and Acting Special Asst to the Collr and Mag and Agent to the Govr of Fort St George in Vizaga patnam 25th May 1873—KORAPUT	
191	Tam Tel Sans	Friederich Edward Gibson	24 Sep	29 Nov	1	0 1 17	4 0 1	0 0 0	Asst to the Collr & Mag of the Krishna Dist and Acting Hd Asst in that Dist 11th May 1873—BEZWADA	
192	Tel Tam Sans Mal Can Hin	Charles Lennox Bruce Cumming	14 Sep	6 Nov		0 1 0		0 0 0	Asst to the Collr & Mag of Malabar 17th June 1873—CALICUT	
193	Tam Tel Can Hin SANS	Thomas Weir B A Queen's University Ireland	8 Nov	67 1 Dec	6	0 0 4		0 0 0	Asst and Acting Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Nellore 26th June 1873—NELLORE.	
194	Tam Tel	Charles Kough B A Trinity College, Dublin	26 July	67 10 Dec	6	6 0 1		0 0 0	Asst and Acting Hd Asst to the Collr & Mag of South Arcot 3rd June 1873—TIRUPATI—TENTATIVE one month under Rule 111 of the Civil Service Code 16th Dec 1873	
195	Tam Tel Can Mal Hin Per OORISSA.	Thon as James Mathby	27 Sep	67 29 Nov	6	0 0 1	2 0 7 0	0 0 0	Asst to the Collr & Mag of Ganjam 13th Dec 1870—As Sr Asst to the Collr & Mag & Agent to the Govr of Fort St George in Ganjam 20th Nov 1873—BENGALPORE	
196	Tam. Tel Can	John Archibald Boyle	7 Aug	67 29 Nov	67	0 1 2		0 0 0	Asst to the Collr & Mag of Tinnevely 20th May 1873—PALANCOOTTAH	
M137	Tam Tel Sans	Hubert Thomas Knox (Barrister at Law)	1868 12 Aug	68 4 Dec	68	0 0 28	21 Nov	72 0 0	Asst to the Collr & Mag of Salem 15th Dec 1868—Ag Hd Asst to the Collr and Mag of North Arcot, 15th Aug 1873—KANNIYET	

138	Tam. Tel. SANS. Can. Mal.	Henry Richard Farmer.....	12 Aug. 68	4 Dec. 68	.....	5	0	28	"	525 35 42 200	0 0 0 0	0 Asst. and Actg. Hd. Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Kurnool, 16th April 1873.—CHITRUR.
139	Tam. Tel.	Lewis Melver. .	12 Aug. 68	21 Nov. 68	.....	5	1	10	"	700	0	0 Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India—Asst. Commr. 3rd Grade—Offg. Asst. Comr. 2d Grade, British Burmah 25th Jan. 1873.—PRONE.
140	Tam. Tel. Can. Mal.	James Acworth Davies..... (<i>Barrister-at-Law.</i>)	19 Aug. 68	3 Jan. 69	.....	4	11	29	"	525 35 42	0 0 0	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Bellary, 12th Nov. 1872.—BELLARY.
141	Tam. Tel. Can. Mal.	Matthew Richard Weld B.A. Trinity College, Dublin.	12 Aug. 68	21 Nov. 68	.....	5	1	10	"	525 35 42 200	0 0 0 0	0 Asst. and Acting Hd. Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Tanjore, 3rd June 1873.—MAYAVARAM.
142	Tam. Tel.	Robert Sewell. .	12 Aug. 68	19 Dec. 68	21 Mar. 69	16 Nov. 69	4	4	14	"	525 35 42	0 0 0	0 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Godavery, 4th March 1873.—COCANADA.
143	Tam. Tel. Can. MAL.	Henry Martin Winterbotham	1869	30 Sep. 69	19 Nov. 69	4	1	12	7 Nov. 73	325 30 42 200	0 0 0 0	0 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 31st May 1870.—TFLICHERY.
M144	Tam. Tel.	Gordon Thomson Mackenzie	30 Sep. 69	19 Nov. 69	.....	4	1	12	"	725 30 42	0 0 0	0 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 26th March 1872.—NELLORE.
145	Tam. Tel.	William Alexander Willock B.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.	30 Sep. 69	12 Mar. 70	.....	3	9	20	"	325 35 42 200	0 0 0 0	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 10th Jan. 1871.—He act as Senior Asst. Vizagapatam, 4th Nov. 1873.—VIZIANAGRAM.
146	Tam. Tel.	Lewis Moore.....	30 Sep. 69	7 Nov. 69	.....	4	1	24	"	325 35 42 200	0 0 0 0	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Trichinopoly, 7th Dec. 1869.—Ag. Hd. Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Trichinopoly, 24th June 1873.—TRICHINOPOLY.
M147	Tam. Tel.	Fred. Augustus Nicholson .	30 Sep. 69	4 Dec. 69	.....	4	0	28	"	525 35 42	0 0 0	0 Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Madura, 23d Jan. 1872.—MADURA.

SIXTH CLASS UNDER 4 YEARS' STANDING.

No.	Linguat- taliments.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	Linguat- taliments.	NAME.	Appoint- ment of	Com- mencement of Service	Date of Arrival	Non-Residence.	Active Service up to 31st Dec	Date of promotion to present grade	Salary and allow- ances.	APPOINTMENTS— STATIONS.
M. 48	Tam. Tel.	George Emilius Bird	1870 10 Aug.	70 18 Nov	70		3 1 13	17 Sep	70 525 0	0 Asst. to the Collector and Magis- trate of Tinnevely. 22nd November 1870—Ag. Hd. Asst. Tinnevely, 1st July 1873. TIRUCHIR.
B 149	Tam. Tel.	Walter Gregor Underwood	0 Aug	70 17 Sep	70		3 3 14		330 0	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Comba- torre 17th June 1874.—To act as Hd Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Com- batorre 10th Dec 1873.—COIMBATORE
150	Tam. Tel.	Arthur Frederick Cox	1871 8 July	71 5 Nov	71		2 1 29	3 Nov	71 525 0	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of North Arcot 14th Mar. 1873.—CHITTOOR.— <i>Provisionally for 1 month. 11th Nov.</i> 1873
B 151	Tam. Tel.	James Thomson v A	1 1 July	71 21 Nov	71		2 1 7		30 0	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of South Arcot 28th Nov 1871.—CUDDALORE.
A 152	Tam. Tel.	Ebenezer James Sewell	1872 12 July	72 1 N v 72			1 2 0	16 Oct	7 330 0	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the Chungking District 17th June 1873. SINGAPORE
A 153	Tam. Tel.	George Stuart Forbes v A Aberdeen ..	1 Jun v	72 16 Oct	72		1 2 16		330 0	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Tanjore. 28th Oct. 1873.—TANJORE.
A 154	Tam. Tel.	Ralph Sillery Benson, B. A. LL.B., Trinity College Dublin.	1873 15 July	73 29 Oct	73		0 2 3	21 Oct	7 320 0	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Salem, 12th Nov. 1873.—SALAM.
A 155	Tam. Tel.	Henry Thomas Ross, v. A. LL.B., Trinity College, Dublin.	30 June	73 26 Oct	73 ..		0 2 6		330 0	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Bellary, 4th Nov. 1873.—BELLARY.

A 156	Tam. Tel. Egerton Edward Spencer...	12 July 73	51 Oct. 73	.....	0 2 1	"	350 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	0 Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Chingle- put, 4th Nov. 1873.—SYDAPET.
A 157	Tam. Tel. Sydenham Henry Wynne, .. g. A., Trinity College, Dublin.	25 July 73	21 Oct. 73	.....	0 2 11	"	350 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	0 Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Trichino- poly, 4th Nov. 1873.—TRICHINOPOLY

CIVILIANS FROM OTHER PRESIDENCIES

Hin	Can	Robert William Lodwick Bom. C S	1851	28 July 51	23 Sep 51	.....	16 3 7	23 Feb 71	2 500 0 200 0 0	0 Acct Genl and Comar of the Dept. of Issue of Paper-Currency, 17th Aug. 18, 3.—Director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras, 26th Aug. 1873— MADRAS
Can	Hin	Charles Fulker MacCartie Bom. C S	1870	23 Aug 70	21 Nov 70	.....	3 1 10	23 Aug 70	5 25 0 42 0 0 35 0 0	0 Asst to the Collr & Mag of the Kistna Dist 5th Nov 1872—MASULIPATAN.
Hin.	Can.	Gabriel Stokes, Bom. C S	1871	6 Sep 71	28 Oct 71	.....	2 2 4	6 Sep 71	525 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	0 Asst to the Collr and Mag of South Canara, 5th Nov 1872—MANGALORE.

COMBACONUM.

Judge
Acting60 J. H. Nelson (on duty)
98 G. D. Irvine

CUDDALORE

Judge
Acting77 H. P. Gordon (on leave)
91 G. A. Puckett

MADRAS

First Judge
Judge
Judge
JudgeThomas Mortimer Biscoe (*Barister at Law*)
Gallagher Vetravully Kungunada Shastry
J. Muthusami Aiyar
John Morris Mitchell

MADURA

Judge
Acting6 J. H. Wallbridge (on leave)
84 J. Wallbridge

MASULIPATAM

Judge

James Wilson

NELLORE

Judge

Maurice Collins

VELLORE

Judge

8 J. C. Hunter (on duty)

Special Appointments.

Accountant General and Commissioner of the Dept
of Issue of Paper Currency

R. W. L. Twick Bombay C. S.

Deputy Accountant General

J. E. Collett C. S. (on duty)

Officiating do

W. Donald C. S.

Resident in Travancore and Cochin

13 G. A. Ballard

Assistant do do

Captain W. H. Hays C.

Collector of Sea Customs

1 J. Hunter Blair (on duty)

Actg do

2 A. McC. Webster

Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement

90 H. St. A. Goodrich (Acting in Ganjam)

Acting do

H. S. H. H. Clegston

Inspector General of Jails

Lieut. Col. W. T. Wilson (Retd. List) (on leave)

Acting do

H. R. Cimes

Registrar High Court, Appellate Side

91 H. Wigham

Acting Canals and Irrigation to Government

106 J. Stuart

Employed in other Presidencies.

Accountant General Bombay

5 J. I. Lushington

Offg Secy to the Chief Comm. Mysore

111 H. W. Wellesley

Asst Commissioner British Birmah

150 J. McIver

Additional Member of the Council of the Govt. Genl
for making Laws and Regulations

21 R. A. Dalyell

1st Member.....	9 G. Thornhill.
2nd Member.....	20 G. Banbury.
3rd Member.....	24 R. A. Dalyell, (on duty.)
Ag. 3d do.....	15 J. Hunter-Blair.
Secretary.....	57 James Grose.
Sub Secretary.....	62 J. B. Pennington, (on duty.)
Acting Sub Secretary.....	80 H. E. Stokes.

Collectors and Magistrates, &c.

ARCOT—NORTH.

Collector and Magistrate.....	43 W. S. Whiteside	Chittoor.
Sub Collector.....	75 H. Sewell.....	Vellore.
Head Assistant.....	95 F. H. Wilkinson, (on duty)....	Oosoor.
Acting Head Assistant.....	H.S. 137 H. I. Knox	Ranipett.
Assistant.....	H.S. 116 G. K. Chamberlain, (leave)	Europe.
Assistant.....	H.S. 117 C. J. Knox	Vellore.
Assistant.....	L.S. 150 A. F. Cox.....	Chittoor.

ARCOT—SOUTH.

Collector and Magistrate.....	49 J. H. Garstin, (absent).....	Europe.
Acting do do.....	25 H. E. Sullivan	Cuddalore.
Sub Collector.....	70 F. R. H. Sharp, (on duty).....	Madras.
Head Assistant—Acting Sub Collector.....	97 A. L. Lister.....	Virdachellum.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant.....	H.S. 134 C. Kough,	Tindivanam.
Assistant.....	H.S. 124 A. J. B. Atkinson, (on duty)...	Wontemetta.
Assistant.....	151 J. Thomson	Cuddalore.

BELLARY.

Collector and Magistrate.....	30 J. H. Master	Bellary.
Sub Collector.....	59 W. S. Foster, (on duty).....	Cocanada.
Acting Sub Collector.....	H.S. 104 C. J. Crosthwaite	Gooty.
Head Assistant.....	H.S. 83 J. F. Smith.....	Pennakonda.
Assistant.....	H.S. 140 J. A. Davies	Bellary.
Assistant.....	H.S. 123 F. Gibson, (on duty)....	Cundapore.
Assistant.....	155 H. T. Ross	Bellary.

CANARA—SOUTH

Collector and Magistrate.....	36 H. S. Thomas	Mangalore.
Head Assistant.....	H.S. 106 J. Sturrock (on duty).....	Madras
Acting Head Assistant.....	H.S. 123 E. Gibson	Cundapore.
Assistant.....	L.S. G. Stokes, Bom. C. S	Mangalore.

CHINGLEPUT.

Collector and Magistrate.....	41 R. W. Barlow.....	Sydepot.
Sub Collector.....	58 W. Wilson, (on duty).....	Kistna.
Acting Sub Collector.....	89 C. S. Crole.....	Chingleput.
Special Assistant.....	Major C. J. Stuart.....	
Assistant.....	H.S. 127 W. J. H. LeFanu, (on duty)...	Tripatore.
Assistant.....	152 F. J. Sewell	Sydepot.
Assistant.....	156 E. E. Spencer.....	Sydepot.

COIMBATORE.

Collector and Magistrate.....	4 A. Wedderburn.....	Coimbatore.
Sub Collector.....	69 J. W. Best (leave).....	Europe.
Acting Sub Collector.....	78 B. Horsburgh.....	Kangayam.
Head Assistant.....	81 H. W. Bliss, (on duty).....	Madura.
Assistant.....	112 H. B. Gigg, (on duty).....	Ootacamund.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant.....	H.S. 121 R. Rice	Coimbatore.
Assistant.....	H.S. 149 W. G. Underwood.....	Coimbatore.

H.S. Shows that the Assistant Collector has passed by the 2nd or Higher Standard.

L.S. do. do. 1st or Lower Standard.

Names in Italics denotes that the Assistant has not passed by either Standard.

GUDDAPAH.

Collector and Magistrate.....	87	W. D. Horsley	Cuddapah.
Sub Collector	72	E. Storr, (on leave)	Europe.
Head Assistant—Acting Sub Collector.....	H.S. 93	J. D. B. Gribble	Muddenpully.
Acting Head Assistant	H.S. 121	J. B. Atkinson	Vontmetta.
Assistant.....	H.S. 113	T. VonD. Hardinge, (absent).....	Europe.

GANJAM.

Collector and Magistrate and Agent.....	35	C. G. Master	Chatterpore.
Principal Assistant	61	J. Hope, (on duty.)	Kurnool.
Senior Assistant (Acting Principal Assistant)	96	W. F. Grahame, (leave)	Europe.
Acting Principal Assistant	125	J. B. Jones	Chiracole.
Assistant	H.S. 102	J. B. Spedding, (absent.)	Europe.
Assistant	H.S. 104	C. J. Crosthwaite, (on duty).....	Gooty.
Special Assistant	—	Capt J MacD. Smith, M.S.C.	Beliguda.
Assistant—Acting Senior Assistant	H.S. 135	T. J. Malthy	Bengampore.

GODAVARI.

Collector and Magistrate.....	52	A. McC. Webster, (on duty.)	Madras.
Acting do.	59	W. S. Foster	Cocanada.
Sub Collector	74	J. G. Horsfall	Rajahmundry.
Head Assistant.....	79	A. J. Stuart, (absent.)	Europe.
Assistant.....	H.S. 120	E. Turner, (absent)	Europe.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant	H.S. 138	L. L. Poarse	Ellore.
Assistant	H.S. 142	R. Sewell	Cocanada.

KISTNA.

Collector and Magistrate.....	51	G. D. Leman.....	Masulipatam.
Sub Collector	78	B. Horsburgh, (on duty)	Kangay am.
Acting Sub Collector	85	H. Newman	Guntoor.
Head Assistant	81	W. H. Glenny, (on duty)	Ongole.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant	H.S. 131	F. E. Gibson	Bezwada.
Assistant.....	H.S. —	C. F. MacCartie, Bom. C. S.....	Masulipatam.

KURNOOL.

Collector and Magistrate.....	22	A. N. Chase, (absent)	Europe.
Acting do.	64	J. Hope	Kurnool.
Head Assistant.....	88	C. S. Cole, (on duty).....	Chingleput
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant	H.S. 138	H. R. Farmer.....	Cumbum.

MADRAS

Collector.....	16	J. Hunter-Blair,	Madras.
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MADURA.

Collector and Magistrate.....	50	W. McQuhae	Madura.
Sub Collector.....	65	J. R. Daniel, (on duty).....	Vizagapatam.
Acting Sub Collector.	81	H. W. Bliss, (on leave)	Dindigul.
Head Assistant.....	100	G. McWaters, (absent).	Europe.
Ag. do	92	J. Cameron	Ramnad.
Special Assistant	H.S. 118	J. Lee Warner	Madura.
Assistant—Acting Sub Collector	H.S. 99	C. W. W. Martin	Dindigul.
Assistant	H.S. 109	C. A. Bird	Europe.
Assistant.....	H.S. 110	L. A. Campbell, (on duty)	Ootacamund.
Assistant.	H.S. 147	F. A. Nicholson.....	Madura.

MALABAR.

Collector and Magistrate.....	41	A. MacGregor.....	Callcut.
Sub Collector.....	68	W. Logan	Tellicherry.
Head Assistant.....	92	J. Cameron, (on duty).....	Ramnad.
Assistant.....	H.S. 107	D. Buick, (absent).....	Europe.
Assistant.....	H.S. 114	W. P. Austin.....	Palghat.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant.....	H.S. 143	H. M. Winterbotham.....	Tellicherry.
Assistant.....	H.S. 152	C. L. B. Cumming.....	Callcut.

NEILGHERY HILLS.

Commissioner	26 J. R. Cockerell	Ootacamund.
Assistant do.	108 C. A. Galton, (on leave)	Europe.
Acting Assistant Commissioner.....	112 H. B. Grigg	Ootacamund.

NELLORE.

Collector and Magistrate	32 G. Vans Agnew	Nellore.
Sub Collector	56 A. C. Burnell, (on duty).....	Mangalore.
Acting Sub Collector.....	81 W. H. Glenny.....	Ongole.
Head Assistant	98 G. D. Irvine, (on duty).....	Combaconum.
Assistant - Acting Head Assistant.	143 T. Weir	Nellore.
Assistant	H.S. 144 G. T. Mackenzie	Nellore.

SALEM.

Collector and Magistrate.....	34 C. T. Longley, (absent).....	Europe.
Sub Collector - Ag. Collector and Magistrate. .	71 J. F. Price	Salem.
Acting Sub Collector.....	95 F. H. Wilkinson	Oosoor.
Head Assistant	87 J. Wallace, (on duty).....	Madura.
Acting Head Assistant	127 W. J. H. LeFanu	Tripaloro.
Assistant.....	H.S. 122 E. N. Overbury, (on leave).....	Europe.
Assistant	H.S. 137 H. T. Knox, (on duty)	Ranipetti.
Assistant	151 R. S. Benson.....	Salem.

TANJORE.

Collector and Magistrate and Agent ..	3 H. D. Arbuthnot.....	Tanjore.
Sub Collector	66 H. J. Stokes,	Negapatam.
Head Assistant	H.S. 89 S. I. Met arthy, (on leave). ..	Europe.
Assistant	H.S. 119 L. R. Burrows, (absent)	Europe.
Assistant	H.S. 126 A. I. Arundel, (on duty). ..	Palamcottah.
Assistant-Acting Head Assistant	H.S. 141 M. R. Weld	Mayaveiam.
Assistant	153 G. S. Forbes	Tanjore.

TINNAVELLY.

Collector and Magistrate	29 R. K. Puckle	Palamcottah.
Sub Collector	67 F. Brandt, (on leave.)	Europe.
Acting Sub Collector	105 W. A. Happell	Shermadavy.
Acting Additional Sub Collector ..	126 A. I. Arundel	Palamcottah.
Head Assistant	91 G. A. Parker, (on duty)	Cuddalore.
Assistant - Acting Head Assistant ..	H.S. 118 G. E. Bird	Inturcin.
Assistant	H.S. 136 J. A. Boyle	Palamcottah.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Collector and Magistrate	25 H. E. Sulivan (on duty). ..	Cuddalore.
Acting do.	62 J. B. Pennington	Trichinopoly.
Head Assistant	86 J. Kelsall, (on leave) ..	Europe.
Assistant.....	H.S. 105 W. A. Happell, (on duty) ..	Shermadavy.
Assistant-Acting Head Assistant	H.S. 146 L. Moore	Musery.
Assistant.....	157 S. H. Wynne	Trichinopoly

VIZAGAPATAM.

Collector and Magistrate and Agent ..	48 R. J. Melville, (on leave)....	Europe.
Acting do.	65 J. R. Daniel	Vizagapatam.
Principal Assistant	76 A. Chackshank	Europe.
Senior Assistant	85 H. Newman, (on duty).....	Guntoor.
Special Assistant	108 H. G. Turner, (leave).....	Europe.
Assistant-Acting Special Assistant.....	H.S. 130 E. C. Johnson	Koraput.
Assistant.....	H.S. 115 H. F. Clogstoun, (on duty).....	Coimbatore.
Assistant-(Acting Senior Assistant)	H.S. 125 J. B. Jones, (on duty).....	Chitacole
Assistant.....	H.S. 145 W. A. Willock.....	Vizianagiam.

Civil Servants absent on Furlough or Special Leave.

NAME.	Permanent Appointment.	Date of Departure.	Date of expiry of Leave.	REMARKS.
67 Brandt, F.	Sub Collector Tinnevely.	13 Oct. 1873	12 January 1874	
73 Conyn, W. H.	Member of Council.	22 Jan. 1871	21 do.	
11 Ellis, Honorable R. S.	District and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah.	2 Aug. 1873	1 Feb.	
2 Davidson, R.	District and Sessions Judge of S. Arcot.	17 Aug. 1873	16 Feb.	
2 Hodgson, W.	Collector and Magistrate of Salem.	28 Feb. 1872	27 Feb.	
61 Roberts, P. L.	Assistant Commissioner, Nellocherries	3 March 1871	4 March	Forfeited appointment.
84 Longley, C. T.	Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot.	23 March 1873	12 do.	
103 Gatton, C. A.	Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot.	22 March 1873	21 March	
49 Garstin, J. H.	Assistant Collector, South Arcot.	21 April	20 April	
129 Maclean, C. D.	Sub Collector, Cuddapah.	15 May 1871	14 June	Do.
116 Chamberlain, G. K.	Assistant Collector, Cuddapah.	20 July 1873	19 July	Do.
72 Scott, F.	Assistant Collector and Magistrate, S. Arcot.	3 Feb. 1870	4 Aug.	Do.
101 Russell, N. A.	Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Madurai.	13 May 1870	14 Aug.	
113 Harding, T. Vond.	Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Madurai.	15 Aug.	13 do.	
180 McWaters, G.	Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Madurai.	13 Sep.	12 Sep.	
89 McCarthy, S. T.	Assistant Collector, Tanjore.	31 March 1873	30 Sep.	
120 Turner, E.	Assistant Collector, Tanjore.	9 April 1873	8 Oct.	
119 Burrows, L. R.	Assistant Collector, Tanjore.	13 Oct.	12 Oct.	
108 Turner, H. G.	Special Assistant to the Coll. of Vizagapatam.	28 April	27 Oct.	
48 Melville, R. J.	Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam.	Do.	27 Oct.	
6 Arbuthnot, Sir A. J.	Sub Collector, Coimbatore.	29 Oct.	28 Oct.	
68 Best, J. W.	Judge, Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore.	6 July	5 January 1875	
77 Gordon, H. P.	Head Asst. Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly.	3 Feb.	2 Feb.	
86 Kitchell, J.	Assistant Collector, Madurai.	18 March 1873	28 Feb.	
107 Buick, D.	Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool.	9 April	17 March	
25 Chase, T. A. N.	Asst. Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam.	12 May	8 April	
103 Spedding, J. B.	Head Assistant Collector of Godavery District.	1 June	11 May	
79 Stuart, A. J.	Pl. Asst. to the Collector of Godavery District.	20 July	31 May	
19 Morris, H.	Pl. Asst. to the Collector of Vizagapatam.	23 Dec.	19 July	
76 Crakehank, A.	Assistant Collector, Salem.		22 Dec.	
122 Overbury, E. N.	Assistant Collector, Madurai.			
109 Bird, C. W.				

Percentage of Absentees 20.886.

Civil Servants on Privilege Leave.

NAME.	Permanent Appointment.	Acting Appointment.	Date of expiry of Leave.	REMARKS.
31 Bliss, H. W.	Head Assistant, Coimbatore.	Sub Collector, Madura.	15 February 1874.	
56 Grahame, W. F.	Senior Assistant, Ganjam.	Paid Assistant, Ganjam.	14 do.	
150 Cox, A. F.	Assistant Collector, North Arcot.			
112 Grigg H. B.	Assistant Collector, Coimbatore.	Ag. Asst. Comr. Neilgiris.		

Civil Servants out of Employ.

NAME.	Acting Appointment.	Date of return from Furlough.	REMARKS.
6 Arbuthnot, Sir A. J.			On Furlough to Europe.
104 Roupell, N. A.			do.
76 Comyn, W. H.			do.
129 Mackean, C. D.			do.

Civil Servants whose applications for furlough have been registered

H. J. Stokes.
J. B. Jones.

Dates on and the order in which the Assistant Collectors have passed the Standards.

SECOND STANDARD.

119 Burrows, L. R.....	27 June 1867
161 Roupell, N. A.....	14 Dec.
113 Hardinge, T. von D.....	do.
105 Happell, W. A.....	do.
117 Knox, C. J.....	do.
118 Lee Warner, J.....	do.
107 Buick, D.....	do.
123 Gibson, E.....	do.
121 Rice, R.....	do.
112 Grigg, H. B.*.....	22 June 1868
99 Martin, C. W. W.	1 July
115 Clogstoun, H. F.....	do.
98 Irvine, G. D.....	do.
126 Arundel, A. T.....	do.
127 LeFann, W. J. H.....	do.
125 Jones, J. B.....	do.
104 Crosthwaite, C. J.....	do.
122 Overbury, E. N.....	do.
114 Austin, W. P.....	16 Dec.
129 Maclean, C. D.....	do.
120 Turner, E.....	do.
132 Cumming, C. L. B.....	do.
130 Johnson, E. C.....	do.
133 Weir, T.....	1 July 1869
121 Gibson, F. E.....	do.

SECOND STANDARD.

121 Atkinson, A. J. B.....	1 July 1869
134 Kough, C.....	do.
110 Campbell, J. A.....	do.
102 Spedding, J. B.....	19 Dec.
109 Bird, C. A.....	do.
136 Boyle, J. A.....	do.
110 Davies, J. A.....	do.
138 Farmer, H. R.....	do.
139 McIver, I.....	do.
116 Chamberlain, G. K.....	1 July 1870
135 Maitby, T. J.....	17 Dec.
113 Winterbotham, H. M.....	do.
128 Pease, E. L.....	do.
111 Weld, M. R.....	24 Mar. 1871
141 Mackenzie, G. T.....	1 July
137 Knox, H. F.....	15 Dec.
112 Sewell, R.....	do.
117 Nicholson, F. A.....	do.
116 Moore, L.....	16 July 1872
115 Willock, W. A.....	20 Dec.
163 Bird, G. E.....	18 do.
141 Cox, A. F.....	28 June 1873
Stokes, G.....	28 do.

FIRST STANDARD

119 Underwood, W. G.....	15 Dec. 1871
131 Thomson, J.....	28 June 1873

Exempted from passing

1857 Anderson, Findlay	1847 I den, Robert	1855 Onslow, Arthur Pooley
1859 Anstey, J. I.	1858 Iliott, Daniel	1864 Onslow, Thomas
1859 Anstruther, Thomas Andrew	1860 Iliott, Walter	1879 Parker, Robert Dean
1860 Ashton, William	1860 Iltou, F. B.	1846 Patenister, John
1868 Baskerville, (late Vivenash) H	1870 Fanc, F. G. R.	1867 Pelly, Charles
1869 Baynes, Charles Robert	1864 Fisher, William	1873 Pelly, Charles Raymond
1862 Bayley, William Henry	1873 Fraser, James	1869 Phillips, Alex. William
1862 Beauchamp, George Thomas	1862 Forbes, Henry	1879 Phillips, H. D.
1865 Birch, Sylvester Douglas	1873 Forbes, Gordon Sullivan	1823 Pick, J. H.
1851 Bird, George	1851 Ercece, Arthur	1879 Piter, Robert Lindal
1859 Bird, Charles James	1861 Glass, Edward Binny	1878 Pridemast, Thomas
1860 Bird, John	1860 Gollie, J. H.	1863 Puxis, Arthur
1868 Bird, Edward Wheeler	1860 Goldin, John J.	1879 Puxis, John Thomas
1857 Bishop, John Fitzsimmons	1861 Gwyn, Thomas William	1861 Puxis, John
1847 Blan, Henry Martin	1868 Grant, Edward	1871 Puxis, Chas. William
1830 Blan, W. J.	1862 Hall, Arthur	1871 Puxis, Chas. Armstrong
1873 Blan, Wm. Thomas	1833 Hamlin, J.	1871 Puxis, Jas. Douglas
1854 Blane, Thomas Law	1860 Harris, Geo., Anstruther	1861 Puxis, John
1861 Bourdillon, James Dewar	1844 Huff, J.	1871 Puxis, John Thomas B. ne
1867 Brett, Harry Augustus	1860 Hughes, Wm. Arthur David	1871 Puxis, John Thomas
1854 Brown, Charles Philip	1862 Irvine, Patrick	1871 Shulick, Charles John
1852 Bruce, Alexander Fannie	1865 Knox, Thomas John	1841 Smith, A.
1873 Cadell, William Mollie	1857 Lascell, Francis	1870 Smith, A. Edward
1868 Chatfield, Lowland Winsley	1867 Levinge, Vere Henry	1860 Smith, J.
1871 Child, Frederick Samuel	1847 Lewin, Frederick Martin	1871 Smith, Patrick Ayle
1846 Clementson, Frederick Lucy	1873 Lushington, Hamilton	1833 Stokes, John
1869 Clarke, Thomas	1830 Macdonald, John	1860 Stokes, Hullett
1871 Clarke, Richard Gwatkin	1811 Macdonald, John Macdonald	1860 Sturges, Edward
1844 Clerk, Robert	1862 Maitland, David Newcombe	1871 Sturges, John Thomas
1871 Collett, Charles	1844 Maitland, Edward	1871 Taylor, George Noble
1836 Conib, H.	1871 Master, John Edward	1860 Thomas, John Taylor
1862 Conway, Thomas Barlow A.	1871 Matheson, Arthur H. Strickland	1862 Thomas, Edward Brown
1870 Cook, H. D.	1861 Miller, Alfred	1862 Thompson, Edward Denton
1813 Cotton, Charles Robert	1871 Munro, James James	1860 Underwood, William J.
1867 Cotton, Robert Holland	1862 Mull, William Martin	1872 Walhouse, Morison John
1873 Crawford, Stewart	1871 Montgomery, Susan C. Burr	1865 Ward, Samuel Nevil
1862 Crozier, J. H.	1862 Norris, Henry	1848 Waters, George Jenkin
1863 Cumfrie, Brooke	1871 Norris, George Tice	1844 Wheatley, Thomas Randall
1839 Duffell, J. A.	1861 Murray, Mackenzie	1862 Whittingham, Charles
1853 Dunn, William	1842 Ogilvie, George Macartney	1860 Wood, Henry
1869 Dykes, Jas. Wm. Billington		

RETIRED ON INVALID PENSION

1864 Ames, C. H.	1860 Hodgson, A. I.	1860 Nesbet, W.
1865 Arbuthnot, W. H.	1870 Hutchins, A. J.	1865 Pannetote, B.
1863 Chase, M. C.	1867 Kerr, W. H.	1864 Smith, W. C.
1869 Crane, H. M. S.	1869 Nesbitt, W. S.	1872 Lilly, W. S.

RETIRED ON GRATUITI

1867 Smith, George

List of Deputy Collectors and Magistrates.

The letter M prefixed to the names denotes that the parties are invested with the full Powers of a Magistrate.

Number.	NAMES.	Year.	Date of promotion to present grade	District	Duty	Station, &c.	REMARKS.
	FIRST CLASS.						
1	Alexander Smith	30	1859 24 June	Chingleput	Treasury	Chingleput	
2	Herbert Richardson	13	1860 23 May	1862 100 Godavery	Treasury	Godavery	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
3	S. R. Locke	17	1859 31 August	1864 600 Immevelly	General duty	Immevelly	
4	W. E. Underwood	14	1859 21 Dec	1869 600 Madras	General duty	Madras	
5	R. Raghunatha Rau	18	1859 21 do	600 Madras	General duty	Madras	
6	D. V. Narasimha Rau	25	1859 11 May	1872 900 Chingleput	Salt Department	Chingleput	Presented for promotion this 30th Sept 1875
	SECOND CLASS.						
1	W. E. Wright	17	1860 24 June	1862 900 Erchinpally	Treasury	Erchinpally	
2	B. C. Leggett	14	1861 24 do	900 South Canara	Do	South Canara	
3	E. G. Ricketts	18	1861 23 May	1869 900 Mysore	Salt Department	Mysore	
4	J. A. Marjoribanks	33	1861 12 Mar	1866 900 North Arcot	Treasury	Chittoor	
5	A. Ramachendrakur	22	1859 13 Apr	1869 900 Kurnool	General duties	North Arcot	
6	T. Ram Rau	35	1859 31 Aug	900 Madras	Treasury	Madras	
7	J. C. Winslow	2	1861 21 Dec	900 Coimbatore	Treasury	Coimbatore	
8	Mohamed Yusuf Sahib	27	1860 do	900 Tanjore	General duties	Kodiyallore	
9	P. V. Venkayya	30	1859 1 Feb	1870 900 South Arcot	Treasury	Chittoor	
10	P. Aravan Naidu	38	1859 11 May	1872 900 Bellary	General duties	Guadalupe	
11	V. Venkayya	34	1860 25 July	1872 900 Kurnool	General duties	Madras	
12	D. Timmiah	34	1860 25 July	1872 900 Kurnool	General duties	Madras	
	THIRD CLASS.						
1	T. Pritchard	12	1865 13 March	1865 350 Salem	General duty	Namagal	
2	P. Seehagiri Rau	22	1859 27 Oct.	1865 350 Mysore	Treasury	Tanjore	
3	T. Venkat Rau	29	1860 1 Dec	1868 350 Tanjore	General duties	Chittoor	
4	B. A. Blake	26	1859 13 Apr	1869 350 Bellary	Treasury	Bellary	
5	John Ball	26	1860 31 Aug	1862 350 South Canara	Salt Department	Madras	
6	T. Krishna Rau	30	1860 21 Dec.	1869 350 Cuddapah	General duties	Chittoor	

Zemindary tracts
 Presented for 35 days, from 26th Oct. 1873.

[illegible]

Special Appointment

G B Shaw Dep'ty Cllr for Sea Customs & Fisheries

MADRAS CIVIL FUND.

OFFICE, CHENNAI — Hours of business from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

G. Thornhill, Esq.	}	Trustees of the Civil Fund	}	J. Grose, Esq.			
Hon'ble L. C. Innes,				H. Wigram, Esq.			
D. F. Carmichael, Esq.,	}	Trustees Ex Officio	}	The Accountant General			
The Chief Secretary				J. Grose, Esq.			
G. Thornhill, Esq.,	}	Managers of the Civil Service Annuity Fund	}	H. Wigram, Esq.			
Hon'ble L. C. Innes,				The Accountant General			
D. F. Carmichael, Esq.,	}	Managers Ex Officio	}				
The Chief Secretary							
H. I. Stokes, Esq. Secretary							
Messrs. Coutts and Co. Agents in England							

Committee of Retired Members in England

R. Clerk, Esq.,	J. L. Blane, Esq.,	W. H. Buxley, Esq.,
Sn H. C. Montgomery, Bart.,	J. I. Thomas, Esq.,	J. Percival Esq.

Half yearly General Meetings are held in the months of January and July of each year, on a day to be fixed by the Trustees and notified in the Official Gazette.

Under the old Rules of the Civil Fund Subscriptions at 2½ per cent. are payable by all Members of the Government Civil Service on their allowances for a period of 16 years, and a Donation of £40 is payable at option on the birth of a daughter to secure to her the benefits of the Subsidiary Rules after the age of 19.

The pensions granted to Widows under the old Rules of the Civil Fund, are continued till re-marriage or death and are revised on second widowhood.

The daughters of deceased Members for whom the benefits of the Subsidiary Rules have been secured are allowed pensions till marriage or death, but those for whom the above benefits have not been secured are granted pensions up to the age of 19 only or till marriage, if married at an earlier age when in either case a Donation of £300 is paid to them or their guardians. But if such daughters are proved to be in indigent circumstances, then, instead of the Donation a pension of £40 per annum is allowed to them after the age of 19 till marriage or death.

Pensions to sons are granted up to the age of 19 when a Donation of £300 is paid to them or to their guardians, but if such sons are proved to labor under mental or bodily infirmity, then instead of the Donation a pension of £40 per annum is granted to them till recovery.

The whole amount of pension allowed under these Rules to each family (widows and children) is reducible by any private income in excess of £15 private income—which amount is allowed for the benefit of the wife and family of a deceased Subscriber. The individual pension is reducible by the individual share of the private income in excess of £45 equally divided among the whole family.

Under the Rules of the Provident Branch of the Civil Fund lately adopted by the Service, the following Subscriptions and Donations are payable by Subscribers to this branch.

Subscriptions at 2½ per cent. on the allowances of Subscriber for 16 years as before and at the same rate for the whole further term of service in the cases of married men and widowers with families, but at one per cent. after 16 years for the whole further period of service, in the cases of Bachelors and Widowers without families.

On each marriage and by each married man entering the Service,

a Donation of	Rs. 1,500 0 0
On birth of each daughter, a Donation of	" 500 0 0
On birth of each son, a Donation of	" 200 0 0

The Annuities granted to Widows under these Rules are reduced to one half on re-marriage and continued at that rate during second marriage and until death, but if the second husband happen to be a Subscriber to this branch then the widow on the second widowhood reverts to the full Annuity.

The Annuities to daughters of deceased Members are continued till marriage or death, and a Donation of £400 is paid to them on marriage.

The Annuities to sons are continued up to age of 21, when a Donation of £300 is paid, and if such son is proved to labor under mental or bodily infirmity, then instead of the Donation but without reference to age, an Annuity of £125 is granted until recovery.

The Annuities granted from this branch of the Fund to the families of deceased Subscribers, are not affected by any amount of private income they may possess or inherit.

SCALE OF CIVIL ALLOWANCES.

	Monthly	Rs	A	P		Monthly	Rs	A	P
Governor	10 600	10	8		Registrar, Madras University	900	0	0	
Chief Justice	5 000	0	0		Principal Medical College and Phys- sician General Hospital	1,600	0	0	
Bishop	2 133	5	4		Principal Normal School	800	0	0	
Member of Council	5 333	5	4		Principal Civil Engineering College	000	0	0	
Pulano Judges	3 750	0	0		Head Master Provincial School	500	0	0	
Chief Secretary to Government	4 166	10	8		District Engineer	600 and	700	0	0
Under do do	1 000	0	0		1st Assistant do		300	0	0
Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department	3 333	5	4		2nd do do		150	0	0
Under Secretary to do	1 000	0	0		Inspector General of Registration	1,500	0	0	
Secy to Govt P W Department	2 200	0	0		Registrar of Assurances	500	0	0	
Joint Secy to do in the Ling Dept	1 200	0	0		Supt. Govt Telegraph Madras Dn	1,350	0	0	
Assistant Secretary Legislative Department	1 000	0	0		Assistant do	400	0	0	
Private Secretary to the Governor	1 400	0	0		Registrar High Court Appellate Side	1 000	0	0	
Accountant General and Ex-officio					Deputy do	700	0	0	
Commissioner Paper Currency	2 000	0	0		Advocate General	2 157	8	0	
Deputy Accountant General	1 000	0	0		Solicitor	1 275	0	0	
Assistant do	600	0	0		Administrator General	600	0	0	
Assistant to the Accountant General	400	0	0		Government Engineer	500	0	0	
Do do do	200	0	0		Registrar High Court Original Side	2 000	0	0	
1 Supernumerary ..					Assistant do do	1 000	0	0	
Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants	100	0	0		Law Reporter do do	400	0	0	
Secretary to the Commission for the U C S Examination	300	0	0		Sheriff	920	0	0	
Astronomer and Meteorological Superintendent	1 050	0	0		Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor	1 000	0	0	
Assistant to do	150	0	0		Deputy Clerk of the Crown	175	0	0	
Resident of Travancore	2 800	0	0		Judge & Clerk	550	0	0	
Assistant do	600	0	0		Couroner	350	0	0	
Consulting Engineer for Railways	2 000	0	0		Judge of Court of Small Causes	2 000	0	0	
Deputy to do	600	0	0		Clerk of do and Acting 4th	1 400	0	0	
Consulting Engineer Irrigation and Canal Company	1 000	0	0		Judge Madras	500	0	0	
Government Agent Chepauk	200	0	0		Assistant do and Cashier do	950	0	0	
Translators { Tamil Telugu and Urdu	500	0	0		Inspector General of Madras Police	2 500	0	0	
{ Canarese and Malaya					Assistant to do	900	0	0	
{ sum each	200	0	0		Deputy Inspector General	1 000	0	0	
Supt of Central Museum	500	0	0		Superintendent of Police	700 and	800	0	0
Supt Govt Chinchona Plantation	500	0	0		Assistant do 1st class	700	0	0	
Registrar of Diocese & Archdeaconry	213	5	4		Inspector General of Jails	1 533	5	4	
Marriage Registrar for the Town of Madras	700	0	0		Superintendent of Central Jails (003)	800	0	0	
Senior Chaplain with Rs 130 house	800	0	0		Commissioner of Police	1 500	0	0	
Junior Chaplain rent when doing duty at the Presidency	500	0	0		Deputy do	500	0	0	
Post Master General	2 333	4			Magistrate of Police 800 1 000 and	1 200	0	0	
Inspecting Post Master	700	0	0		Commissioner Magistrate	700	0	0	
Post Master Madras	700	0	0		Civil and Session Judge	2 333	5	4	
Director of Pub Instruction 2 000 t	2 200	0	0		Principal Sudder Ameen	500	0	0	
Principal Prov College 1 000 t	1 200	0	0		District 1st 2nd and 3rd classes	300	0	0	
Professor of History	600	0	0		Moonsiffs	200 250 and	4 000	0	0
Do Logic and Moral Philosophy	500	0	0		1st Member Board of Revenue	3 408	5	4	
Do Mathematics	700	0	0		Second Member	3 016	10	8	
Do Sanscrit	500	0	0		Third do	2 000	0	0	
Do Vern Literature	500	0	0		Secretary	1 500	0	0	
Asst Do of English and Mathematics	1 000	0	0		Sub Secretary	700	0	0	
1 Insp of Schools 1st class 1 000 t	1 200	0	0		Deputy Collector of Sea Customs	500	0	0	
2 Do 2nd 800 t	1 000	0	0		Appraiser	300	0	0	
3 Do 3rd 600 t	800	0	0		Do Assistant	750	0	0	
4 Do 4th 400 t	700	0	0		Deputy Collector of Madras and Collector of Income Tax	600	0	0	
1st Inspr of Schools 1st class 1 000 t	1 200	0	0		Deputy Collectors 1st 2nd 3rd and 4th classes	2 000	0	0	
2 Do 2nd 800 t	1 000	0	0		Sanitary Commissioner	800	0	0	
3 Do 3rd 600 t	800	0	0		Health Officer	200	0	0	
4 Do 4th 400 t	700	0	0		Curator of Government Books and Registrar of Books	2 837	8	0	
1st Inspr of Schools 1st class 1 000 t	1 200	0	0		Director of Revenue Settlement	1 287	8	0	
2 Do 2nd 800 t	1 000	0	0		Deputy do do	425	0	0	
3 Do 3rd 600 t	800	0	0		Asst do 1st and 2nd classes	325 and			
4 Do 4th 400 t	700	0	0						

(i) Present incumbent draws salary of Military rank Rupees 827 14 0

(ii) Gets House Rent Rupees 100

(iii) Gets Office allowance of Rupees 115

(iv) Present incumbent draws allowance of Rupees 200 in addition

(v) Gets Palanquin allowance of Rupees 30

(vi) The salary of this appointment will be reduced to Rupees 1 500 on the occurrence of a vacancy

(vii) Gets Travelling allowance of Rupees 250

(viii) Present incumbent draws office allowance of Rupees 65 and commission at 7½ per cent on the sale of Books

SCALE OF CIVIL ALLOWANCES—continued

Monthly			Monthly		
	Rs	A P		Rs	A P
Probationary Asst. Rev. Settlement	200	0 0	First Asst Master Attendant, &c	400	0 0
Superintendent, Revenue Survey(s)	1,000	0 0	Second Assistant Master Attendant,		
Deputy Supt. Rev Survey 575 and	750	0 0	Surveyor of Shipping to Govern-		
Assistant do 1st and 2nd Classes and			ment and Government Emigration,		
Probationary 200 325, 425 and	550	0 0	Surveyor(s)	300	0 0
Superintendent of Stamps	1,000	0 0	Third Assistant for Landing and		
Do of Stationery	100	0 0	Shipping Govt consignments	300	0 0
Inspector of Forests	1,400	0 0	Superintendent of Madras Port k)	250	0 0
Deputy do 400, 500 050 and	850	0 0	Superintendent of Diving Bell	150	0 0
Probationer ..	200	0 0	Master Attendant and Superintend		
Collector and Agent of Ganjam	2 850	0 0	ent Pearl Banks Tuticorin	500	0 0
Collector and Agent of Tanjore	2 583	5 4	(Cochin, Cocanada, and		
Collector	2 333	5 4	Master Attendants (allent each	350	0 0
Sub and Special Assistant	1 106	10 8	Malapattam	300	0 0
Head and Senior Assistant	793	5 4	Binnipatam, Masulipatam,		
Head and Senior Assistant	578	5 4	Vizagapatam and Paim		
Assistant Collector	350	0 0	ben each	200	0 0
Master Attendant and Registrar of			Protector of Emigrants	250	0 0
Shipping Madras	1 500	0 0	Consular Agent Pondicherry	250	0 0
Deputy Master Attendant Superin-			Do Karikal Yanam each	200	0 0
tendent, Mercantile Marine Office					
Marine Storekeeper and Conser-					
vator of the Port	800	0			

Batta			Mileage		
	Rs	A P		Rs	A P
	P			P	
Judges of Small Cause Court					
First and Second Class Deputy Collectors					
Third and Fourth Class do					
Servants below 8 Rupees per diem					
Do above 8 Rupees per diem					
Do 15 do 27 Rupees					
Do 25 do 70					
Do 70 do 100					
Do 100 do 100					
Do 150 do 200					
Do 200 do 200					
Do 250 do and upwards (as a Deputy Collector)					
Peons and Dalkyets					
Duffadars and Mochies					
Servants on the Part of Director Rev. Settlement					
Do do of Revenue Survey					
Do do Sanitary Commissioner					
Do do of the Insp. Genl. of Mal Police					
Do do of Consulting Engr. Railways					
Do do of Cong. Engr. Iron &c Works					
Servants of Small Cause Court drawing Rupees 10 and upwards					
Those less than that sum					
Head Mochies and Mochies					
Peons and Sweepers					
Servants holding executive appointments proceeding to their stations					
When travelling by land in the ordinary way					
Do by Rail Road					
Do by Sea *actual and necessary passage money in case of a private vessel or a free passage on a Government vessel					

(1) Present incumbent draws Staff Corps Pay in addition

Servants holding ministerial appointments of a salary of 50 Rupees and above

When travelling on duty by Railroad 2nd Class fare and the difference if any in excess between it and the daily batta that would otherwise have been drawn

Do of a salary less than 50 Rupees 3rd Class fare and batta

Do by Sea as for executive officers

Peons &c proceeding by Rail Road 1st class fare

(2) Present incumbent draws a special allowance of Rs. 10 in addition

(3) Gets House Rent of Rupees 0

* Deputy Collectors are allowed a cabin passage

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

Rules for the grant of leave of Absence for regulating deductions from Salaries and Acting Allowances; and for limiting the period of Service of Covenanted Civil Servants, Judges of the High Court, Chaplains and Military and Medical Officers.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES

The 13th March 1872

No 1,835 — The following extract from Circular No. 1806 received in the Department on the 31st October 1871 is published for general information —

"The Governor General in Council directed to inform local Governments to lay down rules for the grant of Uncovenanted Servants of leave of absence for the purpose of attending examinations, provided that the rules prescribed are not more liberal than those sanctioned for Covenanted Officers."

2. In the above extract the term 'Local Governments' includes Local Administrations.

It will be within the discretion of the Local Government to direct that (for purposes of determining the acting allowance as a substitute) the absence of a Police Officer from his district on the summons of a Criminal Court or Court Martial shall be treated as absence on special duty — *H. G. 30th December 1872. N. 1697. Final.*

The 14th March 1872.

No 2,008. In supersession of existing rules regarding leave of absence from duty to public servants in the Civil Department the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Civil Leave Code.

As regards Covenanted Civil Servants no change is made, except that it is expressly laid down that no officer can have a primary furlough if he had rendered less than three years service, a restriction which in the Rules of 1868, was only implied.

As regards Uncovenanted Servants the Code includes the recent orders of the Secretary of State published in the *Gazette of India* of the 17th February last, but the following changes have been made in the original form of the rules.

*Sections of the
proposed rules*

Change

IV — The qualification is three years service and not three years active service.

VIII(b) — The restriction in the last sentence is omitted.

IX — Special leave without allowances is not reckoned as leave taken, in calculating the amount of furlough due.

An officer is entitled to all wages during his second special leave for any period by which his first duty leave fallen short of six months.

XXI — The additional week at the end of furlough is not admitted.

XXII — Leave on medical certificate without allowances is not reckoned as furlough taken.

One or two of the subsidiary rules are slightly altered (e.g. 24, 9) and a few rules regarding procedure, which were not in the first Code, have been inserted, and a proviso has been added in Section 6(b).

The new rules for the Uncovenanted Service shall be deemed to have come into effect on the 3rd January 1872 being the day on which the Despatch of the Secretary of State, No 451, dated 6th December 1871, was received.

Officers who have taken leave since the 3rd January 1872 may apply for any additional allowances to which, by the rules now published under the orders of the Secretary of State, they may be entitled. But no reductions are to be made in the allowances of officers now on leave, in consequence of the leave allowances being calculated on "average salary" instead of on pay.

THE CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Arrangement of Chapters.

- I. PRELIMINARY.
- II.—DEFINITIONS.
- III.—FURLOUGH.
- IV.—SPECIAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
- V.—SUBSIDIARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
- VI.—PRIVILEGE LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
- VII.—EXAMINATION LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
- VIII. JOINING TIME.
- IX.—EXTENSION AND COMMUTATION OF LEAVE.
- X.—PAYMENT OF LEAVE ALLOWANCES.
- XI.—LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE.
- XII.—RETURN TO DUTY.
- XIII.—APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE.

SCHEDULE A.—OF UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS TO WHOM THE NEW RULES APPLY.

APPENDIX.—FORMS FOR LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE.

SUPPLEMENT A.—LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

- " B.—MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.
- " C. JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT, &C.
- " D. LAW OFFICERS.
- " E. CHAPLAINS.
- " F. UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS GENERALLY

CHAPTER I

Preliminary.

- Extent of Application.** SECTION 1.—Leave of absence from duty may be granted under the rules in this Code.
- Covenanted Servants** (a), to all Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India, except Lieutenant-Governors;
- Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General, or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay;
- Judges of the High Courts;
- (b), to all Uncovenanted Civil Servants of the classes enumerated in Schedule A, who either have been, or may hereafter be, appointed to the service of the Government of India by, or with the special sanction of, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, or who may be specially admitted to the benefit of these rules.
- Uncovenanted Servants.** 1. Servants under contract are not entitled to leave except in accordance with the terms of their contract. But if a servant of the class defined in clause (b) of this section is, by the terms of his contract of service, entitled to leave under the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules, the rules referred to shall be held to be the rules in this Code.
- Servants under contract.**
- SECTION 2.—Leave of absence from duty may be granted under the rules in the Supplements to this Code
- (a), to the officers excepted under Section 1 (a), (Supplements A, B & C);
- (b) to the following officers, being barristers-at-law, or advocates of one of the High Courts of India, or of the Court of Sessions of Scotland, viz:
- Barrister Judges.
- Judges of the Chief Court of the Panjab;
- First Judges of Sessions Courts of Presidency Towns

Recorder of Rangún.

Secretary to the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations;

(Supplement C).

(c), to Law officers of Government (Supplement D).

Chaplains.

(d), to Chaplains (Supplement E);

Uncovenanted Servants.

(e), to Uncovenanted Servants other than those mentioned in Section 1 (b), (Supplement F).

SECTION 3.—Leave of absence can never be claimed absolutely, as of right. Nothing in these rules must be understood to limit the free discretion

Discretion of Government.

of the Government to refuse or revoke leave of absence of any description, at any time, according to the exigencies of the public service.

Note.—This Section applies to leave asked for or granted under any of the Supplements of this Code.

(1). If a Local Government, under this Section, refuse furlough to an officer of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service, it should report the refusal for the sanction of the Government of India in the Home Department.

SECTION 3 (a).—Leave may be granted with retrospective effect from the date on which it is admissible.

Note.—This Section applies to leave granted under any of the Supplements of this Code.

SECTION 3 (b).—If an officer who is absent on leave obtain promotion, substantive or officiating, or an increase of pay or acting allowance which involves no change in or addition to his duties or responsibility the promotion or increase shall have effect at once; otherwise the promotion of an absent officer shall have effect only from the date of his return to duty.

Note.—This Section applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ, and to all officers who are subject to the rules in the Supplements to this Code.

SECTION 3 (c).—An officer who is discharged from the public service, and re-employed after an interval, cannot, without the sanction of the Government of India, count his service prior to discharge towards leave after re-employment.

Note.—This Section applies to officers who are subject to the Rules in the Supplements to this Code.

CHAPTER II.

Definitions.

SECTION 4.—In these rules—

Active Service. (a) “Active service” includes, besides time spent on duty:

(1.) Privilege leave of absence.

1. “Privilege leave” includes the corresponding leave, (then called “short leave on private affairs” and “leave on private affairs”), under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1868.

(2.) Subsidiary leave of absence.

1. “Subsidiary leave” includes the corresponding leave, (then called “special leave”) under the Covenanted Service Rules in force before the 1st July 1868; and also preparatory leave under the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules.

In the case of Covenanted Civil Servants, it includes also—

(3.) The interval between the date of an officer's first arrival in India and the date on which he joins his first appointment.

Arrival in India. 1. The date of an officer's first arrival in India is held to have been as follows:—

Before the 31st January 1868,—the date of his actual arrival in India.

From the 31st January 1868 to the 4th May 1869, inclusive,—the date on which he reported his arrival at the capital town of the Presidency to which he was attached; or if he was attached to the North West Provinces, the Punjab, or Oudh, and had permission to come to India *via* Bombay, the date on which he reported his arrival at Bombay.

On and after the 5th May 1869,—the date on which he reports his arrival either at the seat of the Government to which he is attached, or at any other station to which he is ordered, or permitted to proceed direct.

2. If an officer does not join his first appointment within the joining time allowed him, the interval between the end of such joining time and the date on which he actually joins, is not active service.

(4.) Time passed in India, out of employ, on subsistence allowance, but not on furlough.

1. If a Covenanted Civil Servant on his first arrival in India is unable, from illness, to proceed to the seat of the Government to which he is attached, or to any other station to which he is ordered, the local Government in whose jurisdiction he is, may, on medical certificate, grant to him a subsistence allowance of Rs. 250 a month, for not more than two months. Time thus spent is not active service.

(5.) Leave of absence within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, which counted as service and residence under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 8th June 1855.

(6.) Leave of absence on urgent private affairs granted before the 3rd January 1863.

1. Examination leave of absence is also "active service;" provided that not more than twelve months can be so reckoned to any officer.

2. One year of leave of absence on medical certificate was reckoned as "residence" under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1868, but is not "active service."

(b) "Extraordinary leave" means leave of absence Extraordinary leave. granted otherwise than under the rules in this Code or its Supplements.

Example.—Leave in extension of the three years admissible under Section 7.

(c) "Continuous service" and "continuous active service" mean the service, and active service, of an officer since his last return from leave of the following kinds, namely:

in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, furlough or extraordinary leave, lasting more than three months;

in the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, furlough special leave, or extraordinary leave, whether more or less than three months;

or, if he have not had such leave, since the beginning of his active service.

No leave can be included in continuous service, except—

in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, privilege leave and special leave.

in the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, privilege leave.

1. Examination leave may also be included, unless the officer have already had twelve months such leave.

(d.) "Pay" means substantive pay. The term includes also the subsistence allowance of a Covenanted Civil Servant who has an officiating, but not a substantive appointment. "Salary" is the sum of pay and acting allowance.

Pay and salary.

1. Personal allowance is for the purposes of this Code, to be taken as part of an officer's substantive pay.

2. "Salary" does not include house rent, tentage, or travelling allowances, whether daily, monthly, or annual; nor does it include "local allowances," which are paid in full to the officer performing the duty for which they are given, no part allowed being to an absentee.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

(e) "Local Government" includes a Department of the Local Government. Government of India, a Chief Commissioner, and the Resident at Hyderabad.

CHAPTER III.

Furlough.

SECTION 5.—The amount of furlough admissible to a Covenanted Civil Servant, and the aggregate amount of furlough and of special leave with allowances, admissible to an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, is limited to six years. All the rules in the Code are subject to this limitation.

Explanation.—The following leave under other rules is counted as furlough under this section:

In the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant,—furlough, and leave with allowances on medical certificate, under former rules.

In the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant,—furlough leave with allowances on medical certificate, and leave on private affairs, under former rules or under the rules in Supplement F of this Code.

SECTION 6 (a).—The amount of furlough “earned” by an officer is one-fourth of his active service.

Proviso.—Provided that, in making this calculation for an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, only half of the active service rendered by him in offices other than those included in Schedule A, shall be taken into account.

1. The whole of the active service rendered while officiating in any of the offices included in Schedule A, is to be taken into account.

Amount due. (b.) The amount of furlough “due” to an officer is the amount which he has earned, diminished by—

First, in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant,—

- (1) the amount of furlough which he has enjoyed under these or any former rules, except junior furlough under the rules in force before the 8th June 1855;
- (2) the excess over one year in the amount of leave with allowances on medical certificate which he has enjoyed under former rules.

Secondly, in the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant,—

- (3) the amount of furlough or special leave with allowances which he has enjoyed under these or any other rules;
- (4) the amount of leave on private affairs or on medical certificate with allowances which he has enjoyed under the rules formerly applicable to him.

1. Leave of the kind described in Section 4 (a 5) is not counted against an officer under this section, or under Section 5.

Proviso.—Provided that if more than two years’ furlough be due to an Uncovenanted Civil Servant when he is first admitted to the benefit of these rules, the excess shall be cancelled.

Amount admissible after 3 years’ service. SECTION 7. (a.)—To an officer who has rendered three years’ continuous service, furlough for not more than two years may be granted as follows:—

First, on medical certificate, —unconditionally;

See Section 25, Rule 2.

Secondly, without medical certificate,—subject to these provisos—

- (1) that the furlough be due to him;
- (2) that he have rendered eight years’ active service;
- (3) that the whole number of officers absent on furlough and special leave do not exceed the limit appointed by the Government of India.

1. Except on medical certificate, or on very urgent private affairs, furlough or special leave may not be granted to a Covenanted Civil Servant in

Limit. Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, Ajmír, Mysore and Coorg, and the Berars, if one-fifth of the whole number of officers, Covenanted, Military, and Uncovenanted, serving in the same Commission, are already absent on furlough or special leave. In other Local Governments, it may not be granted, if one-fifth of the whole number of Covenanted Civil Servants serving under the orders of the same Local Government are already absent on furlough or special leave.

(b.) Furlough granted under this section may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than three years.

After less than 3 years’ service. SECTION 8. (a.)—To an officer who has not rendered three years’ continuous service, furlough for not more than one year may be granted on medical certificate.

(b.) Furlough granted under this section for less than one year may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than one year.

Lien. SECTION 9. (a.)—An officer on ordinary furlough has a lien on his substantive appointment, or on a substantive appointment of a like character and not less pay.

Ordinary furlough.

Explanation.—Ordinary furlough includes—

- (1) the first two years of each separate period of furlough under Section 7;
- (2) so much of furlough under Section 8 as may be due, provided the officer have rendered six months’ continuous active service.

Other furlough.

(b.) On other furlough a Covenanted Civil Servant has no lien, but an Uncovenanted Civil Servant has a lien.

1. An officer may not surrender his lien; and a local Government may not fill up substantively an appointment on which an officer has a lien without transferring the officer to another substantive appointment of not less pay. The saving which accrues to the State by paying acting allowances, instead of substantive, must be carefully secured as a set-off against the cost of leave allowances.

2. An officer may have a lien on an appointment without having actually joined it.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

3. An officer on furlough has no claim to substantive promotion; but there is no objection to such promotion.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

4. An officer on furlough has no lien on an acting appointment.

SECTION 10. (a).—An officer on ordinary furlough is entitled, subject to the limitations prescribed in clauses (b) and (c) of this section, to a leave allowance equal to half the average salary which he has earned during so much of his continuous active service as is within the three years preceding the day on which he gives up office.

ALLOWANCES On ordinary furlough.

Provided that subsidiary leave shall not be included in active service under this section, nor periods during which an officer has been out of employ in India, otherwise than as a penalty for misconduct.

In the case of a Commissioned Military Officer in Civil Employ who takes subsidiary or preparatory leave before furlough, the words "prior to his proceeding on furlough" in Section V of the Military Furlough Regulations of 10th November 1868, shall be understood to mean *prior to his being relieved of his duties*.

(b.) The maximum leave allowance of a Covenanted Civil Servant on ordinary furlough is, if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £250 a quarter, and if paid in India, Rs. 833½ a month. The minimum is, if paid at the Home Treasury, £125 a quarter, or his last salary, whichever is less, and if paid in India, Rs. 416½ a month, or his last salary, whichever is less.

(c.) The maximum leave allowance of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant on ordinary furlough is, if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £200 a quarter, and if paid in India, Rs. 666½ a month. There is no minimum limit.

1. An officer on furlough does not forfeit his past leave allowance by resigning the service without returning to India.

SECTION 11.—An officer on furlough, other than ordinary, is entitled, if a Covenanted Civil Servant, to subsistence allowance, and if an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, to £120 a quarter paid at the Home Treasury, or Rs. 400 a month paid in India, or to one-quarter of the average salary defined in Section 10 (a), whichever is less.

On other furlough.

1. The following are the rates of subsistence allowance for Covenanted Civil Servants:—

To an officer of not more than eight years' actual residence in India. Rs. 250 a month.

To an officer of more than eight, but less than twelve years' actual residence in India 320 "

To an officer of twelve or more years' actual residence in India.. 400 "

CHAPTER IV.

Special Leave of Absence.

SECTION 12.—Special leave on urgent private affairs may be granted at any time, for not more than six months:

Provided that an officer who has had special leave, must render six years' active service before he can again have such leave.

1. The corresponding leave under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1868, is, "special leave" within the meaning of this proviso.

SECTION 13.—An officer on special leave has a lien on his substantive appointment, or on a substantive appointment of a like character and not less pay.

Lien.

See Rules under Section 9.

SECTION 14. (a).—For the first six months for which an officer is on special leave, whether the six months be included in the same leave or not, he is entitled to the leave allowance admissible under Section 10.

Allowances.

(b.) Thereafter he is entitled to no leave allowance.

1. The corresponding leave under the rules in force before the 1st July 1868 is "special leave" within the meaning of this section.

CHAPTER V.

Subsidiary Leave of Absence.

SECTION 15. (a.)—Furlough and special leave, out of India, begin on, and include, the date of the departure of the vessel in which the officer sails; and to an officer taking such leave, subsidiary leave, not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted from the day on which he gives up office, to the day before that on which his furlough or special leave begins.

(b.)—Furlough and special leave, out of India, end on, and include, the date of the arrival of the vessel in which the officer returns; and to an officer coming back from such leave, subsidiary leave, not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted, from the day after that on which the vessel arrives, to the day before that on which he assumes the office to which he may be appointed.

1. For the interval between giving up charge of office and commencement of furlough out of India, and between the end of furlough out of India and the resumption of charge of office, a Commissioned Military Officer in Civil Employ is allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding in each case thirty days.

1 (a.) Subsidiary leave may be granted to a Covenanted Civil Servant retiring from the service, to the same extent, and with the same allowances, as if he were going on furlough. To an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, such leave may be given on half-pay for fourteen days, but only if it cause no additional expense to the State.

2. Subsidiary leave for more than thirty days may be granted in cases of necessity; but all such grants, and the reasons for them, must be reported to the Government of India.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

3. An officer may leave India, or return to India, by any port he likes; but the dates by which the beginning and end of furlough and special leave are determined, are the date of the vessel's departure from the port where he first meets it, and arrival at the port where he quits it. For instance, an officer sailing from Calcutta in a vessel which touches at Madras, counts by the date of departure from Calcutta, and not from Madras.

3 (a.) An officer serving in Persia or Arabia may leave the country in which he is serving, or return to it by any port or frontier town he likes, provided that the journey to or from it must not exceed thirty days. The certificate showing the date of departure or return must be given by the British Consul if there be one, otherwise by the officer himself.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ and to all officers who are subject to the rules in the Supplements to this Code.

3 (b.) In the case of Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ, days of embarkation and debarkation are parts of furlough, and furlough allowances only are admissible for such periods.

In such cases, furlough cannot be extended on the ground that the vessel in which an officer leaves India, or returns to it, touches at some other port in India after the first embarkation or before the final debarkation.

4. The date of the departure of a vessel from Calcutta is held to be the date on which the pilot leaves it at sea.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

5. An officer quitting India after subsidiary leave must report his departure to the Local Government which granted him the leave; and he must report his arrival in England to the Secretary of State.

Explanation.—An officer may take furlough or special leave partly in, and partly out of, India. But subsidiary leave is not admissible under clause (a) of this section, unless the furlough or special leave begins as furlough or special leave out of India; nor under clause (b), unless it ends as furlough or special leave out of India.

1. If an officer remains in India after the end of subsidiary leave under clause (a), his furlough or special leave will be held to have begun as furlough or special leave in India, and will be counted from the day on which he gave up office.

Note.—A similar rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ who remain in India after the end of subsidiary leave prefixed to furlough.

SECTION 16 (a).—An officer on subsidiary leave under clause (a) of Section 15 has, or has not, a lien on an appointment according as he has, or has not, such lien on the first day of the leave to which it is subsidiary.

(b.) An officer on subsidiary leave under clause (b) of Section 15 has, or has not, a lien on an appointment according as he has, or has not, such lien on the day last preceding the subsidiary leave.

Allowances.

SECTION 17.—An officer on subsidiary leave is entitled to allowances as follows:—

(a.) If the leave immediately following, or immediately preceding, the subsidiary leave be ordinary furlough, or if it be special leave, and the officer have not had leave subsidiary to a former special leave,—the allowance admissible under Section 10, but calculated, in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, without limitation of maximum or minimum.

(b.) If the leave immediately following, or immediately preceding, the subsidiary leave, be furlough other than ordinary,—the allowance admissible under Section 11.

(c.) If the leave be subsidiary to special leave, and the officer have had leave subsidiary to a former special leave,—no allowance.

(d.) If the officer, under Section 24, have ceased to have a lien on a substantive appointment,—subsistence allowance in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, and no allowance in the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant.

1. The corresponding leave under the Covenanted Service Rules in force before the 1st July 1868 is special leave within the meaning of this section.

2. An officer may draw allowances as if he were on privilege leave, for any part of his subsidiary leave under clause (a) of Section 15, for which, if he were not going on furlough or special leave, privilege leave would be admissible to him.

Note.—A similar rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ taking subsidiary leave before furlough.

The allowances of every Commissioned Military Officer in Civil Employ during subsidiary leave shall be calculated as in the case of general leave taken in India. Provided always that if an officer shall, under the action of the leave rules, have lost his lien on his appointment, he shall, during subsidiary leave, draw allowances under the rules of the Military Department applicable to his case.

Note.—This rule regulates allowances during leave subsidiary to furlough of any description.

CHAPTER VI.

Privilege Leave of Absence.

SECTION 18. The amount of privilege leave admissible at one time is limited to three calendar months.

The amount of privilege leave earned by an officer is one-eleventh of the time during which he has been on duty without interruption and that whenever duty is interrupted all claims to privilege leave earned thereafter is forfeited. Provided that no privilege leave can be earned by an officer by duty done while three months' such leave are due to him.

The privilege leave due to an officer is the privilege leave which he has earned, less the period during which he has been absent on privilege leave.

Absence on privilege leave, though not counting as duty, is not an interruption of duty within the meaning of this section.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

1. To Uncovenanted Judicial Officers, whose duties are not continuous, and who enjoy regular vacations during which they are allowed to be absent from duty, privilege leave is not admissible except in case of urgent necessity.

2. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Government of India, impose a similar restriction in the case of Covenanted Officers.

3. Time spent on subsidiary leave does not qualify for privilege leave. But if an officer returning from leave not before the expiration thereof, be, solely for the convenience of the Local Government, and not for any fault of his own, prevented from joining an appointment on which he has a lien; or if he be kept out of employ on subsistence allowance; then, duty qualifying for privilege leave begins on the day on which he presents himself to the Local Government ready for duty.

4. When an officer is first appointed to the public service, duty qualifying for privilege leave does not begin until he takes charge of a particular office.
5. "Examination leave" does not operate as an interruption of duty within the meaning of this section; and, if the examination to attend which the leave is taken be successfully passed, and the officer have not already had twelve months' examination leave, then it counts as duty qualifying for privilege leave.
6. Suspension from office as penalty for misconduct is an interruption of duty within the meaning of this section.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

7. If an officer remains absent after the end of examination leave, or of joining time, the period of absence cannot count as duty qualifying for privilege leave, and unless the absence is accounted for to the satisfaction of the Local Government, it is an interruption of duty within the meaning of this section.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

8. With regard to the privilege leave of Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ, no distinction is made between officers who have substantive civil appointments, and those who are merely officiating in the Civil Department. The leave is earned by uninterrupted duty in either the Civil or the Military Department.

SECTION 19.—To an officer who has been on duty without interruption for eleven calendar months, and who has not for six calendar months, been absent on privilege leave, the whole or any part of the privilege leave due to him may be granted.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

1. Before privilege leave is granted to an officer, he must record a declaration that he has no intention of retiring or of taking turlough, special leave, or leave on private affairs, or medical certificate, within three months of his return to duty. Though not absolutely debarred, by this declaration, from applying to retire or for such leave within three months, he should, if he does so, explain fully his change of mind.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

2. If an officer is, on public grounds, recalled to duty from privilege leave before the whole leave granted to him is ended, privilege leave may be granted to him again even within six calendar months from the date of his return to duty.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

The above rules for privilege leave have effect, in the case of every officer to whom those rules are applicable, from the date of his last return to duty, whether from an instalment of privilege leave or from any other leave, provided that any privilege leave, or service qualifying for privilege leave, which had accrued to the officer on that date under the old rules shall not be forfeited, and that such privilege leave, or service for privilege leave, may be combined with privilege leave, or service for privilege leave, under the above rules.

SECTION 20.—An officer on privilege leave has a lien on his substantive appointment. He has also a lien on his officiating appointment, so long as it is not resumed by an officer having a superior lien on it.

Lien.

SECTION 21.—An officer on privilege leave is entitled to a leave allowance equal to the pay or salary which he would earn if he held or officiated in the appointment on which he has a lien.

Allowances.

1. If privilege leave is granted to an officer who holds an appointment sanctioned only for a limited time, and for a special purpose, he is not entitled, during privilege leave, to any special allowance attached to the appointment.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

2. An officer on privilege leave is entitled to acting allowance, even though another officer be appointed to act for him.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

3. If an officer, who has been temporarily promoted from a lower to a higher officiating appointment, takes privilege leave on being relieved of the latter, and the Local Government declares that, on being so relieved, he has reverted to the lower officiating appointment, his allowances on leave shall be calculated as if he had rejoined it.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

4. In Bombay, an officer on privilege leave may draw the house-rent or tentage attached to his appointment, if he places his house or tent at the disposal of the officer, if any, who officiates for him. The officiating officer cannot draw the house-rent or tentage attached to the same appointment. But if the officiating officer, for a reason which the Local Government

House-rent.

considers sufficient, refuses the accommodation placed at his disposal, the allowance is to be drawn by him and not by the absentee.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

5. An assistant in the Geological Survey of India on privilege leave may draw the house rent, house allowance and other local allowances of his office, provided that they are not claimed by an officer officiating for him during his absence.

CHAPTER VII.

Examination Leave of Absence.

1. A Covenanted Civil Servant, who is a candidate for one of the rewards offered for the study of Oriental Languages, may be allowed leave for one month for the purpose of being examined.
2. If he pass the examination, he may be allowed similar leave for another month.
3. An officer on examination-leave has a lien on his appointment (substantive or officiating), and is entitled to leave allowance, as if he were on privilege leave.

CHAPTER VIII.

Joining-time.

[The rules in this Chapter apply to all officers in Civil employ.]

1. Joining-time is the time allowed to an officer to proceed from one station to another when his appointment is changed, or when, being unemployed, he is appointed to any office. An officer is held to be on duty during joining-time, if he is entitled to allowances.

Amount admissible.

2. Joining-time is allowed as follows:—

For that part of the route for which railway is available,—one day for every hundred miles.

For that part of the route for which steamer is available,—one day for every hundred miles, or such longer time as the steamer may actually occupy.

Where neither railway nor steamer is available,—one day for every ten miles.

And six days in addition to the whole thus calculated.

Sundays are excluded in the calculation of joining-time.

3. The full joining-time is allowed only if it is spent *bona fide* in preparation for the journey or in progress from one station to another and no more than three months may be given under any circumstances. The Government also, which orders a transfer, may limit the duration of joining-time.

4. When an officer, after giving over charge of his office at one station on transfer or reversion to another, takes privilege or examination-leave before joining the office to which he has been transferred, or to which he has reverted; or when an officer, while on privilege or examination-leave, is transferred to a station other than that from which he took leave,—he is entitled to joining-time in addition to his privilege or examination-leave. The joining-time of an officer transferred during privilege or examination-leave, will be counted from his old station, or from the place where he received the order of transfer, whichever is nearer to his new station.

5. Unless for some special reasons the Government or other authority under whose orders the transfer takes place permits or requires it to be made in particular case elsewhere or otherwise, the charge of an office must be made over at its head quarters, both the relieving and relieved officers being present.

As a general rule, and subject to any special orders to the contrary in particular cases, the head quarters of an officer on the staff of a Government, as, for instance, a Secretary to a Government, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, or a clerk in a Government Secretariat, are the head quarters for the time being of the Government to which he is attached.

The head quarters of any other officer are either the station which has been declared to be his head quarters by the authority which appointed him or in the absence of such declaration the station where the records of his office are kept.

6. If an officer, during transit from one appointment to another, obtains furlough on medical certificate (with or without subsidiary leave prefixed), he will be allowed only the joining-time calculated for the journey from his old station to the furthest place to which he has proceeded on his route to his new station.

Allowances.

7. Except in the case mentioned in the next rule, an officer draws during joining-time the following allowances :—

- (a) First, as regards pay,—
the pay which he drew in his old appointment, or that which he draws in his new, whichever is less.
- (b) Second, as regards acting allowance :—
 - (1) if transferred from an officiating appointment to an appointment, officiating or substantive, of not less salary,—the acting allowance of his old appointment;
 - (2) if, after being promoted from a lower to a higher officiating appointment with retention of lien on the lower one, he is relieved of the higher and returns to the lower officiating appointment, or to another appointment, officiating or substantive, of not less salary,—the acting allowance of the lower officiating appointment.
 - (3) Provided that no officer can draw acting allowance for any appointment after any one having a superior lien on it has resumed it.

8. An officer who has no substantive appointment, and is not in the Covenanted Civil Service or the Army, is not entitled to any allowance during joining-time; but if such an officer, while officiating in an office, is transferred to another office in the same department, and under the Local Government, the Local Government may allow him to draw, during his transit, the allowance to which he would be entitled under Rule 7.

Illustration.—A, who has no substantive appointment, but is officiating as Sub-Registrar of Assurances in Bardwan, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Rajshahye, and subsequently transferred to officiate as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Patna. A is not entitled to any allowance during his transit from Bardwan to Rajshahye, but he may be allowed by the Local Government to draw, during his transit from Rajshahye to Patna, the allowance to which he would be entitled under Rule 7.

CHAPTER IX.

Extension and Commutation of Leave.

SECTION 22. Except as provided in Section 15, no kind of leave can be granted in continuation of any other kind; but any leave may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or amount of leave which might at first have been granted :—

Extension and commutation.

Provided that the grant, or extension of furlough, under this rule (otherwise than on medical certificate,) is subject to Proviso 3 in section 7 (a.)

1. Except by the Secretary of State, leave cannot be changed or extended without the permission of the Local Government which originally granted it.

(a.) In the case of Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ, leave may be retrospectively commuted, by the authority which granted it, to any other kind of leave which the said authority would have been competent to allow when the original leave were sanctioned.

(b.) An officer on furlough or special leave in Europe, who wishes to have his leave extended, must apply to the Secretary of State for at least three months before the end of his leave.

2. Examination-leave may be granted in continuation of privilege leave, but no kind of leave, except furlough on medical certificate, can be granted in continuation of examination-leave.

Privilege leave, however, may be granted in continuation of examination-leave under Chapter VII, Rule 1, but not in continuation of examination-leave under Chapter VII, Rule 2.

3. When privilege leave is, on medical certificate, retrospectively changed for furlough out of India, so much of the leave passed before the departure of the vessel in which the officer sails, may be treated as subsidiary leave under clause (a) of Section 15, as might have been granted as subsidiary leave, if the officer had originally obtained furlough, and not privilege leave.

Note.—A similar rule applies in the case of Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

SECTION 23 (a.) Leave allowances are payable in India after the end of each month; but an officer on furlough or special leave out of India may, at his option, take payment at the Home treasury

Allowance how payable.

of the Government of India.

CHAPTER X.

Payment of Leave Allowances.

[The rules in this Chapter apply to all officers in civil employ.]

1. An officer quitting India on furlough or special leave must take with him a last pay certificate, whether he intends to draw his allowances in England or not. For rules, see next Chapter.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

2. A gazetted officer may draw his allowances at any treasury in India. If he signs the bill himself, he must either appear in person at the place of payment, or must furnish a life-certificate by a Covenanted Civil Servant, a Magistrate, a Notary, a Banker, or a Minister of Religion. If he draws the allowances through an authorized agent, the agent must either furnish a life-certificate as above, or must execute a bond to refund over-payments. A life-certificate may be given periodically, a bond being given to cover intermediate payments not supported by the life-certificate.

(Forms of life-certificate may be procured at the India Office, London.)

Note.—So much of this rule as relates to allowances being drawn by an agent applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

3. A non-gazetted officer can draw his leave allowances only at the treasury whence his salary is disbursed, and under the signature of the head of the office to which he is attached; this officer is responsible for any overcharges, and no other security is required.

Note.—Non-Gazetted Officers may draw absentee allowance in England.

(b.) If payment be taken at the Home treasury, it is made quarterly, and rupees are converted into sterling at the rate of exchange fixed, for the time being, for financial transactions between the Imperial and the Indian treasuries.

If an officer receive an advance of pay in England to enable him to return to duty in India, the advance shall be recovered at the rate of exchange fixed for transactions with the Imperial Government at the time the advance was made; the same rule will also apply in the case of an advance made in England to a person appointed there proceeding to India to join his appointment.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

1. If an officer's contract of service contains a stipulation to the effect that "a pound sterling shall be considered equal to and calculated after the rate of ten rupees," his leave allowances shall be converted into sterling at that rate.

CHAPTER XI.

Last Pay Certificate.

[The rules in this Chapter apply to all officers in civil employ.]

1. No officer (unless he has been newly appointed to the service of Government,) can begin to draw pay or allowances at any treasury in India or at the Home treasury of the Government of India, without producing a last pay certificate from the treasury where his pay or allowances were last disbursed, or from the Accountant General within whose jurisdiction that treasury is.

2. An officer must, if possible, appear personally at the office where his last pay certificate is completed.

3. The following are the rules and forms prescribed for the issue of last pay certificates in India.

The cases in which these certificates are given are thus classified:—

Case I.—To an officer proceeding on leave to Europe and embarking at a port in the presidency or province in which he is employed;

Case II.—To an officer proceeding on leave to Europe and embarking at a port in another presidency or province;

(a) If he be employed at, or have to pass through, the station of the Accountant General of his presidency or province;

(b) If he be not employed at, and have not to pass through, that station;

Case III.—To an officer proceeding on leave from one place in India to another, whether the two places are or are not within the same presidency or province;

Case IV.—To an officer proceeding on duty from one presidency or province to another;

Case V.—To an officer proceeding on duty from one place to another in the same presidency or province.

The rules for each of these cases are as follows—

CASE I.

Note.—This certificate given in this case and in case II should contain on the reverse in addition to other particulars, copies of Rule I (b) under Section 23 and Rule I under Section 24. It should also in this case as well as in cases II and III contain on the reverse in addition to other particulars Rule (a) 3 of Section 24.

The Accountant General should give the officer a certificate in Form A, Appendix, and, save in the cases below excepted, forward a duplicate certificate, in the same form, to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State.

Exceptions.—1. If the officer embark at a port in British Burmah, the Accountant General should forward the duplicate form direct to the Financial Department of the Government of India for transmission to the Secretary of State.

2. If the officer embark at Calcutta, the Accountant General should, in like manner, forward the duplicate form to the Financial Department after filling up the blanks in the pilot's certificate at its foot.

CASE II (a.)

The Accountant General should pay the officer* his allowances up to the date of his departure from his (the Accountant General's) station, and should give him a certificate in Form B, Appendix, leaving the 5th, 7th and 8th spaces blank, and send a duplicate, after signing the letter on the reverse, to the Accountant General, or (if there be no Accountant General) to the officer in charge of the treasury at the port at which the absentee intends to embark for Europe. The Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port of embarkation should follow the instructions in the letter addressed to him, and return the original form to the officer. If he be an Accountant General, he should forward the duplicate to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and address a letter in the Form E, Appendix, to the Accountant General of the officer's presidency; but if he be a Treasury Officer, he should forward the duplicate to the Accountant General of his own presidency, who will forward it to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and address a letter in the Form F, Appendix, to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency.

CASE II (b.)

The Accountant General should send to the officer a certificate in Form C, Appendix, leaving the 5th, 7th and 8th spaces blank, and forward a duplicate to the Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the officer intends to embark for Europe. Before the officer's departure from his station, the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay should fill up and attest the certificate at the end of the original Form C. The Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the officer intends to embark should follow the instructions in the letter to his address on the back of Form C, and after copying the entries and signature from the certificate at the end of the original form into the duplicate, should return the original form to the officer. If he be an Accountant General, he should forward the duplicate certificate to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency, with a letter in the Form G, Appendix, but if he be a Treasury Officer, he should forward the duplicate Form E to the Accountant General of his own presidency, who will send it to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency, with a letter in the Form H, Appendix.

But in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, or a Military Officer in civil employ, or an Uncovenanted Civil Servant of the class as specified in Section 1 (b) of the Code, if the officer's appointment have been changed within the period, on his average salary for which the leave allowance is to be calculated, the rate of leave allowance will sometimes depend on the date on which he may make over charge of his office, and the Accountant General may not be aware of that date at the time the last pay certificate is prepared. In such cases, the Accountant General should send to the officer a document in the Form D, Appendix, leaving the 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th spaces on the face of the form blank, and should forward a duplicate of it to the Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the officer intends to embark. Before the officer's departure from his station, the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay should fill up the 6th space on the face of the original form, and fill up and attest the certificate at the end of that form. The

* The officer, if he be not employed at the Accountant General's station, should bring a last pay certificate, in a form similar to Form M, from the officer in charge of the treasury where his salary was last disbursed.

Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the officer intends to embark should follow the instructions in the letter to his address on the back of the form, and having copied in the duplicate form the entry in the 6th space on the face of the original form and the entries and the signature in the certificate at the end should return the original form to the absentee. If he be an Accountant General, he should forward the duplicate form to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and send a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency with a letter in the Form K, Appendix; but if he be a Treasury Officer, he should forward the duplicate Form D to the Accountant General of his own presidency, who will send it on to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the Form D to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency with a letter in the Form L, Appendix.

CASE III.

The Accountant General will give the officer a certificate in Form A, Appendix; but if the officer is proceeding to a place within the same presidency or province, the tenth space in the form may be left blank.

CASE IV.

The officer should obtain a certificate in the Form M, Appendix. If he be employed at the station of the Accountant General of his presidency, the certificate should be given by that officer. If he have to pass through that station on his way to his new presidency, the certificate should be given by the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay and countersigned by the Accountant General. If he be not employed at, and have not to pass through, the Accountant General's station, the certificate should be given by the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay, and a duplicate of it should be forwarded by the Treasury Officer to the Accountant General for countersignature and transmission to the Accountant General of the transferred officer's new presidency.

CASE V.

To another place in the same Province. The officer should obtain a last pay certificate in Form M from the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay.

CHAPTER XII.

Return to Duty.

SECTION 24. An officer who remains absent after the end of his leave is entitled to no allowance for the period of such absence, and he ceases to have a lien on any appointment, if his leave was furlough, immediately, and, if it was special or privilege leave, after a week.

Overstay of leave. 1. An officer on furlough or special leave in Europe may not return to India without obtaining the permission of the Secretary of State. He must apply for this permission at least three months before the end of his leave.

Permission to return to duty. 2. The grant by the Secretary of State to an officer on leave of permission to return to duty by a particular steamer, is equivalent to an extension of leave without prejudice to the officer's appointment until the date the steamer arrives.

3. A gazetted officer returning to duty must report his return to the Local Government. An officer of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service returning from furlough must report his return to the Government of India also.

(a.) An officer may not return to duty from furlough or special leave more than fourteen days before the end of his leave without the permission of the authority which granted it. The permission may be given with such conditions as the authority granted it may see fit to prescribe. An officer returning from furlough or special leave more than fourteen days before its expiry is entitled to no subsidiary leave, save under the special orders of the Government to which he is subordinate. In such case, subsidiary leave cannot under any circumstances be allowed for more than thirty days, and should not be granted for even that period if less time will suffice for the journey from the place where the officer receives permission to return to duty to the station which he is directed to join.

4. An officer permitted to return to duty before the end of his leave should have the unused part of his leave formally cancelled by the authority which granted it; but this is not necessary if his return from leave is separately notified in the Gazette.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

5. The Local Government may exempt an officer, from loss of appointment under this section, if it considers that his default was due to circumstances beyond his control.

Note.—A similar rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

6. If the appointment of an officer is changed during furlough or special leave out of India, or upon his reporting his return, he must join his new appointment within the subsidiary leave allowed him. Nothing in excess of the allowances admissible for subsidiary leave can be passed to him until he joins his new office.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

7. If the appointment of an officer is changed during furlough or special leave in India, he must join his new appointment within the leave. But the Local Government may give him joining-time, if he have not had sufficient notice of the change.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

8. An officer begins to draw pay and acting allowance from the day on which he assumes the office (substantive or officiating) to which he may have been appointed, or on which he may have a lien. But if his leave or joining time end on a Sunday, or holiday, and he take charge on the first working day after such Sunday or holiday, his assumption of office and the re-arrangement of appointments (if any), consequent thereon, shall be held to have taken place on the day after that on which his leave ended. Provided that such re-arrangement (if any) does not involve the transfer of any officer to another station, or the formal appointment of any officer to a new office.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.

9. If charge of an office is transferred after noon, the transfer does not affect allowances till the next day.

Note.—This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.—

CHAPTER XIII.

Applications for Leave.

SECTION 25. Applications for leave are to be submitted to the Local Government, which will deal with them in such manner as the Governor General in Council may prescribe.

1. (a). When an officer applies for leave, he should distinctly state under what section of these rules he wants it, and should show that he is entitled to it under that section.

Note.—A similar rule holds in the case of a Commissioned Military Officer in Civil Employ.

(b). Local Governments may grant leave under the rules to officers serving under their orders. Before granting the leave, they should obtain report of the Accountant General as to the applicant's title to it.

(c). A Local Government granting leave to an officer of the Bengal, Madras, or Bombay Covenanted Service serving out of his own presidency, should inform the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, as the case may be.

(d). The Local Governments should, at the end of each quarter, submit to the Home Department of the Government of India a statement of officers of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service absent on furlough or special leave (including subsidiary leave) granted by them. A register prepared from these statements is kept in the Home Department, and is published quarterly in the *Gazette of India*.

2. (a). Applications from officers in India for leave, or extension, or commutation of leave on medical certificate, must be accompanied by a medical certificate in the following form as nearly in this form as circumstances allow.

I, A. B., Surgeon at, or of, _____, do hereby certify that C. D., of the _____ Service, is in a bad state of health, and I solemnly and sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and do therefore recommend that he may be permitted to proceed to sea [or to such place as the Surgeon may think proper, expressing it in the certificate.]

(b). The applicant must (unless the state of his health absolutely prevent it, or if he be an applicant for furlough in India, under the Government to which he is subordinate otherwise permit), present himself, with two copies of the statement of his case, before the Medical Board at any of the presidency towns, and obtain their certificate as follows:—

We [or I] do hereby certify that, according to the best of our [or my] professional judgment, after careful personal examination of the case, we [or I] consider the state of health of C. D. to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of _____ absolutely necessary for his recovery.

If an applicant for furlough in India is exempted by a Local Government from presenting himself before a Medical Board, he should be required to produce a certificate, signed by at least two, and if possible by three, medical officers.

(c). An officer serving in Burmah need not appear at a presidency town, but must obtain the certificate from a Medical Board composed of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, and the two next senior medical officers, at Rangoon.

(d). If the officer is going on leave out of India, he should take with him one copy of his case.

(e). If the applicant for an *extension or commutation of leave* on medical certificate be residing out of India, and within 20 miles of London, he must produce a certificate from the Medical Board attached to the India Office, showing the necessity for the extension or commutation. If he be residing beyond that distance from London, certificates in the second of the above forms must be produced from two medical practitioners; but he is liable to be called upon to produce other evidence.

3. Unless specially otherwise ordered, leave must begin within 35 days of the date on which it was granted.

4. No-demand certificates are not required from officers going on leave except in the Public Works Department.

5. Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ, going on leave from the Public Works Department are required to produce no-demand certificates from account officers of that Department.

SECTION 26. If under the operation of Proviso 3, Section 7 (a) the applications for furlough (including those under Section 22) cannot all be complied with, furlough will be granted in the following order:—

First.—To those applicants to whom most furlough is due;

Secondly.—Of two or more applicants to whom the same amount is due, to him who has rendered longest continuous active service;

Thirdly.—Of two or more such applicants who have rendered the same continuous active service, to the senior.

SCHEDULE A.

REFERRED TO IN SECTION I (b).

Officers holding substantive appointments, such as are usually held by Covenanted Civil Servants, or Commissioned Officers of the Army; or any of those specified in the following list:—

LAND REVENUE.—Officers of the Settlement Department above the rank of Deputy Collector, or Extra Assistant Commissioner.

FOREST.—Assistant Conservators and officers of higher rank.

CUSTOMS.—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Collectors of Inland Customs, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of Sea Customs.

OPIMUM.—Sub-Deputy Opium Agents.

POST OFFICE.—Presidency Post Masters, Chief Inspectors, and officers of higher rank.

TELEGRAPH.—Assistant Superintendents and officers of higher rank.

ADMINISTRATION.—Assistant and Under-Secretaries to Government, Superintendent of Government Printing.

SURVEY.—Trigonometrical, Topographical, and Revenue.—Assistant Surveyors and officers of higher rank.

GEOLOGICAL.—Officers on the graded list.

FINANCIAL.—Officers of 5th and higher grades.

JUDICIAL.—Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab (not being Barristers). Judges and Registrars of Presidency Small Cause Courts. Civil Judges in Oudh. Magistrates of Police in Presidency Towns. Registrars of High Courts. Clerks of the Crown.

REGISTRATION.—Inspectors General of Registration.

POLICE.—District Superintendents and officers of higher rank.

MARINE.—Master Attendants, Deputy and Assistant Master Attendants, and officers of higher ranks.

EDUCATION.—Officers on the graded list.

MEDICAL.—Uncovenanted Medical Officers graded in the Notification of the Financial Department, No. 2,295, dated 25th April 1867.

POLITICAL.—Assistant Political Agents.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Assistant Engineers of the 3rd grade and officers of higher rank. Assistant Controllers of Accounts and officers of higher rank.

MINOR DEPARTMENTS.—Curator of the Indian Museum.

APPENDIX.

FORMS FOR LAST PAY CERTIFICATE.*

[In filling up these forms:—

(1). Allowances should be stated in rupees a month, and not in pounds a year, and in entering "the rate of absentee allowance," it should be stated, in the first place, without reference to the maximum or minimum applicable, and then if a maximum or minimum applies, or if the allowance is such that a future change in the official rate of exchange may render a maximum or minimum applicable, the words should be added "subject to a maximum (or minimum) of, &c."

(2). In Forms A, B, C and D, the presidency to which an officer belongs should be stated in the title, and the presidency or province in which he is employed should be stated under the first heading.

(3). In the heading "source from which &c.," the term "Indian Revenues" should be used in all certificates intended to be sent to England, as the term "Imperial Revenues" has there a different signification. If the allowance is not chargeable finally to the Government of India, the Local Administration or Fund from which it is recoverable must be expressly stated.]

FORM A.

LAST PAY CERTIFICATE OF *(title and name)* OF THE *(Corps or Service)* PROCEEDING ON *(nature and period of leave)* TO *(place.)*

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Government under which employed..... | 1 |
| 2. Substantive appointment..... | 2 |
| 3. Acting appointment, if any..... | 3 |
| 4. Period of leave..... | 4 |
| 5. Date of commencement of leave..... | 5 |
| 6. Rate of absentee allowance and place of payment..... | 6 |
| 7. Date from which first payment is to be made..... | 7 |
| 8. Amount, if any, paid in advance..... | 8 |
| 9. Source from which absentee allowance is payable..... | 9 |
| 10. Period for, and terms on, which leave may be extended or commuted..... | 10 |

(Place) the (date.)

(SIGNATURE.)
Accountant General.

NOTE.—In the case of officers on other than privilege leave embarking for Europe at Calcutta, the entry in the 5th and 7th spaces should be—"The date of the pilot quitting the vessel as certified below;" and the certificate below should be in the following form:—

"This is to certify that *(title and name)* is a passenger on board the *(name of vessel)* proceeding to *(destination)*, and left by me at sea this day."

(Place) the (date.)

SIGNATURE.
Pilot.

FORM B.

(Obverse.)

LAST PAY CERTIFICATE OF *(title and name)* OF THE *(Corps or Service)* PROCEEDING ON *(nature of leave.)* TO EUROPE.

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Government under which employed..... | 1 |
| 2. Substantive appointment..... | 2 |
| 3. Acting appointment, if any..... | 3 |
| 4. Period of leave..... | 4 |
| 5. Date of commencement of leave..... | 5 |
| 6. Rate of absentee allowance and place of payment..... | 6 |
| 7. Date from which first payment is to be made... | 7 |
| 8. Amount, if any, paid in advance..... | 8 |
| 9. Source from which absentee allowance is payable..... | 9 |
| 10. Period for, and terms on, which leave may be extended or commuted..... | 10 |

(Place) the (date.)

(SIGNATURE.)
Accountant General.

* The leave and pay certificates of officers on leave in England shall be prepared.

1st For officers in Military Employ. —In black ink.

2nd For officers in the Employ of the Public Works Department. —In blue ink.

3rd. For officers in Civil Employ. —In red ink.

Certified that the abovenamed officer appeared before me on this date, that he stated his intention of embarking for Europe on the (*name of vessel*) which leaves this port on the (*date*), that he drew an (or no) advance of salary, and that the 5th, 7th and 8th spaces in the above certificate have been filled up by me accordingly.

(SIGNATURE.)

Accountant General or Collector.

(Reverse.)

From

The Accountant General,
(Place)

To

The Accountant General (or Collector) of
(Name of port of embarkation.)

Dated (place) the (date.)

Sir,

I have the honor to request that when (*title and name of absentee*) produces this letter, you will pay him at the rate of ——— per month from the (*date of departure from Accountant General's station*) to the day not later than the (*date of expiry of subsidiary or preparatory leave*) preceding his departure from (*name of port of embarkation*), that you will grant him an advance of ——— if required, and will fill up the certificates on the reverse accordingly. The date to be shown in the 5th and 7th spaces of the last pay certificate is that of (*title and name's*) departure from (*name of port of embarkation*.)

I have, &c.,

(Signature)

Accountant General,

FORM C.

(Obverse)

LAST PAY CERTIFICATE, &c., (as in Form B.)

(Reverse.)

From

The Accountant General,
(Name of absentee's presidency.)

To

The Accountant General (or Collector) of
(Name of port of embarkation)

Dated (place) the (date.)

Sir,

I have the honor to request that when (*title and name of absentee*) produces this letter, you will pay him at the rate of ——— a month, less the deductions shown in the margin from the date up to which he last drew salary from the ——— treasury to the date on which he may make over charge of the office of ——— as shown below, which he may make over charge of the office of ——— as shown below, RS. A. P. and at the rate of ——— a month for the period not exceeding (*maximum of subsidiary or preparatory leave*) from the date on which he may make over charge of that office to the day preceding his departure from (*name of port of embarkation*), that you will grant him an advance of ——— if required, and fill up accordingly the certificates on the reverse. The date to be shown in the 5th and 7th spaces of the last pay certificate is that of (*title and name of absentee's*) departure from (*name of port of embarkation*.)

I have &c.,

(Signature.)

Accountant General.

(*Title and name of absentee*) received his salary from the ——— treasury at the rate of ——— less the deductions shown in the margin up to the ———, and to no later date. He made over charge of the office of ——— on the fore (or after) noon of the ———.

(Place) the (date.)

Collector of

FORM D.

(Obverse.)

LAST PAY CERTIFICATE OF (*title and name*) OF THE (*Corps or Service*) PROCEEDING ON (*nature of leave*) TO EUROPE.

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Government under which employed..... | 1 |
| 2. Substantive appointment | 2 |
| 3. Acting appointment, if any | 3 |
| 4. Period of leave..... | 4 |
| 5. Date of commencement of leave..... | 5 |
| 6. Rate of absentee allowance..... | 6 |
| 7. Place of payment | 7 |
| 8. Date from which first payment is to be made | 8 |
| 9. Amount, if any, paid in advance | 9 |
| 10. Source from which absentee allowance is payable .. | 10 |
| 11. Period for, and terms on, which leave may be extended or commuted | 11 |

NOTE.—(*Title and name's*) pay and acting allowance for the three years preceding (or for the period from the _____ to) this date, exclusive of periods of absence on other than privilege leave, were—

Rs.		RS.	A.	P.
Rs.	a month from the (<i>date</i>) to the (<i>date</i>).....	0	0	0
Rs.	a month from the (<i>date</i>) to the (<i>date</i>).....	0	0	0
Total.....		0	0	0

The rate of absentee allowance admissible to him is half his monthly average pay and acting allowance for the three years preceding (or for the period from the _____ to) the date on which he may make over charge of his office, exclusive of periods of absence on other than privilege leave, provided that the allowance does not exceed ———* or fall short of ———.

* These figures to be entered in accordance with the rules of the service to which the officer belongs.

(Place) the (*date*.)

(Signature.)

Accountant General.

Certified that the abovenamed officer appeared before me on this date; that he stated his intention of embarking for Europe on the (*name of vessel*) which leaves this port on the (*date*); that he drew an (or no) advance of salary; and that the 5th, 8th and 9th spaces in the above certificate have been filled up by me accordingly.

(Place) the (*date*.)

(Signature.)

Accountant General or Collector.

(Reverse.)

From The Accountant General,

(*Name of absentee's presidency*)

To The Accountant General (or Collector) of

(*Name of port of embarkation*.)

Dated (place) the (*date*).

Sir,

I have the honor to request that when (*title and name of absentee*) produces this letter, you will pay him at the rate of ——— a month, less the deduction shown in the margin, from the date up to which he last drew salary from the ——— treasury to the date on which he may make over charge of the office of ——— as shown below, and at the rate of half his monthly average pay and acting allowance as shown below for the period not exceeding (*maximum if subsidiary or preparatory leave*) from the date on which he may make over charge of that

office to the day preceding his departure from (*name of port of embarkation*); that you will grant him an advance of ———, if required, and fill up accordingly the certificates on the reverse. The date to be shown in the 5th and 7th spaces of the last pay certificate is that of (*title and name of absentee's*) departure from (*name of port of embarkation*).

I have, &c.,

(Signature.)

(Title and name of absentee) received his salary from the _____ treasury, at the rate of _____ less the deduction shown in the margin up to the _____, and to no later date. He made over charge of the office of _____ on the fore (or after) noon of the _____. His average monthly pay and acting allowance for the three years preceding (or for the period from the _____ to) the date on which he made over charge of his office is Rupees _____, and the 6th space in the certificate on the face of this form has been filled up accordingly.

(Place) the (date) _____

Collector of _____
Accountant General

FORMS F, I, G, H, K, I

These forms are not reprinted, they will be found in the *Gazette of India*, as follows —

From E is the same as Form C }
 " F " " " } Printed with Resolution, No 409, dated 7th May 1869, in
 " G " " " } *Gazette of India*, 1st May 1869, pages 959 and 960
 " H " " " }
 " K " " " } Printed with Resolution, No 3904, dated 11th October
 " L " " " } 1869, in *Gazette of India* 23rd October 1869, page 406

FORM M

Last pay certificate of (title and name) of the (employee or service) proceeding to (place) to join the appointment of _____ to official as _____ or on duty _____

_____ has drawn pay as _____, at the rate of _____ a month, and acting allowance is _____ at the rate of _____ a month, less the deductions shown below up to the (date) He made over charge of the office of _____ on the fore (or after) noon of the _____

Deductions	RS.	A	P
_____	0	0	0
_____	0	0	0
_____	0	0	0
_____	0	0	0
	0	0	0

SUPPLEMENT A

Lieutenant-Governors

Leave on medical certificate for not more than six months may be granted to a Lieutenant Governor. A Lieutenant Governor is not entitled to any other leave.

SUPPLEMENT B

Members of Council

The leave admissible to an Ordinary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, is regulated by Act of Parliament, Section 26 of 24 and 25 Vic cap 67.

Section 26—It shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council, or Governor in Council of either of the presidencies, as the case may be to grant to an Ordinary Member of Council leave of absence under medical certificate, for a period not exceeding six months, and such member, during his absence, shall retain his office and shall, on his return and resumption of his duties, receive half his salary for the period of such absence, but, if his absence shall exceed six months, his office shall be vacated.

SUPPLEMENT C

Judges of High Courts and certain Legal and Judicial Officers.

Regulations by the Secretary of State in Council of India under the provisions of 24 & 25 Victoria, Cap 104, Section 6 respecting the furloughs * * * of the Chief Justices and Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Judicature for the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, Madras Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, and regulations by the Secretary of State in Council respecting the furloughs and leaves of absence of certain other Legal and Judicial Officers

* * * * *

Definitions.

I.—In the following rules “actual service” includes the period during which a Judge is carrying on his duties in a High Court, also periods spent on privilege and subsidiary leave, and periods of vacation during which the Judge is not on “furlough or extraordinary leave.”

“Extraordinary leave” means any leave granted otherwise than under these rules.

*Furlough.**

II.—One year's furlough shall be placed to the credit of each Judge after the completion of every four years of actual service.

III.—Except under Rules VI and VII, no furlough shall be granted until at credit under Rule II.

Provided that any Judge who may have been already in the service of the Government at the time of taking office in the High Court, and who was at that time entitled, under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged, to furlough, without medical certificate, may be granted furlough for a term not exceeding that to which he was so entitled upon the condition that such furlough shall not be taken until the completion of two years' actual service in the High Court, and shall not exceed one year.

IV.—Except under rule VII, furlough shall not be repeated until after the completion of three years' actual service from the date of the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave.

N. B.—The words “furlough or extraordinary leave” in the above rule mean furlough under these rules or extraordinary leave granted to an officer since he has been a Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court

V.—The maximum term of furlough to be taken at any one time shall be fifteen months.

VI.—Under medical certificate, furlough may be granted before it is at credit under Rule II.

VII.—On urgent private affairs, furlough may be granted before it is at credit under Rule II, and although three years of actual service have not been completed since the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave.

Provided that furlough under this section shall not exceed six months, and shall be granted only once during the whole period of a Judge's service in the High Court.

VIII.—The aggregate amount of all furlough which can be granted to a Judge during the whole period of his service in the High Court shall not exceed two years and a half.

IX.—Furlough taken in India shall be reckoned from the date of the Judge's quitting his office to the date of his return thereto. Furlough taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation to the date of return.

In the event of the furlough being taken partly in India, and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough shall be respectively determined by the above rules, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

X.—For the interval elapsing between the date of quitting his office and the commencement of furlough out of India, and between the termination of furlough out of India and resuming his office, a Judge may be allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, which in special cases may be extended.

XI.—A Judge, when on furlough or subsidiary leave, shall receive allowances at the rate of Rs. 833-5-4 per mensem in the case of leave taken in India, or £1,000 per annum in the case of leave taken out of India.

XII.—Except under medical certificate, the number of furloughs to be granted at any one time, and the grant of furloughs to individual Judges shall be subject to, and limited by the exigencies of the service, which exigencies shall be determined exclusively by the authority granting the furlough.

XIII.—If, owing to the exigencies of the service, it may be necessary to place any limit on the number of Judges who may be absent on furlough at the same time,

* The furlough of a High Court Judge taken out of India begins from the date of embarkation and cannot be taken in continuation of vacation.—G I., 10th May 1873, No. 269, Financial.

applications not supported by medical certificate will be granted in the following order:

The Judge to whose credit the greatest amount of furlough remains under Rule II, shall have the preference.

If two or more applicants are on an equality in this respect, the preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in a High Court is longest, reckoning, in the case of a Judge who has not taken furlough or extraordinary leave, from the date of his commencement of service in the High Court, and, in the case of a Judge who has taken furlough or extraordinary leave, from the date of his last return from such furlough or leave.

If two or more applicants are equal in both respects, the preference shall be given to the senior in Court.

Privilege Leave.

XIV.—Subject to the exigencies of the service, a Judge who has completed 11 months' continuous duty, inclusive of vacations, may, if the Government be satisfied that there is an urgent necessity, but not otherwise, be granted privilege leave for one month without deduction from his salary or acting allowances.

XV.—In the same manner and under the same conditions an additional month of privilege leave shall be held to accrue to a Judge after each further period of 11 months' continuous duty.

XVI.—Privilege leave shall not be taken in instalments, but any balance of privilege leave that may not have been taken shall be added to the next privilege leave which may accrue.

Provided that the whole privilege leave taken at any one time shall not exceed three months, and that any accumulation of privilege leave beyond that period shall be forfeited.

N. B.—Financial Resolution of the Government of India, No. 401, dated 12th April 1869, shall not be held to apply to a Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court, even though, under Rule XXIII, he may elect to abide by former rules. Whatever rules such an officer may elect, privilege leave shall not be granted to him except on urgent necessity being shown.

General.

XVII.—Furlough and privilege leave shall not be taken as such in continuation of each other, but if a Judge absent on one of these classes of leave be allowed to change it for another, the whole period of his absence shall be held to be under the class of leave for which it was changed.

XVIII.—Applications for leave shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

XIX.—Leave allowances shall be payable monthly if payment is taken in India, and quarterly if payment is taken in England.

XX.—No substantive appointment shall be vacated merely by reason of leave being granted under these rules.

XXI.—If a Judge shall overstay any leave, he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent, and if he shall so continue absent for more than one week, his office shall be liable to become vacant.

XXII.—No leave, except privilege leave and leave subsidiary to furlough, shall count as service for pension.

XXIII.—Each Judge who stood appointed to a High Court on the 7th August 1869, and has taken no leave since then, shall, on the next occasion of his taking leave, be given the option of accepting these rules or abiding by those in force before that date for Judges of the High Courts of Judicature. Any Judge who has taken leave since the 7th August 1869, must abide by the rules he elected when taking that leave.

N. B.—Under the above rule a Covenanted Civil Servant, who stood appointed as Judge of a High Court on the 7th August 1869, may take leave on medical certificate under the rules which were in force before the 1st July 1868 for the grant of such leave to Covenanted Civil Servants generally.

XXIV.—If a Judge, who is a Covenanted Civil Servant, shall be permitted to resign his office and remain in the service, all leave which he may have taken as a Judge of the High Court shall be reckoned as if it had been taken under the rules for the leave of absence of Covenanted Civil Servants.

XXV.—The above rules regarding furlough and leave of absence (I to XXIV) are, with the modifications A and B below stated, applicable also to the following officers:—

Barrister-Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

Recorders in Burmah.

First Judges of Small Cause Courts at the Presidency Towns.

Secretary to the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Modifications above indicated.

A.—The allowances of these officers while on furlough or subsidiary leave shall not exceed half their salaries, and shall be limited also to the rate prescribed in Rule XI.

B.—The privilege leave of the officer last named shall be regulated by the
* * Civil * * Leave Code.

SUPPLEMENT D.

To Law Officers.

Sick Leave, and Short Leave on private affairs (now called Privilege Leave) may be granted to Law Officers in accordance with the rules of the 8th June 1855 for the grant of Leave of Absence to Covenanted Civil Servants. Provided that no additional expense be caused in consequence of the leave.

COVENANTED CIVIL RULES OF 1855.

FORT SAINT GEORGE GAZETTE *Supplement*, dated 27th June 1855.

CHAPTER I.

Rules for application for Leave of Absence.

NOTE.—This rule must be considered as superseding the Rule under which Commissioners of the Land Revenue and other Officers have heretofore been allowed to grant Leave of Absence in Bengal.

Section I. No Leave of Absence from any Office or Station can be granted, but by the Government under which the employment is held, and on the application of the party requiring such leave, saving in such cases as may hereafter be specially excepted. The applications must be made publicly through the regular channel in the Department to which the applicant may belong.

Section II. The official allowances of the holder of a Civil Office quitting his Station without leave will entirely cease from the date of his quitting until his return, or, in the event of his subsequently obtaining leave, to the date of such leave being granted to him.

Section III. No leave of absence shall have any retrospective effect, except in cases of severe illness, to be attested by Medical Certificate, conforming in every respect to the directions contained in Section V.

CHAPTER II.

Rules for Sick Leave.

Section IV. Upon application duly made, the Government may grant Leave of Absence on Medical Certificate to any Civil Servant, to any place in India, in Europe, or elsewhere, as he may consider most conducive to the restoration of his health, without any restrictions whatever as to the places to which he may resort.

Section V. When an application for Leave of Absence is made on the ground of ill-health, it must be accompanied by a Certificate and a Statement of the case from the Medical Officer by whom the applicant has been attended, distinctly stating, from personal observation, the nature of the disease, the symptoms by which it is manifested, the period during which it has existed, as far as the knowledge of the Medical Officer extends, and the necessity for temporary removal to some other place in India, or in Europe, or elsewhere, as laid down in Section IV; and in case of the applicant visiting the Presidency preparatory to obtaining leave, the Certificate must be countersigned by the Members of the Medical Board, on their being satisfied, on a perusal of the Medical Attendant's statement of the case, that the leave applied for is

absolutely necessary towards his recovery. Should the applicant's Medical Attendant be of opinion that he ought to proceed to a Sanitarium or other place without visiting the Presidency, the Certificate must, in the first instance, be countersigned by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division in which the applicant may be located, and afterwards submitted with the statement of the case for the consideration and countersignature of the Members of the Medical Board.

The Certificate shall be given in the following form :—

I, A. B., Surgeon at or of _____ do hereby certify on honor that E. F., of the Civil Service, is in a bad state of health, and I sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and do therefore recommend that he may be permitted to proceed to Sea, (or to such place as the Surgeon may think proper, expressing it in the Certificate.)

The following form shall be observed by the Members of the Medical Board or the Superintending Surgeon, in countersigning the Surgeon's Certificate :—

We (or I) do hereby certify, that, according to the best of our (or my) professional judgment, after careful personal examination of his case, we (or I) consider the state of health of E. F., to be such as to render Leave of Absence for a period of _____ absolutely necessary (or highly desirable) for his recovery.

An Application for extension of leave must, if the applicant be in India, be accompanied by a Certificate to a like effect from the Medical Officer by whom the applicant is attended, together with a statement showing sufficient reason for the extension solicited; and such Certificate must be countersigned by the Members of the Medical Board, or by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division, in which the applicant may be located, as the case may be, on perusal of the statement. In like manner, if the applicant shall have proceeded beyond the Territories under the Government of the East India Company, he must furnish a Certificate and Statement to the required effect from a Surgeon or Physician at the place of his temporary residence by whom he has been attended, such attendance, and the period of it, to be stated, and the Certificate to be countersigned by the Examining Physician of the East India Company if the applicant is in England, or if not in England, by the principal Medical authority of the Colony or Country to which the Absentee may have proceeded, or some sufficient reason stated for the want of such countersignature if the Certificate be not so countersigned. The Medical Board or Superintending Surgeon, before countersigning a Certificate as abovementioned, must either personally examine the applicant or state some sufficient reason why they, or he, have or hath been unable to do so. When any of the required particulars are neglected, leave will be refused.

Section VI. The following conditions will in future attach to Leaves of Absence granted to Civil Servants who may be declared by a sufficient Medical Certificate to require such leave for the recovery of their health :—

1st.—The total period of absence, with the privileges hereinafter provided, shall not (save as specially excepted in Clause 5 of this Section and in Section VII of these Rules) exceed eighteen months in the whole, nor shall it exceed fifteen months on any one occasion.

2ndly.—The office of the absentee will be considered to be vacated if he shall be absent beyond eighteen months altogether, or beyond fifteen months at any one time unless he shall obtain leave under Clause 5 of this Section, such absence to be computed, if he shall proceed to a Sanitarium, within the Presidency, from the date of his arrival thereat to the date of his quitting the Sanitarium; if to any place beyond the Presidency, but within the Continent of India, from the date of his leaving the frontier of his own Presidency to the date of his return thereto; and if he shall proceed to Sea, from the date of the sailing of the Vessel on which he may have embarked from any Port in India which is not more distant from his Station than the Ports of his own Presidency, to the date of his arrival at any Port within the Presidency to which he belongs, or at any other Port which is not more distant from his Station than the Ports of his own Presidency.

3rdly.—The absentee will be entitled to draw a moiety of his salary, and the same will be paid to him during such period of absence, provided that he shall in no case draw a larger sum than Rupees 10,000 (£1,000) per annum, during that period. In cases in which the emolument of the absentee's office does not exceed Rupees 5,000 per annum, no deduction therefrom shall be made for the period of eighteen months, nor shall such a deduction be made in other cases as shall reduce the allowance below Rupees 5,000 (£500) per annum. In cases in which the salary of the absentee may not be of that amount, the full salary will be granted.

4thly.—For the interval elapsing between departure from Station to the commencement of reckoning absence or between the end of reckoning absence and re-arrival at Station, the absentee will be allowed a special leave for an additional period of one month, two months, or three months according to the distance to be travelled as prescribed in Section XX of these Rules, and during this additional period the absentee will be entitled to draw the same salary as is allowed by Clause 3 of this Section.

5thly.—If the absentee shall apply under Medical Certificate, to remain absent for a longer period than eighteen months or fifteen months at any one time, and it shall appear to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to be absolutely necessary after examination by their Medical Officer in England, that he should do so; the leave which may have been granted in India, will, under the orders of the Hon'ble Court, be extended to the limit of two years, with permission to retain office, and half salary within the limits enjoined, during such extension.

6thly.—If the absentee be compelled by the state of his health, under due Medical Certificate, to remain absent for a longer period than eighteen months, or fifteen months at any one time, or beyond two years in the case of an extension under Clause 4, he will, as before stated, vacate his appointment, but he will be permitted to receive an allowance at the rate of £500 if above ten years' standing at the time when the leave was granted, or of £250 if not above ten years' standing at the time when the leave was granted, for such further period of absence as shall not exceed the entire term of three years in the whole. At the expiration of that term, all allowance must cease until he reports his return to his Presidency.

Section VII. If a Civil Servant of more than fifteen years' service, after having been absent on Sick Leave for eighteen months in the whole, or for fifteen months at one time, at whatever period of his service such Sick Leave shall have been taken, shall be again compelled by the same cause to apply for Leave of Absence, the Government of India and the subordinate Governments may, on special grounds, grant leave of absence for one further period not exceeding six months, during which the absentee may retain his office, and half his salary under the limits above enjoined.

Section VIII. If a Civil Servant after fifteen years' service, shall be compelled by ill-health to apply for further Leave of Absence, he may be permitted on special grounds to obtain it, but his absence will involve the loss of office and salary; the Government of India and the subordinate Governments will, however, respectively, exercise a discretionary power to grant, in such last-mentioned cases, a sick absentee allowance, not exceeding Rupees 5,000 or £500 per annum, for a further period not exceeding twelve months.

Section IX. A Civil Servant who has taken Sick Leave under the Rules of the 17th May 1843, will not be debarred by that circumstance from taking such Leave again under the above Rules, with the privilege of retaining Office provided the leave be not granted till three years have expired after his return from his leave under the Rules of the 17th May 1843.

Section X.

* * * *

Section XI. Civil Servants who may desire to draw their allowances while absent on account of sickness under the above Rules, will be required to give security in such amount and form as may be fixed by the Government for the refund of any excess that may be drawn either by the Agents at the Presidency or by themselves in case of their coming under retrenchment.

CHAPTER III.

Rules for short Leave on Private Affairs.

Section XII. The Government may grant to Civil Servants Leave of Absence to any place in India, Europe or elsewhere without any restrictions whatever as to the place to which they may resort for one month in each year, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by such servants—such leave, however, will only be granted when the Government is satisfied that no inconvenience will arise from the departure of the Officer seeking it. No second leave can be granted under this Rule until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave; but servants not availing themselves of the indulgence in any one year, may obtain, under the like conditions, leave of absence for two successive months, to commence at or after the expiration of twenty-two months from the termination of their former

leave; and if two years elapse without enjoyment of the privilege, leave for three months may, in like manner, be granted at the expiration of thirty-three months from the termination of the last preceding leave; but no leave shall be granted under this Rule for any period exceeding three months. If an Officer shall not return at the expiration of the period of leave granted him under this Rule, he shall forfeit all pay and allowances during the time of his remaining so absent without leave, and if he shall so continue absent for more than one month beyond the term granted his office shall become vacant.

Civil Servants absent from their stations under medical certificate cannot be admitted to leave under this Rule in continuation of their sick leave; and if, while absent under this Rule, they be granted extended leave under medical certificate, they shall be considered liable to the Rules applicable to leave of absence on medical certificate for the whole period of their absence.

Civil Servants who have been absent on medical certificate during any portion of a calendar year are not entitled to leave under this Rule during that year; but in determining the interval necessary to entitle a person to leave under this Rule, no reference will be made to any intermediate leave of absence that may have been granted under Section XIV, *Clause I*.

Section XIII. As a general rule, when leave is granted under Section XII, such leave will be in one period only whether for a whole month or less, and not in detached portions to complete one month within the year, and the term year shall be held to mean the calendar year commencing with the 1st of January and ending with the 31st of December, but as an exception to this Rule, it shall be discretionary with the several Local Governments, where good cause is shown for the indulgence, and it is attended with no public inconvenience, to sanction leave of absence under this Rule to such parties as may not have occasion to apply for the whole at once, instalments not to exceed in the aggregate one month within the calendar year, on the understanding that no leave can be granted for any fresh calendar year until the completion of three months from the expiration of the entire leave or of the last instalment of leave taken in the past calendar year.

Section XIV, *Clause I*. The Government may, on sufficient cause being shown, grant to a Civil Servant special leave of absence on Private Affairs for six months, to any place in India, Europe or elsewhere, without restrictions whatever as to the places to which he may resort, provided, however, that if any Officer to whom such leave shall be granted shall be absent from his station for any period exceeding that to which he may be entitled without deduction, under Section XII, the absentee shall, for the period in excess, draw no more than one-half of his salary and allowances. After an absence of six months (exclusive of any period which may be granted under Section XII), any office held by the absentee shall become vacant.

Clause II. The leave granted under this Section will be computed from the date of the absentee's quitting his station to the date of his return thereto, and a second leave of the same description cannot be taken till the expiration of six years from the date of return to duty from a former leave. No portion of the half salary allowed to be drawn will be claimable till the absentee shall have returned to his duty.

Clause III. It will be understood that leave under this Section is not to be granted as a matter of course to every applicant, but that it will be the duty of the Government to consider and determine whether the grounds of the application are sufficiently urgent to justify the concession of the leave.

CHAPTER IV.

Furlough on Private Affairs.

Section XV. In the place of the period of three years (in one term,) for which furlough has hitherto been granted, Civil Servants will be allowed the option of taking a furlough of three years as at present, or of dividing the furlough into three periods of one year each, to be taken after successive periods of seven years' service or into two periods, which may either be of one or two years respectively, or of eighteen months each, provided that, in every case, the Civil Servant shall declare, on taking his furlough, whether he intends it to be for twelve, eighteen, twenty-four or thirty-six months, in order that the Government may make its arrangements accordingly.

In case of a division, into two periods, the first furlough must be taken after a residence of not less than ten years, and the second furlough after a further residence in India of ten years from the date of return from the first furlough; but Civil Servants returning on furlough to Europe will continue, as at present, to vacate their offices.

Section XVI. The furlough allowance granted during the periods mentioned in the last Section will be at the rate of £500 per annum, and the receipt of it will not, on any grounds whatever, be permitted for any longer period than three years.

Section XVII. Civil Servants who may have been compelled by sickness to quit their duty under medical certificate, before completing seven years' residence in India, will be entitled to receive during their furlough on Private Affairs, taken subsequently to their completion of that period of residence, the ordinary furlough allowance of £500 per annum, for three years.

SUPPLEMENT E.

Chaplains.

Preliminary.

SECTION. 1.—The following rules regulate the grant of leave to Chaplains.

SECTION 2.—In these rules —

Active service. (a). "Active service" includes besides time spent on duty: —

- (1). Privilege leave of absence.
- (2). Subsidiary leave of absence.
- (3). Time passed in India out of employ, but not on leave.

Extraordinary leave. (b). "Extraordinary leave" means leave of absence granted otherwise than under these rules.

Example.—Leave in extension of the three years admissible under Section 5 (b).

(c). "Continuous service" and "continuous active service" mean the service, and active service of a Chaplain since his last return from furlough or extraordinary leave lasting more than three months; or, if he have not had such leave, since the beginning of his active service.

No leave can be included in continuous service except privilege leave and special leave.

Furlough.

SECTION 3.—The amount of furlough, admissible to a Chaplain, is limited to six years. All the rules in this Supplement are subject to this limitation.

Furlough and leave with allowances on medical certificate under former rules are counted as furlough under this rule; but leave of absence in India taken before the 25th August 1854 is not.

SECTION 4 (a).—The amount of furlough "earned" by a Chaplain is one-fourth of his active service, and three months in addition thereto.

(b).—The amount of furlough "due" to a Chaplain is the amount which he has earned, diminished by—

- (1) the amount of furlough which he has enjoyed under these or any former rules.
- (2) the excess over one year in the amount of leave with allowances on medical certificate which he has enjoyed under former rules.

SECTION 5. (a).—To a Chaplain who has rendered three years' continuous service, furlough for not more than two years may be granted as follows:—

First, on medical certificate,—unconditionally;

1. Section 25 of the Code, Rule 2, applies generally to Chaplains also.

Secondly, without medical certificate,—subject to these provisos.—

- (1) that the furlough be due to him ;
- (2) that he have rendered seven years' active service ;
- (3) that the whole number of Chaplains absent on furlough and special leave do not exceed the limit appointed by the Government of India.

1. Except on medical certificate, or on very urgent private affairs, furlough or special leave may not be granted to Church of England Chaplains employed in the diocese of Calcutta, if 15 per cent. of the whole number of such Chaplains are already absent on furlough or special leave. The Bishop of Calcutta will report to the Government of India when the limit is reached.

(b).—Furlough taken under this section may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than three years.

SECTION 6. (a).—To a Chaplain who has not rendered three years' continuous service, furlough for not more than one year may be granted on medical certificate.

(b).—Furlough granted under this section for less than one year may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than one year.

Allowances

SECTION 7.—A Chaplain on furlough is entitled to allow-
ances as follows :—

	On ordinary furlough.	On other furlough.
Archdeacon, and the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scot- land,	£ 600 a year.	£ 840 a year.
Senior Chaplains	£ 500 "	£ 384 "
Junior Chaplains	£ 350 "	£ 300 "

Explanation.—Ordinary furlough includes—

- (1) the first two years of each separate period of furlough under Section 5.
- (2) so much furlough under Section 6 as may be due, provided that the Chaplain have rendered six months' continuous active service.

2. A Chaplain on furlough does not forfeit his past leave allowance by resigning the service without returning to India.

Special Leave of Absence.

Amount admissible. SECTION 8.—Special leave on urgent private affairs may be granted at any time, for not more than six months :

Provided that a Chaplain, who has had special leave, must render six years' active service before he can again have such leave.

SECTION 9. (a).—For the first period of a Chaplain's special leave, he is entitled to the leave allowance admissible during ordinary furlough.

(b). In subsequent periods he is entitled to no leave allowance.

Subsidiary Leave of Absence.

SECTION 10.(a).—Furlough and special leave, out of India, begin on, and include, the date of the departure of the vessel on which the Chaplain sails ; and to a Chaplain taking such leave, subsidiary

Amount admissible. leave, not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted from the day on which he gives up duty to the day before that on which his furlough or special leave begins.

(b).—Furlough and special leave, out of India, end on, and include, the date of the arrival of the vessel in which the Chaplain is ; and to a Chaplain returning from such leave, subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted from the day after that on which the vessel arrives, to the day before that on which he assumes the duty to which he may be appointed.

1. Subsidiary leave for more than thirty days may be granted in cases of necessity ; but all such grants and the reasons for them are to be reported to the Government of India.

2. A Chaplain may leave India, or return to India, by any port he likes ; but the dates by which the beginning and the end of furlough and special leave are determined, are the date of the vessel's departure from the port where he first meets it, and arrival at the port where he quits it. For instance a Chaplain sailing from Calcutta in a vessel which touches at Madras, counts by the date of departure from Calcutta, and not from Madras.

3. The date of the departure of a vessel from Calcutta is held to be the date on which the pilot leaves it at sea.

Explanation.—A Chaplain may take furlough or special leave partly in, and partly out of, India. But subsidiary leave is not admissible under clause (a) of this section unless the furlough or special leave begins as furlough or special leave out of India; nor under clause (b), unless it ends as furlough or special leave out of India.

Allowances. SECTION 11.—A Chaplain on subsidiary leave is entitled to the same allowances as during the leave to which it is subsidiary.

1. A Chaplain may draw allowances as if he were on privilege leave, for any part of his subsidiary leave under clause (a) of Section 10, for which, if he were not going on furlough or on special leave, privilege leave would be admissible to him.

Privilege Leave of Absence.

Amount admissible. SECTION 12.—Privilege leave may be granted as follows:—

After five months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than one month.

After ten months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than two months.

After fifteen months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than three months.

1. Before privilege leave can be granted, the Chaplain must record a declaration that he has no intention of retiring or of taking furlough, special leave, or leave on medical certificate, within three months of his return to duty. Though not absolutely debarred by this declaration from applying to retire or to take such leave within the period of three months, he should, if he does so, explain fully his change of mind.

Allowances. SECTION 13.—A Chaplain on privilege leave is entitled to the same pay and house-rent as if he were on duty.

1. A Chaplain on privilege leave is not entitled to "local allowances," such as conveyance allowance, jail allowance, and the special allowance to the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland. Such allowances are drawn in full by the substitute.

2. The Chaplain's substitute may draw the house-rent, although it is also drawn by the absentee.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION 14.—The rules for—

Extension, &c. (1) Extension and commutation of leave;

(2) Payment of leave allowances;

are those contained in Sections 22 and 23 of the Code, and the rulings subjoined. But to a Chaplain going on furlough to England, an advance of the first quarter's allowances may be made, and the advance shall not be recoverable in the event of his death.

1. A Chaplain on leave in any of the British Colonies may draw his leave allowances there through the Control Pay Master in the same manner as a military officer. But the requisite authority to pay must first be given by the Government of India.

SECTION 15.—Applications for leave are to be dealt with as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time prescribe; and priority of claim is determined in accordance with Section 26 of the Code.

1. The following rules have been prescribed by the Home Department with reference to applications for leave from Chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical establishment, and from Chaplains on other establishments serving in the Diocese of Calcutta.

I.—Subject to the exigencies of the public service, Local Governments and Chief Commissioners are empowered, with the concurrence of the Bishop of Calcutta, to grant any furlough or special leave authorized by the rules to Chaplains serving within their respective jurisdictions. But the Government of India alone grants leave to Chaplains of the Church of Scotland serving in the Bengal Presidency.

II.—If a Chaplain applying for furlough or special leave belong to the Madras or Bombay Ecclesiastical establishment, the Local Government or Administration under which he is serving will, if the furlough or leave be granted, inform the Government of Madras or Bombay as the case may be.

III.—The Bishop of Calcutta is empowered to grant privilege leave to Chaplains under Section 12, subject to the exigencies of the State, of which the Bishop shall be the judge. But the grant, cancelment, or extension of such leave should be reported to the Local Government or Administration concerned.

IV.—All applications for leave or furlough should be accompanied by a certificate from the Local Accountant General, showing that the applicant is entitled to the leave asked for, and should, as a general rule, be forwarded, in the first instance, through the proper channel to

the Bishop of Calcutta, who will transmit applications for furlough or special leave, with His Lordship's remarks, to the Local Government or Administration concerned, and will himself dispose of applications for privilege leave. But in cases of urgency, leave on medical certificate may be granted by the Local Government or Chief Commissioner in anticipation of the concurrence of the Bishop, who should, however, be informed without delay.

V.—Except under orders of the Secretary of State, the term of furlough or special leave cannot be altered without the permission of the Government or Administration by which it may have been granted.

VI.—Every Chaplain who obtains leave or furlough shall supply himself with a last pay certificate, and with a statement showing the pay which he is entitled to draw while absent. It shall be the duty of the Local Accountant General to furnish these documents, and no leave allowances will be payable without their production.

VII.—A quarterly statement of Chaplains absent on furlough or special leave, with the dates of the grant and expiry of such furlough or leave brought up to the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December of each year, shall be punctually furnished by Local Governments and Administrations to the Government of India in the Home Department.

VIII.—From these quarterly returns, a register will be compiled and kept at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, of all grants to Chaplains on leave or furlough, of all extensions of leave or furlough, and of all returns to duty from absence. This register will be published quarterly in the *Gazette of India*.

IX.—Every Chaplain returning to duty shall report his return to the Bishop, and to the Local Government and Administration by which his leave or furlough may have been granted.

X.—If any Local Government or Administration shall see fit to refuse a furlough to any Chaplain on the ground of the exigencies of the public service, it shall report such refusal for the confirmation of the Government of India.

Promotion of Chaplains from Junior to the Senior Rank.

HOME DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, the 30th November 1866, No. 856.

The following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, *Ecclesiastical*, No. 19, India Office, London, 27th November 1866, is published for general information.—

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

Sir,—I have considered in Council your Despatch in the Financial Department, dated 11th July, No. 147 of 1866, in which you submit, for my consideration, a proposal by the Bishop of Calcutta that the period of service entitling Chaplains to promotion from the Junior to the Senior rank should be fixed at ten years.

2. I have resolved to accede to this proposal in accordance with recommendation of your Excellency's Government. This rule will not debar any Chaplain who may attain to the grade of Senior Chaplain before the expiration of ten years, from the pay and the privileges of the higher class.

NOTE.—The above Rules apply to Chaplains of the Church of Scotland.

Travelling Allowances to Chaplains.

The Government to defray, in every case of a Chaplain who may receive, while out of Europe, his nomination to Her Majesty's Indian Service, his personal travelling expenses to the station to which he may first be posted.—*G. I.*, 1st July 1869, No. 2,144, *Financial*; *Gazette*, p. 185.

Passage expenses to the wives and families of Chaplains when travelling in consequence of relief or on duty of a permanent nature will be defrayed by Government.—*G. I.*, 8th October 1868, No. 2,902, *Financial*; *Gazette of India*, p. 1505.

Australia not considered to be within Indian limits in the sense in which the term is used in respect to leave of absence.—*Vide M. G.*, 23rd and 29th January 1869, *Military*, Nos. 357 and 441; *Secretary of State*, 18th March 1869, No. 36; *M. G.*, 20th April 1869, No. 1,486.

NOTIFICATION.—SIMLA, the 7th August 1868 No. 1,653.

I.—Travelling allowances at the rate of 8 Annas a mile per road, and 3 Annas a mile per rail, will be allowed a Chaplain who has already no charge for his joining a station to which he may be appointed either substantively or officiating, also to a Chaplain on his permanent transfer from one appointment to another under the orders of Government, and not at his own request. Provided that on return from furlough or any other leave, a Chaplain will join his station at his own expense. If his appointment has been changed during his absence, he will draw travelling allowance for the excess distance, if any between his old and new station from the Presidency at the rates abovementioned.

II.—If, while absent on privilege leave, a Chaplain is required to perform duty for an absentee at a station other than his own, he will draw travelling allowance at the rates in Rule I from his own station to that at which he is required to do duty.

III.—Travelling allowance at 12 Annas a mile by road, and 8 Annas a mile by rail, will be given to a Chaplain sent to officiate at other stations, or visiting out-stations, provided he proceeds further than 5 miles if in receipt, at his own station, of conveyance allowance, or farther than 4 miles if not in receipt of that allowance. This rule is applicable to Chaplains of the Church of Scotland, Clergyman of the Additional Clergy Society, Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Church Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic Priests when visiting out-stations.

IV. If any Chaplain or other person to whom Rule III applies, obtains a free pass on any railway for visiting railway stations on the line, his travelling allowance by rail will be limited to one and half Anna per mile.

V. A Chaplain officiating at a station to which a conveyance allowance is attached, will draw that allowance during his stay at his station.

VI. A Chaplain may exchange the mileage admissible under Rule III for an allowance of Rupees 6 a day for the period of absence from his principal station; but should he do so, he will not be entitled to any conveyance allowance under Rule V.

VII. A Chaplain in receipt of conveyance allowance for a station will forfeit it when absent from his station on gazetted leave, but not when visiting another station and retaining substantive charge of his own.

CHAPTER 62, 34 AND 35 VICT., 31ST JULY 1871.

An Act to enable Her Majesty to make regulations relative to the Leave and Absence of Indian Bishops on Furlough and Medical Certificates.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An act to enable Her Majesty to grant furlough allowances to the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay who shall return to Europe for a limited period after residing in India a sufficient time to entitle them to the highest scale of pension," it was provided that Her Majesty should be enabled from time to time to grant permission to any Bishop of Calcutta who should have resided in the East Indies for a period of ten years, and to any Bishop of Madras or Bombay who should have resided in the East Indies for a period of fifteen years, to return to Europe for a period not exceeding eighteen calendar months:

And whereas it is expedient to alter and amend the rule thus laid down:

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lord Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same.

1. That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to make such rules as to the leave of absence of Indian Bishops on furlough or medical certificate as may seem to Her expedient; Provided that no farther expenditure of the revenues of India be incurred thereby than is already authorized under existing Acts of Parliament; and provided also, that the provisions of existing Acts of Parliament are not interfered with by such rules so far as regards the present Bishop of Calcutta.

SUPPLEMENT F.

Uncovenanted Officers generally.

[Such of the rules under the Sections of the Code as are not expressly restricted to Covenanted Civil Servants, or are not explanatory of points in which the provisions of the Code differ from those in this Supplement, apply also to Uncovenanted Officers generally.]

Preliminary.

SECTION 1.—Leave of absence from duty may be granted under the following rules to officers who have substantive appointments on permanent establishments under the Government, and who are not entitled to leave under any of the other rules in this Code or its Supplements. The rules apply fully only to those whose pay is not less than Rs. 100 a month. But leave may be granted under them to an officer whose pay is less than Rs. 100, so far as it can be done without

imposing any cost upon the State (see Acting Allowance Code, Section 22.) No leave in excess of the leave admissible under these rules may be granted to such an officer with allowances, or counting as service for pension.

Exceptions.—A peon while sick in hospital, or receiving medical aid as an out-door patient of the hospital of the station at which he serves, may be allowed half-pay for a period not exceeding six months, without reference to the allowance paid to his substitute.

1. Officers and men of the Army, and officers in the Subordinate Medical Department, are under Military rules, and these rules do not apply to them. The leave of members of the Pilot Service is also governed by special rules.

Note.—This rule is not applicable to either locally entertained Hospital Assistant or to the old class of locally entertained Native Doctors whose appointments are not recognized by the general order of the Military Department, No. 550, dated 5th June 1868.

2. Officers appointed as probationers for a certain period, prior to formal appointment, are entitled to the same leave as if they held substantive appointments.

3. Officers holding temporary or officiating appointments only, are not entitled to leave of any kind; but a limited amount of leave may be allowed to such officers under the condition hereinafter stated.

4. Service in a capacity to which the leave rules do not apply does not qualify for leave under them, in the event of the officer afterwards coming under them. Service under a Local Fund of the kind mentioned in Civil Pension Code, Section 28, may qualify for leave under the rules, but the allowances given during such leave must be disbursed from the Local Fund and from general revenues in the proportion in which the salary has been paid from these sources during the period qualifying for the leave.

SECTION 2.—In these rules, “pay” means substantive pay; “salary” means the sum of pay and acting allowance.

1. Personal allowance is to be taken as part of an officer's substantive pay.

“Average salary” means the average calculated for so much of the three years immediately preceding the day on which the officer gives up office, as he has passed on duty, or on privilege leave.

Average salary. But in all cases of leave for not more than one month, and also whenever the officer's pay is less than Rupees 100 a month, the pay of the officer's appointment at the time he gives up office is to be taken in lieu of his “average salary.”

“Half average salary” is always subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 a month if paid in India, and £150 a quarter if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India.

“One quarter average salary” is always subject to a maximum of Rs. 400 a month if paid in India, and £120 a quarter if paid at the Home Treasury.

Leave on Medical Certificate.

SECTION 3.—Leave on medical certificate may be granted, whenever sufficient cause is shown, for three years in all, but not for more than two years at one time; and no officer can have leave on medical certificate beyond India more than twice.

1. An officer who has a temporary or officiating appointment only may be allowed leave under this Section for not more than three months, if the Local Government consider no substitute to be necessary, or can provide for his duties without additional expense.

Leave, &c., to Warrant Medical Officers in Civil Employ is under G. G. O., No. 3,250, dated 23rd October 1868, regulated in accordance with Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code.—*M. G., 8th May 1873, No. 602, Financial.*

SECTION 4.—An officer on leave under Section 3 is entitled to half of his average salary for the first fifteen months of each period of absence, Allowances. but not for more than thirty months in all.

For the rest of the leave he is entitled to a quarter of his average salary.

Sick leave in extension of furlough does not carry allowances with it unless furlough is changed retrospectively into sick leave.—*S. S. 13th August 1872, No. 95, Financial—M. G., 13th November 1872, No. 1,544, Revenue.*

Leave on Private Affairs.

SECTION 5.—Leave on private affairs for six months at a time may be granted to an officer who has not had furlough. The first leave under this section may be taken after six years' service, and the leave may be repeated after intervals of six years.

Amount.

1. Leave on private affairs does not accumulate, nor can it be taken in instalments.

Allowances.

SECTION 6.—An officer on leave under Section 5 is entitled to half of his average salary.

1. An officer does not forfeit the allowance to which he is entitled under this section, by resigning the service at the end of the leave

Furlough.

Amount.

SECTION 7.—Furlough may be granted, as follows, to an officer who has not had leave on private affairs:

After ten years' service, one year; and after eighteen years' service, another year; or in one period of two years, after eighteen years' service.

1. Leave on medical certificate counts as service for furlough.

2. Leave on private affairs under the rules in force before the 8th June 1863, does not prevent the grant of furlough under this section.

Allowances.

SECTION 8.—An officer on furlough is entitled to half of his average salary.

Leave without Allowances.

SECTION 9.—Leave without allowances may, in cases of necessity, be granted for such time as may be necessary. Time spent on leave under this section does not count as service for other leave.

Amount.

1. There is no limit to the length or frequency of leave under this Section, and it may be granted in continuation of leave on medical certificate, or furlough.

Subsidiary Leave.

SECTION 10.—Leave subsidiary to leave on medical certificate, leave on private affairs, or furlough, when taken out of India, may be allowed as prescribed in Section 15 of the Code for such time as may be sufficient. Fourteen days only are allowed to an officer at a presidency town, who takes leave on medical certificate out of India. Subsidiary leave may also be granted to an officer going on, or returning from, leave on medical certificate to a sanitarium in India.

Amount.

SECTION 11.—An officer on subsidiary leave prefixed to other leave, is entitled to half his average salary. An officer on subsidiary leave following other leave, is entitled to half his average salary, or one quarter of his average salary, according to the rate of allowance to which he may be entitled at the end of the leave to which it is subsidiary.

Allowances.

1. But see Code, Section 15 (1), Rule 1, and Section 17, Rule 2.

Privilege Leave.

SECTION 12.—Privilege leave may be granted in accordance with the rules in Chapter VI of the Code: provided that no officer whose salary is less than Rs. 200 a month can draw any allowances for privilege leave until he returns to duty.

An officer, permitted to present himself at any examination, which must be passed before a person is eligible for higher subordinate appointments, such Deputy Magistrates, may, under the orders of the Local Government, be allowed leave of absence for the number of days which is actually necessary to enable him to attend at the examination. This absence is expected to be short, and no deduction will be made for the officer's allowances, unless the head of the office finds it necessary to enable him to make arrangements for carrying on the work: Such leave should not be allowed more than twice for each standard of examination.

1. An officer who has only a temporary or officiating appointment only, may be allowed privilege leave, if the Local Government consider no substitute to be necessary, or can provide for his duties without additional expense.

2. Ministerial officers of High Court are not allowed privilege leave, if they are allowed to be absent during the High Court vacation.

3. Hospital Assistants employed in the Civil Department may, during the period of their service in that Department, be allowed privilege leave, provided that no extra expense is caused by the grant of the leave.

General.

SECTION 13.—Leave on private affairs and furlough cannot be taken in continuation of any other leave except subsidiary leave; but any
Commutation of leave. leave may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or amount of leave which might at first have been granted; and if an officer absent on privilege leave, or on leave on private affairs, or on furlough take extension of leave on medical certificate, the whole of the absence will be treated as leave on medical certificate.

SECTION 14.—No officer's appointment becomes vacant, simply by reason of his
Lien on appointment. taking leave under these rules. But absence without leave, or after the end of leave (except privilege leave, in which case a week's grace is allowed) involves loss of appointment; and after five years' continuous absence, whether with or without leave, an officer is considered to be out of Government employ.

1. The Secretary of State, in granting to officers extension of leave, sometimes declines to guarantee retention of appointment, if there is not time to communicate with the Local Government in India.

2. An Officer who goes on leave out of India has no claim to return to the *particular* local appointment from which he took leave.

An Officer who is discharged from the public service and re-employed after an interval, cannot, without the sanction of the Government of India count his service prior to discharge towards leave after re-employment.—[*G. I.*, 18th April 1872, No. 2,845, *Financial*, *Gazette*, page 850.]

Applications for Leave.

SECTION 15 (a).—Leave may be granted to an officer by the authority whose duty
Applications for leave. it would be to fill up his appointment if vacant. The Local Government may empower heads of departments to grant privilege leave to officers under their orders, who are appointed by Government; but if the officer, to whom leave is granted, be a gazetted officer, the grant of leave must be reported to the Local Government.

(b).—A monthly return of non-gazetted officers absent on
Monthly Return. leave should be prepared in the following form, and should accompany each establishment pay bill:

1, Absentee's name; 2, his appointment; 3, pay of his appointment; 4, nature of the leave, and section under which granted; 5, period of leave; 6, excess of pay over leave allowance; 7, name of substitute (if any); 8, acting allowances consequent on the leave; 9, excess of column 6, over column 8, showing the amount to be deducted from the establishment pay bill; 10, remarks.

1, (a).—Applications for leave, or extension or commutation of leave, on medical
Medical Certificate. certificate, must be accompanied by a statement from the applicant's medical attendant, distinctly stating from personal observation the nature of the illness, its symptoms, causes and duration.

(b).—A certificate must also be submitted from the chief medical officer of the station or district, or, if the officer is at the presidency, from a Presidency Surgeon, to the effect that, after careful personal investigation, he considers a certain period of absence absolutely requisite for the restoration of health.

(c).—If the leave be for more than six months, the papers must be submitted for countersignature by the Deputy Inspector General; and if the leave is to be taken out of India, by the Principal Inspector General also, unless danger be incurred by the delay.

(d).—If the applicant be already on leave out of India, the certificate under Clause (a) must state the period during which the Surgeon or Physician has attended the officer, and it must be countersigned, after *personal* examination, by the Medical Board of the India Office, or by the principal medical authority of the colony or country where the absentee may be.

(e).—The forms of certificate prescribed in the Code, Section 25, Rule 2, may be used as far as applicable.

No. 2009.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the re-publication of the Acting Allowance Code, with corrections up to the date, and a few alterations in arrangement.

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

Arrangement of Chapters.

I.—DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.	VI.—THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
II.—GENERAL RULES.	VII.—OTHER OFFICERS.
III.—THE COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.	VIII.—PLURAL APPOINTMENTS.
IV.—MILITARY OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY.	IX.—APPOINTMENTS ON PROGRESSIVE PAY.
V.—THE PUBLIC W. DEPARTMENT.	X.—EXCEPTIONAL CASES.

CHAPTER I.

Definitions and Explanations.

SECTION 1.—In the following rules:—

(a.) “Local Government” includes a Department of the Government of India, a Chief Commissioner and the Resident at Hyderabad.

(b.) Appointments are said to be in the same “class” when they are in the same Department and bear the same designation, or have been declared by the Government of India to be in the same class. Appointments in the same class are sometimes divided into “grades” according to pay.

(c.) An “absentee” is an officer absent, whether on leave or on duty, from an appointment on which he has a lien.

(d.) Except in Chapter IX, the words “the appointment” mean “the appointment in which an officer is officiating for an absentee.”

Pay and Salary. SECTION 2. (a.)—The “pay” of an officer is as follows:—

(1.) In the case of an officer with a substantive appointment: the amount which he would receive monthly under any of the following designations if he were doing the work of his substantive appointment:

- Substantive pay,
- Consolidated pay,
- Military pay and allowances, and staff salary,
- Staff corps pay and staff salary.

(2.) In the case of an officer without a substantive appointment: his subsistence allowance (if a Covenanted Civil Servant,) and his military pay and allowances, or staff corps pay (if a military officer.)

(b.)—The “pay” of an appointment with reference to any officer, is the pay which he would receive if he held that appointment substantively.

For instance: if the pay of the appointment is subject to increase upon the passing of an examination or upon the completion of a certain period of service, the officiating officer's allowances are calculated upon the pay which he would, from time to time, receive, if he held the appointment substantively.

(c.) “Salary” is the sum of “pay” and “acting allowance;” it does not include personal allowances, travelling allowances, or the like.

(d.) “Progressive pay” is pay which upon good behaviour rises by periodical increments from a minimum to a maximum.

(e.) “Consolidated Pay” includes military pay and allowances or staff corps pay, which cannot be separately drawn.

(f.) “Staff Salary” is an allowance to a military officer in addition to the military pay and allowances or the staff corps pay of his rank.

CHAPTER II.

General Rules.

Maximum and Minimum. SECTION 3. (a).—The maximum salary of an officiating officer shall be the pay of the appointment.

(b). The minimum salary of an officiating officer shall be half the pay of the appointment.

SECTION 4.—If an absentee draws no part of the pay of his appointment, another officer may be appointed thereto substantively, for a time only, on full pay, without disturbing the lien of the absentee.

If the substantive appointment of an officer is changed while he is officiating in an appointment, or if, while so officiating, an officer be appointed for the first time to some substantive office, then provided that his tenure of his officiating appointment is not interrupted by his new substantive office he may draw the pay thereof without joining it, from the date on which he is appointed thereto, or from any later date on which the substantive office becomes vacant.

1. An absentee who receives leave allowances draws, within the meaning of this section, "part of the pay of his appointment."

CHAPTER III.

The Covenanted Civil Service.

SECTION 5 (a).—An officer with a substantive appointment, officiating in another appointment or in a higher grade, is entitled to an acting allowance of one-fifth of the pay of the appointment or grade.

The phrase in Section 5 (a) does not include the cases of junior officers in a department or district, who, without being formally gazetted to act in a higher grade, fall into charge of higher duties by reason of the absence of their superior, or under similar circumstances are invested temporarily with local jurisdiction in a particular division of a district by notification in the Gazette. The Account Department cannot recognize an officer as officiating in an office until he is formally appointed by competent authority to officiate in it.

(b). But the acting allowance shall not be less than two-thirds of the difference between the pay (or, in the case of a progressive pay, the minimum pay) of the appointment or grade and the pay of the officiating officer.

(c). Nor shall it be less than Rs. 200.

1. In the case of an acting appointment made with effect from before 1st November 1869, or of a reversion to an acting appointment held before the date, the officer is entitled in addition, to one-tenth of the first Rs 2,000 of the pay of the appointment or grade.

[NOTE.—"Reversion" means a return to an appointment under the operation of the rules and without formal re-appointment.]

2. In the North-Western Provinces, when a settlement officer officiates in an appointment in another Department, his salary shall be calculated as if his pay were the pay of the ordinary grade next below the standing which he occupies in the Settlement Department.

Explanation.—An officer officiating in a class divided into grades will officiate in the lowest grade unless it be otherwise specially ordered.

[*Illustration.*—A is Magistrate in the first grade of Nuddea. B is Magistrate of Midnapore, the senior in the second grade. C is a Joint Magistrate. If A takes leave, then, in ordinary course of promotion, B would obtain officiating promotion to the first grade without leaving Midnapore, and C appointed to officiate as Magistrate of Nuddea would officiate in the second grade.

SECTION 6 (a).—An officer without substantive appointment is entitled to an acting allowance of half the pay of any appointment in which he officiates, and to subsistence allowance.

1. For rates of subsistence allowance, see Civil Leave Code, Section 11, Rule I.

(b). But an officer, who on the 1st July 1868 was absent on leave, without a substantive appointment, or had returned from furlough and had not obtained a substantive appointment, is entitled, till he again holds a substantive appointment with pay

not less than that of the substantive appointment which he last held, to an acting allowance of three-quarters, instead of half, of the pay of any appointment in which he officiates.

1. No officer who did not return from furlough before the 23rd November 1869, may under this clause draw more salary than he would draw if the substantive appointment which he last held were restored to him.

2. An officer may decline the special acting allowance provided in clause (b) of this section, and take the ordinary acting allowance under clause (a.) In this case, the limitation prescribed by the preceding rule will not operate.

3. If an officer who draws acting allowance under clause (b) of this section takes furlough, the clause will continue to apply to him on his return from that furlough, unless the circumstances are such that if he had had a substantive appointment, he would have lost it by the operation of the rules.

The allowances of an officer are payable to the day of his death, whether he be on leave or on duty when he dies, and whatever be the nature of his leave.—*G. I., 31st October 1872, No. 3,932, Financial.*

4. An officer drawing allowances under clause (b) of this section should be appointed to the first appointment (not being a special one) suitable to his rank and qualifications which may become substantively vacant. If its pay is less than that of the substantive appointment which he last held, he should be promoted as substantive vacancies occur, until his pay is equal to that of the substantive appointment which he last held. Until he regains this position, he may draw, unless the Local Government declare him unfit to be restored to his former rank, such personal allowance as will raise his salary to the amount which he would draw under this clause, and the rules explanatory of it.

CHAPTER IV.

Military Officers in Civil Employ (not being in the Public Works, the Survey, the Telegraph, or the Forest Department.)

Specification of cases. SECTION 7.—The cases which may occur are these:—

(A). An officer officiating in an appointment of which the pay is consolidated may be—

Case 1.—An officer without a substantive appointment.

Case 2.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is consolidated.

Case 3.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is a staff salary.

(B). An officer officiating in an appointment of which the pay is a staff salary may be—

Case 4.—An officer without a substantive appointment.

Case 5.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is consolidated.

Case 6.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is a staff salary.

1. An appointment of which the pay is fixed with reference to its being held by a civil officer, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, is treated, for the purposes of this section, as if the pay of it were "consolidated."

SECTION 8.—In case 1 the officer is entitled to his pay and to such acting allowance as will make the total equal to the sum of the assumed subsistence allowance stated below, *plus* half the pay of the appointment:—

<i>Assumed Subsistence Allowance.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
For the rank of Captain or Subaltern ...	250 a month.
For the rank of Major.	320 "
For higher ranks... ..	400 "

Appointments on staff. SECTION 9.—In cases 2 and 3 the acting allowance is regulated by Section 5.

SECTION 10. (a). —In cases 4, 5 and 6, the salaries are calculated by Military rules; any excess of the consolidated pay of the substantive appointment in case 5, over the military pay and allowances of the staff corps pay of the officer, being treated as a staff salary.

(b).—The military rules referred to are as follows:—

(1).—For officers who have elected the rules of 1868.

An officiating officer will draw half the staff salary of the appointment and half the staff salary of his substantive appointment, if he have one: provided the whole staff salary thus drawn be not less than Rs. 100 a month.

(2).—For officers who have elected the rules of 1854—

An officiating officer will draw half the staff salary of the appointment. After acting for six months, whether continuously or not, in the same post or grade, he is entitled to the full staff salary, as soon as the absentee ceases to draw any part of it.

SECTION 11. (a).—As an exception to Sections 8 and 9, the allowances of a Commissioned Medical Officer, officiating in an appointment the pay of which was fixed by General orders of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 370, dated 4th April 1867, shall be regulated by Section 10 on the assumption that the pay of the appointment is a staff salary equal to the difference between the officiating officer's unemployed pay and the consolidated pay he would receive if he held the appointment substantively.

(b).—Provided that if the officer was appointed to the Medical Service before 7th November 1864, he shall receive an aggregate salary not less than his full batta pay.

CHAPTER V.

The Public Works Department.

(Engineer Establishment and Superior Officers of Accounts Branch.)

SECTION 12. (a).—An officer of a class divided into grades cannot officiate in that class in a grade higher than that to which he is substantively appointed.

(b).—An officer officiating in a rank which is divided into classes, or in a class divided into grades, will officiate in the lowest class or grades; but this rule does not apply to officers officiating in appointments of which the substantive holders must belong to a particular class.

SECTION 13 (a).—An officer with a substantive appointment, officiating in a higher class or in another appointment, is entitled to an acting allowance, in addition to his pay, of one-fifth of the civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates.

(b).—A civil officer without a substantive appointment is entitled to an acting allowance of half the civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates. A military officer, without an appointment, is entitled to his pay and to such acting allowance as will make the total equal to the sum of the assumed subsistence allowance stated in Section 8, plus half the civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates.

Explanation.—The civil pay of a graded class is the average civil pay of the grades (calculated without reference to the number of appointments in each grade); but the officiating officer's salary shall not exceed the pay of the lowest grade.

1. The net military pay of an officer of the Royal Engineers is not taken into account in calculating acting allowances. He is entitled to this pay independently of any other allowance.

SECTION 14.—In the following cases, special allowances are given, on sanction by the Local Government, or, if the appointment be under a Chief Commissioner or an Agent to the Governor-General, or under the Resident of Hyderabad, or the Superintendent of Port Blair, by the Government of India:

(a).—A subordinate officiating as an Executive Engineer is allowed Rs. 100 a month in addition to his pay, provided that the aggregate does not exceed the pay of an Executive Engineer of the 4th grade.

(b).—A subordinate officiating as an Assistant is allowed Rs. 50 a month in addition to his pay. This allowance is not admissible on the mere circumstance of the subordinate holding a charge formerly held by an Assistant, but only when the charge involves duties and responsibilities which, in character or extent, are such as are not usually imposed on subordinate officers.

(c).—An Accountant officiating for a Controller or Deputy Controller is entitled to draw an allowance of Rs. 100 a month in addition to his pay, provided that the aggregate does not exceed the pay of a Deputy Controller.

CHAPTER VI.

The Survey Department.

(Officers not below the rank of Assistant Surveyor in the Survey Department under the Surveyor General of India.)

Survey Department.

SECTION 15.—An officer officiating in the grade immediately superior to his own, is entitled to the same allowances as if he were confirmed in that grade.

SECTION 16.—An officer officiating in a grade higher than that immediately superior to his own, is entitled to an acting allowance, in addition to his pay, of one-fifth of the civil pay of the grade in which he officiates.

1. Rule I under Section 5 applies to this section also.

SECTION 17.—An officer without a substantive appointment is entitled to an acting allowance, in addition to his pay (if any), of half the civil pay of the grade in which he officiates.

CHAPTER VII.

Other Officers.

SECTION 18.—The following are the rules applicable to officers in civil employ who are

not members of the Covenanted Civil Service,
nor Commissioned Officers in the Army,
nor in the Public Works and Survey (India) Departments, unless they are officiating in appointments below the rank of Assistant Engineer, or Assistant Controller, or Assistant Surveyor,
nor officers of the superior establishment of the Telegraph and Forest Departments whose acting allowances are regulated by the special rules contained in the Appendix.

SECTION 19. (a).—An officer with a substantive appointment officiating in an appointment which is open to, and may in practice be held by, a Covenanted Civil Servant or an officer of the Army, is entitled to the acting allowance prescribed in Section 5.

Officers with substantive appointments.

Examples of the appointments referred to.

Postmasters General, Judges of Small Cause Courts, gazetted officers of Police.

1 The classified list of the Financial Department is excepted from this Clause, and comes under the next Clause.

(b).—An officer with a substantive appointment officiating in an appointment to which Clause (a) does not apply, and of which the pay is not less than Rs. 100, is entitled to an acting allowance of one-fifth of the pay of the appointment: Provided that no officer may, under this clause, be appointed to officiate in a higher grade of his own class.

1 In the Public Works Department no increased allowances are admissible to an officer of the Upper Subordinate Establishment, or to a Sub-Overseer, for performing duties previously entrusted to one of a higher grade in either of the Subordinate Establishments.

Munsiffs in Madras.

2. In Madras the first, second, and third grades of Munsiffships are treated as distinct classes.

Explanation.—The pay of an appointment which belongs to a graded class and is not such as is described in clause (a) of this section, is the average pay of the grades, calculated without reference to the number of appointments in each grade; but the officiating officer's salary shall not exceed the pay of the lowest grade, unless he belongs to another Department, and is specially appointed to officiate in a grade other than the lowest.

Graded appointments.

ing officer's salary shall not exceed the pay of the lowest grade, unless he belongs to another Department, and is specially appointed to officiate in a grade other than the lowest.

SECTION 20.—An officer without a substantive appointment, officiating in an appointment the pay of which is not less than Rs. 100, is entitled to an acting allowance of half the pay of the appointment.

See explanation under the last section.

SECTION 21.—If the pay of the appointment is less than Rs. 200, and the Local Government considers that the acting allowances admissible by rule are insufficient, it may grant to the officiating officer higher allowances, not exceeding the difference between the pay of the appointment and the portion of it drawn by the absentee for whom he officiates.

Note.—This section is to be read in connection with Section 20. It applies only to the case of an officer without a substantive appointment.

SECTION 22.—The salary of an officer officiating in an appointment of which the pay is less than Rs. 100 a month should, as far as practicable, be regulated under sections 19(b) and 20. If an officer officiating in such an appointment has a substantive appointment his salary must in no case *exceed* what it would be if sections 19(b) and 20 were exactly applied. If he has no substantive appointment, the officer who appoints him may grant him such allowance, not exceeding the pay of the appointment, as he considers necessary, provided always that the absentee allowances of an officer on leave whose pay is less than Rs. 100 must not exceed the difference between his pay and the sum of the acting allowances paid in consequence of his absence. —(See Civil Leave Code, Supplement F, Section 1.)

Note.—The above proviso does not apply to the case noted as an exception under Section 1 of Supplement F, to the Civil Leave Code.

CHAPTER VIII.

Plural Appointments.

Two or more appointments.

SECTION 23.—The salary of an officer holding substantively, or officiating in, two or more independent appointments at one time, shall be regulated as follows : —

(a) He shall draw the highest salary to which he would be entitled if he held, or officiated in, any one of the appointments alone.

“Appointments made substantive *pro tem*” are to be held to be the same as substantive appointments in respect to pay and allowances and of all the other privileges attached to substantive appointments, except that the holder of a substantive appointment *pro tem* is liable to be displaced in favor of an officer having prior claims. — *G. I., 30th September 1872, No. 3,185, Financial.*

(b).—For the other appointment or appointments, he shall draw such allowances as the Local Government may fix, not exceeding, for each appointment, half the salary which he would draw if he held or officiated in it alone.

(c).—Provided that his aggregate salary shall not exceed the pay which he would draw in the most highly paid of the appointments, if he held it substantively and alone.

1. This proviso may be dispensed with, if the Local Government declare that, for special reasons (to be communicated to the Supreme Government), it is necessary, on public grounds, to entrust to the one officer the duties of the several offices at once, and that the salary to which he would be limited by the proviso is insufficient. When this proviso is dispensed with, it is only necessary for the Local Government to communicate to the Government of India, the special reasons for which it is necessary on public grounds to entrust to one officer the duties of more than one officer. — *G. I., 13th May 1873, No. 310, Financial; M. G., 22nd May 1873, No. 172, Educational.*

[Illustration.—A Covenanted Civil Servant holding a substantive appointment, A, of which the pay is Rs. 1,000, is appointed, without being relieved of his own duties, to

officiate in two appointments, B, of which the pay is Rs. 1,600, and C, of which the pay is Rs. 2,200.

	RS.
If he held A only, he would draw	1,000
If he officiated in B only, he would draw pay Rs. 1,000, and acting allowance Rupees 400... ..	1,400
If he officiate in C only he would draw pay Rs. 1,000, and acting allowance Rupees 800... ..	1,800
He will therefore draw for C, (which carries the highest salary)	1,800
And but for proviso (c) he would be entitled for B and A to such allowances as the Local Government may fix, not exceeding Rupees $800.00 = 700$ for B, and $1310 = 500$ for	
But in consequence of that proviso, his aggregate salary must be limited to Rs. 2,200 (the pay of appointment C,) unless the declaration prescribed in Rule 1 be made.]	

SECTION 24. (a).—Section 23 does not apply to the case of an officer officiating at the same time in two or more appointments which are ordinarily held substantively by one individual. In such case, the two appointments shall, for the purpose of calculating acting allowances, be treated as one appointment upon the aggregate pay.

(b). Not to the case of an officer discharging the duties of more than one appointment in the same office, or on the same establishment.

EXAMPLES.—One Under Secretary discharging the duties of a fellow Under-Secretary in the same office or department as well as his own.

A Joint Magistrate appointed, in addition to his own duties, to officiate as Magistrate of the District. In this case, he gets allowances only as officiating Magistrate of the district.

A District Judge deprived of the help of an additional or Assistant Judge, and therefore doing the Additional or Assistant Judge's work.

A Joint Magistrate doing the work of a second Joint Magistrate in the District as well as his own.

A clerk doing the duties of another clerk in the same office.

(c).—Nor does the section affect "Local allowance," given for the performance of separate duties.

1. The allowances for the additional charge of an appointment of the kind specified in Section 11, are regulated by military rules and not by this Code.

SECTION 25. (a).—An officer appointed, without being relieved of his own duties to be in charge of the current duties of an office, is ordinarily not entitled to acting allowance.

(b). But when an officer is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of a judicial office, or of a gazetted office in the Police Department, and the charge, in the opinion of the Local Government, entails a substantial increase of responsibility besides some additional work, he is entitled to a charge allowance, to be fixed by the Local Government, not exceeding one-tenth of the pay of the office. If the office is open to, and may in practice be held by, a Covenanted Civil Servant or an officer of the Army, the charge allowance may not be less than Rs. 100 a month. An officer so employed is entitled to the highest salary to which he would be entitled if he held or officiated in any of the appointments alone and to nothing more.

1. For a subordinate judicial officer in charge of the current duties of a district judge's office, the charge allowance is fixed at Rs. 150 a month.

(c).—An officer of the Engineer establishment of the Public Works Department, appointed, without being relieved of his own duties, to be in charge of the current duties of an office of higher class than his own, is entitled to a charge allowance of one-tenth of the civil pay of the class. But the cases must be reported to the Government of India for confirmation.

(d). An Executive Engineer, holding charge of two divisions, will receive an acting allowance of Rs. 100 a month. This, however, is only to be allowed under special circumstances, and as a temporary arrangement, and must be reported to the Government of India for confirmation.

CHAPTER IX.

Appointments on Progressive Pay.

SECTION 26. (a).—When an officer is first appointed (whether the appointment be substantive or officiating) to an office of which the pay is progressive and the minimum pay is not less than Rs. 100 “pay of the appointment.” the pay of the appointment shall, for the purpose of calculating his salary, be ascertained by counting towards the increments any excess over one year in the period immediately preceding the date on which the appointment takes effect during which the officer’s pay continuously—

(1) if progressive, or subject to increase on passing an examination, has been at its maximum, and

(2) has been not less than the minimum pay of the appointment,

Provided that not more than a year can be counted under this section.

(b).—If the minimum pay of the appointment is less than Rs. 100 no time can be counted towards the increments before the date on which the appointment takes effect.

Example—A had since the 1st July 1870 been drawing the maximum pay (Rs. 600) of his appointment. On the 1st December 1871, he was appointed to officiate in an office the pay of which rises from Rs. 600 to 800. Under this section he counts five months out of the seventeen intervening between the 1st July 1870 and the 1st December 1871. This section, however, does not fix his salary, but only determines one of the elements necessary for its calculation.

SECTION 27.—After an officer’s first appointment, the pay of the appointment shall, for the purpose of calculating his salary, be ascertained by counting towards the increments (in addition to any time admissible under Section 26) —

i. Any time, whether continuous or not, during which he has officiated in the appointment, and during which —

(1) his pay, if progressive, or subject to increase on passing an examination, has been at its maximum, and

(2) his salary has been not less than the minimum pay of the appointment.

ii. Any time during which he has substantively held the appointment.

Example.—A (the officer in the example under last section) will, under this section, count the time subsequent to 1st December 1871, during which he is officiating in the appointment. But this section, like the last, does not of itself fix his salary.

SECTION 28 (a).—If the officer is officiating in the appointment, his acting allowance shall be calculated on the mean pay of the appointment; his maximum salary shall be the pay of the appointment as fixed in accordance with Sections 26 and 27; and his minimum salary shall be half the mean pay of the appointment.

(b). If the officer holds the appointment substantively, his pay shall be the pay of the appointment as fixed in accordance with Sections 26 and 27.

Example.—The “pay of the appointment,” as fixed for A in the above example, is—

From December 1, 1871.....	Rs. 600
From July 1, 1872.....	” 650
From July 1, 1873.....	” 700
From July 1, 1874.....	” 750 and so on.

If he officiates only, he gets Rs. 740 (i. e., Rs. 600 + $\frac{200}{6}$), limited at first to Rs. 600, after the 1st July 1872 to Rs. 650, and after the 1st July 1873 to Rs. 700. But after the 1st July 1874 he will draw the full Rs. 740, as the limit is then Rs. 750.

If he at any time obtains the appointment substantively, he gets the full pay above stated.

1. The following special rules apply to the Post Office Department:—

(a). Unless otherwise specially ordered by the Director General, an officer can count time only under Section 27, and can count under part i of that section only so much as is continuous.

(b). An increment of salary accruing in any other month than March must be postponed until the 1st of March next following.

SECTION 29.—An officer may, by excluding a previous appointment, count a subsequent appointment as the “first” appointment under these rules.

Example.—B, who has been drawing the maximum pay of his substantive office from the 1st January 1869 was appointed to officiate from the 1st January to the 3rd March 1870 in an office on progressive pay, the minimum of which is the same as his maximum pay. He is again appointed to officiate in the higher office from the 1st January 1872 and is entitled under Section 27 to count towards increments of salary, the *three months* of his officiating tenure. But if the appointment in 1872 were his “first” appointment to officiate in the higher office, he would be entitled under Section 26 to count *one year* towards increments of salary. B is allowed to ignore his appointment in 1870 and count his second appointment as if it were his first.

SECTION 30.—In Departments in which the pay is regulated according to classes, an officer may count, under Section 27, any time during which he has officiated in a higher class, as if he had during that time officiated in any lower class. Time thus counted cannot be afterwards counted towards an increment in the higher class.

SECTION 31.—Time spent on leave with allowances counts towards increments in the same manner as if during it the officer had actually held or officiated in (as the case may be) the appointment on which he has lien.

SECTION 32. Time passed under suspension does not count towards increments, if the suspension is a penalty for misconduct; but an officer, in directing re-instatement of a person who has been suspended, may declare that the time shall count.

Note.—The rules in Sections 26 and 30 were first promulgated in the Acting Allowance Code, dated the 1st August 1871.

Section 30 may be applied in fixing the salaries of officers in the appointments which they were holding on the 1st August, but no back pay before the 1st August can be drawn in consequence of the permission given by it.

Section 26 can be applied only in fixing the salaries of officers in appointments made on or after the 1st August, but any officer holding an appointment on the 1st August 1871 may count that appointment as if it had been “first” made on that date.

CHAPTER X.

Exceptional Cases.

SECTION 33. The allowances of an officiating Ordinary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, or of the Governor of Madras Members of Council, or Bombay, are regulated by Act of Parliament, Section 27 of 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

SECTION 27.—If any vacancy shall happen in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General, or of the Council of either of the Presidencies, when person provisionally appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then, and on every such occasion, such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the Governor-General in Council, or the Governor in Council, as the case may be; and until a successor shall arrive, the person so nominated shall execute the office to which he shall have been appointed, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall have, and be entitled to, the salary and other emoluments and advantages appertaining to the said office during his continuance therein, every such temporary Member of Council foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being appointed to such office; and if any Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General or of the Council of either of the Presidencies, shall, by any infirmity or otherwise, be rendered incapable of acting or of attending to act as such, or if any such Member shall be absent on leave, and if any person shall have been provisionally appointed as aforesaid, then the place of such Member absent or unable to attend shall be supplied by such person, and if no person provisionally appointed to succeed to the office shall be then on the spot, the Governor-General in Council, or Governor in Council as the case may be, shall appoint some person to be a temporary Member of Council, and until the return of the Member so absent or unable to attend, the person so provisionally appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, or so appointed by the Governor-General in Council or Governor in Council, as the case may be, shall execute the office to which he shall have been appointed, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall receive half the salary of the Member of Council whose place he supplies and also half the salary of his office under the Government of India, or the Government of either of the Presidencies, as the case may be, if he holds any such office, the remaining half of such last-named salary being at the disposal of the Government of India, or other Government as aforesaid: provided always that no person shall be appointed a temporary Member of the said Council, who might not have been appointed as hereinbefore provided to fill the vacancy supplied by such temporary appointment.

SECTION 34.—An Officiating Chief Justice, or Judge of any High Court, or of the High Court Judges. Chief Court of the Panjab, is entitled to the full pay of the appointment.

SECTION 35.—An Officiating Law Officer draws, as acting allowance, the difference between the allowance attached to the appointment and the portion of it drawn by the absentee for whom he officiates.

1. The Government of Madras may apply this rule to an officer officiating as translator to Government.*

SECTION 36.—The undermentioned Officers, officiating or substantive, are entitled to minimum salaries as follows:—

	RS.
Accountant General in Bengal, Madras, or Bombay.	1,500
Accountant General in the North-Western Provinces or in the Panjab.	1,200
Accountant General (or Deputy Accountant General in independent charge) in British Burmah.	1,000
Deputy Accountant General (in independent charge) in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad or Mysore	800
Controller of P. W. Accounts in Bengal, Madras or Bombay	950
Controller of P. W. Accounts in the North Western Provinces or the Panjab	900
Uncovenanted Medical Officer in medical charge of a Civil Station ...	350
Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind	400
Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in British Burmah	75
Extra Assistant Commissioner, except as above	200
Assistant Superintendent of Police (except those promoted from lower grades.)	200

SECTION 37.—For the following cases there are special rules:—

(a.) A Clergyman appointed to perform the duties of a Chaplain on the regular establishment is entitled to an allowance of Rupees 100 a month:

(b.) A Sub-Assistant Surgeon officiating for, or appointed to do the duties of, a Civil Surgeon is entitled to an allowance in addition to his pay, as follows:—

If he be in the first or second grade:—Rupees 150 a month, (but he must forfeit the Panjab allowance of Rupees 50 a month, if he has it.)

If he be in the third grade:—Rupees 100 a month.

(c.) A Warrant Officer of the Medical Department officiating as a Civil Surgeon is entitled to acting allowance under the general acting allowance Rules.

APPENDIX REFERRED TO IN SECTION 18.

Extract from the Telegraph Code, Chapter D.

82. The following Rules relate to the acting allowances of officers of the superior establishment, the expression “consolidated pay” being in all cases understood as the pay fixed for a Civil Officer holding an appointment, even though the officer acted in the calculation of acting allowance be a Military Officer:—

I.—An officer officiating in the Telegraph Department, who does not hold any substantive appointment, shall receive an acting allowance of half the consolidated pay of the appointment in which he may officiate. In giving acting allowance under this rule to a Military Officer not holding any substantive appointment, who may officiate in the Telegraph Department, the allowance granted will be in addition to his Military pay and allowances, up to an amount not exceeding what the officer would draw were he to be confirmed in the lowest grade of the class in which he may be appointed to officiate.

II.—An officer officiating as Director-General shall draw a salary not less than Rs. 2,500 a month.

III.—Except as provided in Rules I and V, an officer officiating in a grade immediately superior to his own, shall draw the minimum consolidated pay of that grade; if he be a Military Officer, and the grade in which he is officiating carry staff allowances, he shall draw the same salary as he would draw were he permanently confirmed in the grade in which he officiates.

IV.—Except as provided in Rules I and V, an officer officiating in a grade higher than that immediately superior to his own shall draw an acting allowance of one-fifth of the mean consolidated pay of the grade in which he officiates, provided that the whole salary drawn by him shall not exceed the minimum pay of the grade in

* The Government Translatorship are exceptional appointments, carrying full pay, if available, even when the incumbents hold other appointments.—G. I., 21st January 1873, No. 248, Military.

which he officiates. If, however, he be a Military Officer, officiating in a grade carrying staff allowances, he shall draw, in addition to the staff allowances of his own grade, an acting allowance of one-fifth of the staff allowances of the grade in which he officiates, provided that the whole salary drawn by him shall not exceed the maximum pay fixed for the grade in which he officiates.

V.—No Assistant Superintendent, when officiating for another Assistant Superintendent of a higher grade, shall draw any acting allowance.

VI.—These rules are to be applied to all officers, Military or Civil, officiating in the superior appointments of the Telegraph Department in all cases, whether in an absolute vacancy or during the absence of the permanent incumbent on general or privilege leave, special duty, or field service.

VII.—The acting allowance to the substitute of an officer on privilege leave will be paid by the State.

VIII.—A Superintendent holding charge of two divisions will receive an allowance of Rs. 100 a month, and any Assistant Superintendent in charge of two sub divisions Rs. 50 a month. This, however, is only to be allowed under special circumstances, and as a temporary arrangement, and must be reported to the Government of India for confirmation.

96.—No increased allowances are payable to any officer of the upper or lower subordinate establishment, or to any Sub-Inspector, for performing duties previously entrusted to one of a higher grade in either of those subordinate establishments.

Extract from the Rules of the appointments, &c., of Officers of the Forest Department under the control of the Government of India.

XII.—As a rule, all officiating appointments will be made to the lowest grade of Assistant or Deputy Conservator, and to the lowest class of Conservator, and in such cases the salary of the officiating officer will be the pay of the lowest grade or class of the office in which he officiates. There being no fixed number in the different grades of the Assistant Conservator, and Deputy Conservator no officiating appointments in the higher grades within these classes will be permitted.

XIII.—If in any special case an officiating appointment is made otherwise than to the lowest grade or class of Assistant or Deputy Conservator, or Conservator, the salary of the officiating officer will be regulated by the ordinary rules regarding acting allowance, or will be fixed specially by the Government of India.

2. The provisions of the above Notification are applicable to the three Presidencies, as regards the acting allowances of all uncovenanted servants and of military subordinates, including those employed as clerks in public offices under the Military Department.

3. This cancels G. O. G. No. 388,* dated the 8th April 1872.

MILITARY FURLOUGH REGULATIONS OF 1868.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, 1st December 1868.

No. 434 of 1868.—The following Extract from General Orders by the Government of India is re-published:—

SIMLA, 10th November 1868.

No. 1,064 of 1868.—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India having, with certain modifications, approved generally of the rules relative to the absence on leave of Military Officers, published in Government General Orders, No. 613, dated 19th June 1868, the following revised rules are published in substitution of those contained in the order above referred to.

These rules will be applicable to all Officers who may elect to adopt them belonging to the several Indian Staff Corps or to the Indian Army, and in regard to the period of leave of absence during which appointments may be held, and in regard to the increased allowances they will also be applicable to Officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, late of the Indian Army, holding permanent staff appointments not of a regimental nature.

The question of the application of these rules to the Officers generally of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in India is still under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

To obviate confusion or misconception as to the rules referred to, those previously in existence and those now sanctioned will be severally designated as the Furlough Rules of 1796 of 1854, or of 1868.

The term "Furlough Pay" having now a changed and two-fold signification, in all future orders and references "Furlough Pay" will be understood as the half Indian salary within

Madras G. O. G., No. 103, dated 23rd April 1872.

the prescribed limits, specified in paragraph 5 of the rules, converted at the exchange of 2 shillings for the rupee, whilst "English Furlough Pay" will represent the rates heretofore allowed to the several grades as English pay under the rules of 1796 and 1854.

I. The distinction with respect to allowances hitherto drawn between Furlough on Private Affairs and Sick Leave is abolished, both kinds of leave being included under the general term Furlough, provision however being made for the obtainment of Furlough, under Medical Certificate, without all the restrictions applicable to Furlough, when taken without Medical Certificate.

II. Leave taken under the Rules now prescribed will not involve forfeiture of appointment, except in the cases herein specially provided for.

III. The Rules now prescribed do not affect the provisions of Act XXXIII of George III, Chapter 52, Section 70; but an Absentee cannot retain his appointment, and draw absentee allowances, except under the Rules now prescribed. (a) Nor do they affect the regulations by which General Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigades can only obtain limited periods of leave without forfeiting their commands.

IV. Leave of absence will, in future, be of three kinds, viz :—

I.—Furlough in or out of India.

II.—General Leave on Private Affairs or Sick Certificate in India or short leave to sea.

III.—Privilege Leave.

CHAPTER I

Furlough.

V. An Officer drawing Staff Pay in addition to pay of rank, proceeding on Furlough will be allowed pay at the rate of 50 per cent. of the salary of his substantive office. But an Officer in Civil employ and drawing consolidated salary will be allowed 50 per cent. of the average salary drawn by him for three years prior to his proceeding on Furlough. (b)

(a) NOTE 2.—The Section referred to is quoted below :—

Section 70.—"And be it further enacted, That no person who shall have held any Civil or Military Station whatever in India, in the Service of the said United Company, being under the Rank or Degree of a Member of Council or Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, and who, having departed from India by leave of the Governor-General in Council, shall not return to India within the space of five years next after such Departure, shall be entitled to any rank or Restoration of Office, or be capable of again serving in India, either in the European or Native Corps of Troops or in the Civil Line of the Company's Service, unless in the case of any Civil Servant of the Company, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors, that such absence was occasioned by Sickness or Infirmary, or unless such Person be permitted to return with his rank to India by a Vote or Resolution passed by way of Ballot, by three parts in four of the Proprietors assembled in General Court, specially convened for that purpose whereof eight days' previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in *The London Gazette*, or unless in the case of any Military Officer, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the said Court of Directors, and the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, that such absence was occasioned by Sickness or Infirmary or some inevitable accident.

Australia not considered to be within Indian limits in the sense in which the term is used in respect to leave of absence.—*M. G.*, 23rd and 29th January 1869, Nos. 357 and 441 : *Secretary of State*, 18th March 1869, No. 36 ; *M. G.*, 20th April 1869, No. 1,456.

In modification of existing rules and in continuation of G. O., No. 34 of 11th Instant (M. G. O. G., 26th January 1869, No. 29) it is announced for general information that an Officer, who may have appeared before a Medical Board at Fort William, and be recommended by it, for furlough to Europe, may either embark at Calcutta or proceed *via* Bombay without further examination by a Medical Board at the latter place ; and in either case, his furlough will commence from date of embarkation.—*G. O. G.*, 26th January 1869, No. 103 ; *G. O. G.*, 9th February 1869, No. 48.

When an Officer desires to proceed *via* Bombay, he will word his application accordingly, and the General Order will specify that he has permission to embark at Bombay.

Officers who are not stationed at or near the Presidency, or who in proceeding from their stations to Bombay would not ordinarily pass through Calcutta, must present themselves before the Board at Bombay, and obtain furlough on Medical Certificate from the Government of that Presidency as at present.

An Officer proceeding to Europe on furlough on private affairs from any part of the Bengal Presidency, will also be allowed the same indulgence of reckoning his furlough from the date of his departure from Bombay, should he apply for permission to embark there, but it must be distinctly understood, that he can obtain the furlough as at present, only from the Government of his own Presidency, and that he cannot embark until it has been actually granted.

The preparatory leave to the port of embarkation, whether the Officer is proceeding on furlough or private affairs, or on Medical Certificate, is in all ordinary cases limited to thirty days.

(b) In the case of an Officer who may be granted furlough on Medical Certificate before he has completed three years' actual service in India, the average will be taken of the salary drawn during the period of his actual service. In every case the time spent and the allowance drawn during any leave under Chapter II, will be omitted in the calculation of average salary.—*G. I.*, 15th February and 22nd May 1869, Nos. 184 and 1,685, *Financial*.

No absentee shall in either case draw more than £1,200 or less than £250 per annum. The term salary will signify the total amount drawn by an Officer, whether as consolidated pay or Staff allowances in addition to pay, but will not include any extra or special allowances. It is to be clearly understood that an Officer absent on furlough, who may be transferred to another office, during his absence, shall be entitled, for the entire period of his furlough, to pay at the rate sanctioned to him when leaving India, provided that an officer whose term of office shall lapse, during his furlough, shall cease to draw his half Staff salary from the date of such lapse. An officer will also be entitled to the benefit of his promotion to a higher Staff Corps or Regimental rank whilst on furlough subject to the maximum limit. (a)

Officers not in Staff employ will receive half the Indian pay of their rank, provided that in no case will an Officer entitled to furlough receive less than the above minimum of £250 per annum. (b)

NOTE.—Officers who may be entitled to income allowance from the Military Fund during absence in Europe, will draw their half salary or minimum absentee allowance under the foregoing clause, subject to a deduction equivalent to the amount of such income allowance.

VI. All grants of furlough on private affairs are subject to the exigencies of the Public Service, of which exigency the Government is to be exclusively the judge, and to any regulations that may be found necessary for limiting the number of absentees.

VII. The maximum amount of furlough on private affairs to be taken at any one time, carrying pay and retention of appointment, will be two years.

VIII. A period of at least of three years' service after return from last furlough, except

(a) An Officer who has been not less than three years in the Staff Corps (although he may not have completed eight years' actual service in India,) can on the production of a Medical Certificate obtain furlough with retention of appointment and allowances. Such leave reckoning as part of the eight years allowed by Rule XVI.—*G. O. G.*, 6th January 1870, No. 22, *Military*; *Gazette*, p. 52.

The furlough allowance of any Officer in Civil employ should not exceed Rs. 833-5-4 a month.—*G. O. G.*, dated 17th December 1869, No. 3,292; *G. O. G.*, 8th March 1870, No. 76; *Gazette*, p. 288.

The above rule of 6th January 1870, applies to Warrant Officers not holding commission.—*G. O. G.*, 7th December 1870, No. 1,136; *G. O. G.*, 20th December 1870, No. 340; *Gazette*, p. 1,002.

An Officer holding a Civil appointment, with a consolidated salary, and who draws, under the furlough regulations of 1868, furlough pay based on the average of his receipts for 3 years, will, if he vacates his appointment during furlough, revert at once to the furlough pay which he would draw in virtue of his rank, viz., (4) half his Indian pay and allowances, as laid down in Rule V of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.—*G. O. G.*, 22nd March 1871, No. 271; *G. O. G.*, 4th April 1871, No. 85; *Gazette*, p. 518.

If an Inspector-General or Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, obtain a furlough on Sick Certificate under the Rules of 1868 within 3 years of last return to duty, who consequently vacates his Staff appointment, shall receive during such leave the English furlough pay of his rank and standing.—*S. of S.*, 23rd February 1871, No. 55, *Military*; *G. I.*, 18th April 1871, No. 345; *G. O. G.*, 2nd May 1871, No. 110; *Gazette*, p. 602.

With reference to *G. O. G.*, No. 22 of the 6th January 1870, an Officer joining an Indian Staff Corps from the local service, or General List, does not forfeit any claim to furlough under the Regulations of 1868 which may have been established by previous service.—*G. O. G.*, 25th August 1871, No. 718; *G. O. G.*, 31st August 1871, No. 216; *Gazette*, p. 1,136.

When an Officer appointed to any duty in England draws his Indian allowances with or without any portion of his staff salary, he shall be allowed to count the period of his employment towards his furlough; but if appointed to an office in England, to which a fixed consolidated salary is attached, the time during which he may hold such office, shall not count towards furlough.—*G. O. G.*, 25th August 1871, No. 722; *G. O. G.*, 31st August 1871, No. 216; *Gazette*, p. 1,430.

An Officer entitled to furlough, who has taken it on Medical Certificate may, on being declared fit for duty, take on private affairs any balance due to him, provided that, on being declared fit for further duty, he is not in excess of the established proportion of absentees.—*G. O. G.*, 25th August 1871, No. 722; *G. O. G.*, 31st August 1871, No. 216; *Gazette*, p. 1,430.

An Officer who on his return to India reports himself in ordinary course at the port of debarkation as having returned from furlough will be considered to have returned to duty.

There is no restriction as to the country in which this leave may be taken, but an Officer desiring to change from the place to which his leave on Medical Certificate was originally granted, must obtain permission to do so from the Government of his Presidency in India, or from the Secretary of State for India in England, as the case may be.

On landing on such leave in England or India, he must report his arrival, accordingly to the India Office, or to the Military Department of his own Presidency, forwarding with his report a copy of the permission granted him to change his destination.

This Order is of general application.

Military Officers in Civil employ can only obtain leave on furlough under Chapter I of the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868, and if furlough for 3 months (which would be deducted from any furlough due) be granted, an officer would not after resuming his duties be debarred at any time from taking 2 years' furlough to Europe, should leave to that extent be due. It is immaterial whether the 3 months' furlough be taken to Europe or elsewhere out of India.—*Do let from Controller Military Accounts, to Deputy Accountant General*, No. 56, dated 1st May 1871.

(b) Acting allowances of Military Officers in Civil employ on consolidated salaries should be taken into account as part of the average salaries on which their furlough allowances are calculated.—*G. I.*, 21st January 1869, No. 489; *Financial*.

furlough under Rule XI, must be completed before furlough can again be taken unless obtained under medical certificate (see Rules XIII and XIV). (a)

IX. An Officer will be eligible for two years' furlough on the completion of eight years' actual service in India, for a third year after a further period of six years' actual service, and for fourth and fifth year after similar intervals of six years. The grant of furlough to an Officer eligible for it, will be subject only to the conditions specified in Rules VI and VII. The fact of having taken furlough on medical certificate will not affect the grant of these furloughs, except as to the conditions laid down in Rules XIII and XVI.

X. An Officer eligible for furlough need not take the whole amount to which his service entitles him, but may apply for any portion thereof as an instalment; and in that case the balance will remain at his credit in any future computation of the amount of furlough to which he may be entitled.

Illustrations.

(1).—An Officer who has served nine years in India is entitled to two years' furlough. He takes only one year, and after his return remains in India for five years. He is then eligible for two years' furlough as follows:—

Total service in India.....	14 years.
Furlough due on that service.....	3 "
Furlough already taken.....	1 year.
Balance for which he is eligible.....	2 years.

(2).—An Officer who has served 20 years in India without taking furlough is entitled to four years' furlough. He can only take, however, two years at one time carrying pay, the balance remaining at his credit in any future computation of furlough to which he may be entitled. He can take that balance after completing three years' service from the date of his return from the first instalment.

XI. Furlough on urgent private affairs for six months with pay equivalent to the British regimental pay of his rank to be extended to a year, if necessary, may be granted

(a)A. In modification of the provisions of G. O. G., No. 630, dated 9th June 1869, the local Governments and Departments of the Government of the three Presidencies are empowered to grant to Military Officers in Civil employ under them leave in India for any period not exceeding 3 months as furlough without reference to the Government or Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency to which the Officer belongs, provided that, in each case, the authority granting the leave shall first satisfy itself that furlough to that amount is due to the Officer concerned.

A. This Order of the Military Department supersedes the following Orders of the Financial Department, No. 3,943, dated 6th October 1869, No. 35, dated 27th January 1870, No. 323, dated 10th May 1870.—G. I., 28th August 1871, No. 2,899, *Final*.

In the event of there being no furlough due to the Officer, the leave may be granted, as if it were furlough (in India) under the provisions of Rule XI of the Military Furlough Rules of 1868, provided the urgency of the case, whether on the ground of sickness, or from any other cause is such as, in the opinion of the Local Government, or Department of Governments, to justify the exceptional indulgence.

It is not considered necessary to prescribe any fixed intervals within which a repetition of the indulgence cannot be permitted.

As all leave so taken in India will reckon as part of the eight years to which an Officer's total furlough is restricted by Rule XVI, it will be necessary that a copy of the Order granting the leave shall in every case be forwarded to the Military Department of the Government of the Presidency to which the Officer belongs.

Officers obtaining leave under para. 1 of this Order, will be entitled during the period of their absence on it, to furlough pay, as laid down in Rule V of the Military Furlough Rules of 1868. Those who obtain leave under para. 2 of this Order, will be restricted to the English furlough pay of their rank, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
General Officer, (Staff Corps)	1	5	0 per day.
Colonel of R. E., of R. A. of the local service (and Lieutenant-Colonel Staff of Corps if receiving Colonel's allowance	1	0	0 "
Lieut.-Col. (with the exception mentioned above)... ..	1	0	0 "
Major	0	10	0 "
Captain	0	10	0 "
Lieutenant	0	0	0 "

If any Officer exceeds the period of leave granted to him under the provisions of this Order, he will forfeit his appointment, and can only be re-appointed as a special case, with the sanction of the Government of the Presidency to which the appointment appertains, should he desire an extension of it as furlough, he can obtain it in the Military Department of his own Presidency to such extent as he may be entitled under the Rules.

No leave as furlough out of India, can be granted by any authority excepting the Government (in the Military Department of the Presidency under which the Officer may be serving. — G. O. G., No. 613, dated 11th July 1871, G. O. G., No. 186, dated 25th July 1871, *Gazette*, p. 1228.

when the Officer is not eligible for ordinary furlough. The said period may form part of the periods of either eight and six years referred to in Rule IX.(a)

XII. Subject to State considerations, there will be no restriction as to the places to which an Officer may resort during furlough.

XIII. Absence on Medical Certificate for a longer period than two years at one time, or departure on such furlough within three years of the date of return from a previous furlough, except furlough under Rule XI will involve forfeiture of appointment. Such furlough may, however, be extended to a third year on English furlough pay.(b)

In the event of an Officer not being able to return to his duty after an absence of three years it, will rest with the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council to order him to appear before a Medical Board, with a view to placing him on the retired list, if entitled to pension, or on the half-pay list.

Should the circumstances of the case warrant a further extension of leave, it can only be granted without pay.(c)

XIV. An Officer not entitled to furlough, whose health may necessitate his taking it

Rule XIV.—You will have observed from Orders, No 447, dated 10th January 1869, published at page 114 of the *Gazette of India*, that the Military Department have ruled that Rule II applies to an Officer taking furlough on medical certificate for the first time before the completion of eight years' actual service, both as to retention of his appointment and amount of furlough allowances.

within 3 years from the date of last return may, under the usual Medical Certificate, obtain such amount as may be duly certified to

be necessary for the restoration of his health, but will only receive English furlough pay and must vacate any appointment he may be holding.(d)

XV. An Officer entitled to furlough, whose health may necessitate his absence from India, will be compelled to take leave as furlough under Rule IX, but without forfeiting any passage money, to which he may be entitled under Military Fund Rules, or, if a Subaltern, by Regulation when proceeding on medical certificate.

Any extension of this furlough, beyond the period to which he may be entitled under Rule IX, will be regarded in all respects, as furlough on medical certificate. Such extension will not be allowed to take effect until the Officer shall have exhausted the entire amount of his available furlough on private affairs. If the aggregate of two years' leave is exceeded, the Officer will after that date come under the provisions of Rule XIV.

XVI. The aggregate amount of furlough with pay and retention of appointment, No. 39 of 1869.—The following Extract from a communication from the Government of India, dated 21st January 1869, No. 1,004, is published:—
The following will not form part of the aggregate of eight years of furlough on private affairs and medical certificate with pay and retention of appointment, to which an Officer who may elect the Furlough Rules of 1868, is restricted by Rule XVI:—

- I. All leave taken as local leave (not being furlough) in India.
- II. All leave necessitated by wounds received in action, or by sickness con-

whether on private affairs or on Medical Certificate, that may be granted to an Officer during his service, will be limited to eight years.

(a) Leave under this Section counts as part of the three years allowed by Section VIII.—23rd June 1870, No. 565, *Military*.

This leave may be granted as often as it is applied for provided that the authority granting it is satisfied of the urgency which leads to the application, and that the applicant is not at the time eligible for ordinary furlough. There is no other limit to the granting of this species of leave. The pay* of rank in the case of a Staff Officer, means the "Out of India" rate of pay.—G. I., 10th May 1870, No. 823, *Financial*; *Gazette*, p. 637.

* General Officer	1	5	0	per diem,
Brevet Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel ..	1	0	0	"
Major	0	14	0	"
Captain	0	10	6	"
Lieutenant	0	6	6	"

Under no circumstances will leave under Section XI be granted in extension of furlough taken either on Private Affairs or Medical Certificate.—G. O. G., 25th November 1869, No. 1,165, G. O. G., 7th December 1869, No. 400; *Gazette*, p. 746.

(b) Officers who obtain leave on Sick Certificate in extension of a furlough under the Rules of 1868, are entitled to pay proper for the third year of absence. This rule is not applicable to Officers who remain under the Rules of 1854.—G. O. G., 9th June 1869, No. 628; G. O. G., 29th June 1869, No. 325; *Gazette*, p. 1000a.

G. O. G., No. 797, dated 1st August 1872, ruling that all leave of absence granted to Staff Corps officers by competent authority will henceforward involve retention of appointment, cannot have retrospective effect.—G. I., 30th May 1873, No. 1,161, *Military*; M. G., 14th June 1873, No. 1,933, *Military*.

(c) Military Officers, however employed, and whatever may be the amount of leave granted to them, who leave India for Europe on sick certificate, should produce a certificate of fitness of duty to the Secretary of State before they can be allowed to return.—G. O. G., 2nd December 1868, No. 426; *Gazette*, p. 901.

(d) *Addendum*.—The following paragraph is to be added to G. O. G., No. 22, (G. O. G., 18th January 1870, No. 17) dated 6th January 1870:

"An Officer who has been less than 3 years in the Staff Corps can obtain furlough on Medical Certificate, only on the conditions, as to furlough pay and loss of appointment prescribed in Rule XIV of the Furlough Regulations of 1868."—G. O. G., 19th January 1871, No. 54; G. O. G., 31st January 1871, No. 26; *Gazette*, p. 159.

tracted on field service, which may have been, or may be allowed to reckon as service for pension under the provisions of Government General Order, No. 1,113 of 1857.

III. All leave duly granted to England, or extensions or furlough of leave on medical certificate granted in England, *if without pay.*

IV. All sick leave to England that may have been taken under the Rules of 1796, on the old rates of furlough pay.

V. All sick leave granted to the Colonies eastward of the Cape of Good Hope under the Rules of 1796.

2 But the following *will* form part of the eight years referred to:—

I. Furlough with pay on private affairs, under whatever Rules it may have been taken.

II. Leave to England on medical certificate with pay under the Furlough Rules of 1854.

XVIII. Preparatory leave to embark for Europe or elsewhere on furlough, will be granted for any period not ordinarily exceeding 30 days. Leave to the same limit, to enable him to rejoin on his return from furlough, will be granted from the date of his disembarkation in India. (a)

(a) Preparatory leave in excess of thirty days may be granted on sufficient reasons being adduced for the indulgence. Such relaxations of rule should invariably be reported to the Government of India.—*G. O. G.*, 18th May 1869, No. 174, and *G. I.*, 3rd February 1870, No. 901, *Financial*, *Gazette*, p. 186.

If any Officer to whom privilege leave is due be allowed subsidiary or preparatory leave, he shall be permitted to draw the allowances admissible during privilege leave for the period of his subsidiary or preparatory leave, or for any less period for which privilege leave may be due to him.—*G. I.*, 24th April 1869, No. 4,901, *Financial*, 20th May and 22nd June 1870, Nos. 438 and 857, *Financial*.

Officers allowed half Staff salary during the period of progress to rejoin appointment on return to India from furlough, but those Officers who had ceased to draw half Staff salary in England before 1st July 1868 can only draw, on returning to India, the pay and allowance of their rank till they rejoin their appointments.—*G. I.*, 23rd Dec. 1868, No. 1,926, *M. G.*, 8th Jan. 1869, No. 67, *Military*.

In supersession of the Orders of 22nd October 1868, No. 3,205, the following Rule is sanctioned:—

For the interval between giving up charge of office and commencement of furlough, and between termination of furlough and resuming charge of office, a Military Officer in Civil employ shall be allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding in such case 30 days. During those periods his allowance shall be calculated in the same way as his furlough allowances, but without limitation as to maximum and minimum. Provided that if a Military Officer in Civil employ should under the action of the leave rules, have lost his lien on his appointment, he shall, during the said period draw allowances under the rules of the Military Department applicable to his case.—*G. I.*, 15th June 1869, No. 1,131, *Financial*.

The above Resolution applies to Military Officers in Civil employ on consolidated salaries. Military Officers in Civil employ on Staff salaries will draw allowances during preparatory leave under the Orders of the 22nd October 1868, No. 3,205. *G. I.*, 26th October 1868, No. 4,252, *Financial*.

If an officer overstays his subsidiary or preparatory leave by a period not exceeding 30 days, he shall have the option of forfeiting all salary during the period of such overstay, or of cancelling the subsidiary or preparatory leave and reckoning his furlough or other leave to which the subsidiary or preparatory leave is prefixed from the date of quitting his office. But if the period of overstay exceed 30 days such option shall not be granted, and the furlough or other leave shall be held to have commenced from the date of the Officer quitting his office, and the subsidiary leave shall be cancelled. In case the Officer is not entitled to the furlough or other leave on the date of quitting his office a special report must be made to Government. *G. I.*, 8th July 1870, No. 1,718, *Financial*; *Gazette*, p. 924, dated 26th July 1870.

The above does not cancel the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 3rd February 1870, No. 901, authorizing Local Governments to grant subsidiary or preparatory leave in excess of 30 days in case of necessity. *Telegram*, 26th August 1870.

Rule 3 of Section XI of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code is applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ, as well as Rule 3 of Section XXVI of the same Code.—*G. O. G.*, 14th June 1870, No. 531, *G. O. G.*, No. 159, dated 27th June 1871, *Gazette*, p. 1036.

When furlough is taken out of India the days of embarkation and debarkation are reckoned in the period of furlough and no more than furlough pay allowed for those days.—*G. I.*, 4th April 1870, No. 2,378, *Financial*, *Gazette*, p. 834, dated 5th July 1870.

An Officer can reckon his return from furlough only from the date of his arrival at the port at which he may *bona fide* disembark with the view of proceeding to join his appointment or Regiment, and his landing and reporting himself at Madras on his way to Calcutta to rejoin his appointment in Bengal, North-western Provinces, &c., cannot, the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council considers, be in any sense what is meant by "disembarkation in India" (Furlough Regulations of 1868, Rule X VI) even though the Officers should belong to the Madras Presidency.—*G. I.*, 10th March 1871, No. 1,490, *Financial*; *M. G.*, 28th March 1871; *Gazette*, p. 585.

Military Officers in Civil employ on Staff salaries are entitled during leave, preparatory to furlough to the Staff Corps pay of their rank and a moiety of Staff salary.—*G. I.*, 22nd October 1868, No. 3,205, *Financial*.

An Officer transferred to another appointment while on furlough ceases to draw the half Staff salary of his former appointment from date of landing, when he draws a full pay of his rank, provided he does not draw less than his furlough pay till he joins his new appointment.—*G. I.*, 5th April 1871, No. 210, *Military*, communicated in *Form of Controller of Military Accounts*, No. 337, dated 25th Aug. 1871.

XVII. If taken in India, furlough will be reckoned from the date of the absentee quitting his station to the date of his return there to: if taken out of India, from the date of the sailing of the vessel in which he may have embarked to the date of his disembarkation in India.

XIX. Furlough allowances shall be payable monthly if payment is taken in India; and quarterly, if payment is taken in England.

XX. Advances of furlough pay will continue to be made in India to those Officers who desire it, for three months from date of embarkation. Payments in continuation will be made in England on the expiration of six months from that date.(a)

XXI. The last pay certificate issued to each Officer who may be granted furlough, whether on private affairs, or on medical certificate, will specify the rate of the pay and Staff salary of his last substantive appointment, and the rate to which he will be entitled in Europe in virtue of Rule V.

XXII. An Officer acting in India for an absentee will be restricted for the entire period of such acting to the half

Rule XXII.—The minimum Staff salary of Rs. 100 per mensem granted to an acting Officer includes the half Staff of his own appointment, if he have one.

Staff salary of the appointment in which he may be acting, in addition to the full pay of his rank, and the half Staff salary of his own appointment.

ment if he possess one. The Staff salary granted to an acting Officer will, however, in no such case be less than Rupees 100 per mensem.(b)

Years.	Years.	XXIII. The privilege heretofore granted to Military Officers
2	in 20	of counting the proportion of leave noted in the margin as service
3	in 25	for Pension, is retained. The period of service qualifying for
4	in 30	Pension remain unaltered.

Illustrations of the mode of computing service for Pension in any case.

				Years.
Total service from date of arrival in India, say.....				30
Leave.				
In Europe, say.....	6	7		
In India.....	3	5		Years.
	—	—	=	10
Of which he can reckon				4
Remaining to be deducted.....	6	6		
Service counting for Pension.....				21

XXIV. In computing the furlough on private affairs to which an Officer who has already enjoyed some portion of such furlough will be entitled under these Rules, it will be necessary to deduct the total amount of the furlough on private affairs of which he may have availed himself during his service, from the total periods to which under Rule X, he can lay claim. The balance will represent the leave to which he will be entitled on the expiration of not less than three years from his last return to duty.

Illustration.

(1).—An Officer who had obtained under the existing Rules, two years' furlough after ten years' service, returns to India on the date on which this order is promulgated. He accepts its conditions, and serves four years longer in India. On the expiration of that term, he can take one year's furlough thus—

Total service in India.....	14 years.
Leave to which that service entitles him.....	3 "
Already enjoyed.....	2 "
Balance.....	1 year.

(2).—An Officer of four years' service has proceeded on sick certificate to England for twenty months, extended afterwards to two years. He returns, serves six years in India, takes two years' furlough and returns to India about the time of promulgation of these Rules, which he accepts. He must serve four years before he can take an additional year's furlough, thus:—

Total service up to return from furlough.....	14 years.
Total service in India.....	10 "
Furlough enjoyed in that service.....	2 "
Further period of service to entitle him to one year's furlough.....	4 "

(a). The orders of the Government of India, dated 27th March 1873, No. 2,070, Financial, which rules that the grant of leave allowances in advance (in India) is inadmissible does not supersede Section XX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868. — *G. I., 12th July 1873, No. 1,574, Financial.*

(b). The maximum Staff salary of Rupees 100 a month granted to an acting Officer includes the half Staff salary of his own appointment if he has any — *G. I., 1st February 1859, No. 799, Financial.*

CHAPTER II.

General Leave on Private Affairs and Sick Certificate in India.

XXV. An Officer will be eligible, as at present, to take leave on Private Affairs or Medical Certificate in India, for any period not exceeding six months, at the discretion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, or of the Government under which he may be serving. During the entire period of his absence on this account, the Officer will be entitled, as at present, to his full pay, and a moiety of his Staff salary. Leave taken under this Rule will form no part of the eight years' aggregate Furlough. If this indulgence should be taken advantage of for a third year consecutively, the Officer will lose his Staff appointment.

XXVI. Leave on Sick Certificate for a period exceeding six months, capable of extension, under renewed Medical Certificate, to a limit of one year, may be granted to any Officer who, in the opinion of Medical Board, may require it. Leave of this nature, taken after the promulgation of these Rules, will be held to constitute a part of the maximum period of eight years' leave of absence to which an Officer is entitled in his entire period of service, but will not be regarded as furlough, nor will it effect the intervals entitling to furlough laid down in Rule IX. During this leave the Absentee will draw a moiety of his Staff salary in addition to the pay of his rank.(a)

XXVII. Short leave not exceeding three months on Private Affairs or Sick Certificate, may also be taken to sea, on the above condition,(b) but absence from India for any longer period will be treated as furlough.

XXVIII. All general leave taken in India counts as part of the leave reckoning against service for pension.

CHAPTER III.

Privilege Leave.

XXIX. Privilege leave may be granted, as at present, for sixty days in each year, to all Officers in Military employ, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by them. General Leave, in extension of Privilege Leave, can only be granted on the ground of sickness, or some other serious emergency which could not have been foreseen when the Officer proceeded on Privilege Leave. Privilege Leave may, however, be converted into General Leave with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief or the Government.(c)

Assam	Bunnoo
Shillong	Dera Ismael Khan
Erinpoora	Dera Ghazee Khan
Deollee	Rajampore
Khairwara	Jacobabad
Khotra	

XXX. In the case of the stations noted in the margin, Privilege Leave may, as at present, be granted for ninety days to Officers of local Corps, or of Corps which are usually employed in one or other of the Districts named.

XXXI. An Officer is at liberty to proceed wher-

(a) An Officer can obtain, under this Section, leave in India on Medical Certificate, with retention of India allowances for a total consecutive period of one year only. If leave so taken is extended beyond that limit, the whole period of absence subsequent to the date from which these rules came into force, will be converted into furlough, and the allowances adjusted accordingly, the retention of appointment, in the case of an Officer holding one, being dependent on the amount and date of leave previously taken.—*G. I., 30th November 1868, No. 1,049.*

Military Officers in Civil employ cannot take general leave in continuation of privilege leave. This restriction applies to Military Officers in Civil employ on consolidated salaries only and not to those in receipt of Staff salaries.—*G. I., 24th August 1868, No. 3,083, Financial, and 30th June 1868, No. 609, Financial.*

(b) The 'condition' referred to is that leave granted under this Rule will not be reckoned as furlough, and that the absentee will draw a moiety of his Staff salary. The leave will not be included in the maximum period of eight years prescribed in Rule XVI, unless it be extended beyond three months.—*G. I., 1st February 1869, No. 798, Financial.*

(c) An Officer cannot go to England on the leave allowed by this Clause nor will he be allowed preparatory leave when availing himself of this leave.—*G. O. C. C. in I., No. 235, dated 5th Sept. 1870; G. O. C. C., 6th October 1870, No. 113.*

A Military Officer in Civil employ who proceeds to England on privilege leave, cannot be permitted to draw his allowances for the period of that leave in England. He may, however, make arrangements through his Agents in India for drawing such allowances as are admissible by rule.—*G. I., 26th October 1870, No. 4,439, Financial; G. O. G., 8th November 1870, No. 311, Gazette, p. 1457.*

Military Officers not allowed travelling allowance when they proceed beyond five miles to pass examination in oriental languages in addition to a reward they obtain.—*G. I., 24th October 1870, No. 4,313, Financial.*

Military Officers in Civil employ may be allowed leave to attend Examinations in the oriental languages to the extent to which such leave can be granted to Covenantant Civil Servants under the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 24th September 1867, No. 2,749, Financial. Such Officers cannot be granted leave under the General Order of the Military Department, No. 1,006, dated 3rd December 1866.—*G. I., 17th April 1869, No. 86.*

It seems unnecessary and inexpedient to allow Officers who obtain long leave to study the native languages and pass in them, to draw half Staff pay for a longer period than six months as on private affairs.—*G. I., 6th December 1866, No. 97, Military; M. G., 17th December 1866, No. 4,384, Military.*

An Officer applying for privilege leave must declare that he has no present intention of taking any other leave or of retiring from the service within six months after the expiry of his privilege leave.—*G. I., 24th April and 16th July 1869, Nos. 101 and 2,063, Financial.*

ever he may desire on Privilege Leave, provided he can ensure his return before the expiration of his leave.

XXXII. Privilege Leave cannot be taken in continuation of Furlough, nor can Furlough be obtained in continuation of Privilege Leave. If Furlough be obtained by an Officer while absent on Privilege Leave, the Privilege Leave will be converted into General Leave, the Officer for that period sacrificing a moiety of his Staff salary. (a)

Military Officers in Civil Employ.

XXXIII. Military Officers in Civil or Political employ taking leave in India come, as respects periods of leave obtainable and amount of pay to be granted under the Civil Leave Rules. When they take leave out of India, they come under the Military Leave Rules. (a)

Military Officers officiating in Civil appointments, such as the Military Secretariat, can obtain privilege leave under the Military Rules.—*M. G., 6th July 1869, No. 2,515, Mily.*

Subsidiary Rule.

XXXIV. Officers of the Indian Military and Medical services will be required generally to notify their intention to accept these Rules, or to adhere to those now existing, on the first occasion of their taking Furlough or General Leave after the publication of this Order. Such election must be considered final, and under no plea whatever will an Officer be subsequently relieved from the choice thus made.

Officers who may determine to abide by existing Rules will be allowed to proceed on Furlough on the conditions laid down in Rules VII, VIII and XIII to the extent to which they may be entitled under the Furlough Regulations of 1854, and on the rates of pay contemplated in those Regulations, but retaining their appointments. The principle laid down in Rule XV must, however, be applied in those cases.

If an Officer under the Furlough Rules of 1796 elects the present Rules, his service for pension will be reckoned under the former Rules, up to 1st July 1868, and thenceforward under the Rules of 1868.

The foregoing Rules will take effect from the 1st July 1868, as respects retention of appointments and terms under which leave will be granted, but half Staff allowances will not be available for Officers now on leave in cases where the acting Officer has already come into receipt of the full Staff salary. Nor can Officers who have vacated appointments which have since been permanently filled up, have any claim to be restored to them.

Military Officers on the Invalid Establishment holding Civil appointments to be allowed leave of absence under the rules for Uncovenanted Servants on the understanding that the Invalid pay of the Officer concerned merges in his absentee allowance as an Uncovenanted servant, and that only his service in the Civil Department will be taken into consideration in granting him leave.—*G. I., 20th September and 13th December 1869, Nos. 3,535 and 3,163, Financial.*

If, during his absence on furlough, an Officer's appointment be abolished, he will forfeit his claim to half Staff salary, and will revert to the furlough pay of his Military rank, regard being had to any circumstances deserving special consideration.—*G. O. G. G., No 559 of 1869; Gazette, p. 861, dated 8th June 1869.*

Officers obtaining furlough on private affairs should avail themselves of it within three months from the date of the order granting it. This period of three months is inclusive of the thirty days' preparatory leave allowed to reach the port of embarkation. In the case of an Officer not embarking within the prescribed periods, the order granting it will cease to have effect.—*G. O. G. G., No 996, dated 28th September 1869; G. O. G., No 348, dated 19th October 1869; Gazette, p. 518a.*

Station Staff Officer when detached on Court Martial or other duty, will be allowed compensation for loss of Staff salary at the following rates, viz:—1st Class, Rupees 100; 2nd Class, Rupees 60; 3rd Class, Rupees 25.—*G. O. G. G., No 1,033, dated 8th November 1870; G. O. G., No. 320, dated 22nd November 1870.*

An Officer of a Native Regiment joining the Civil Department on probation shall draw no portion of the Staff pay of his Regimental appointment for the term of his probation.—*G. I., 16th February 1871, No. 1,002, Financial; Gazette, p. 360a, dated 7th March 1871.*

No portion of the pay of a Military Officer in Civil employ whether present on duty or absent on leave, shall be shown in the Military Estimates but that the whole shall be charged in the Civil Department, the only exception to this rule being that when a Staff Corps Officer is allowed, under special circumstances, to retain a Civil appointment on bare Staff Corps pay in lieu of the smaller Civil consolidated salary of his Office, the excess should be charged in the Military Department, the consent of that Department to the con-

(a) A Military Officer in Civil employ who overstays privilege leave shall forfeit all his pay, Military and Civil, for the period of overstay.—*G. I., 17th June 1871, No. 237, D. P. W.*

It rests entirely with the Local Government to decide in each case whether it will grant leave in India to a Military Officer under the old rules.—*G. I., 1st February 1869, No. 798, Financial.*

ABSTRACT VIEW OF THE TOTAL REVENUES AND CHARGES OF THE PROVINCE OF SATTARA,

For the Year 1857-58, and as Estimated for the Year 1858-59.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1857-58.	Estimate, 1858-59.	EXPENDITURE.	1857-58.	Estimate, 1858-59.
	£	£		£	£
Land Revenue	249,947	251,100	Repayments: Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks ...	44	50
Sayer Revenue	7,846	7,950	Charges of Collection, and other Payments in the		
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue			realisation of the Revenues, viz:		
Department	82	1,903	Land and Sayer	27,761	29,525
Customs	504	588	Stamps	229	240
Stamp Duties	4,978	4,500	Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Re-		
Judicial Receipts... ..	2,922	2,595	venues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engage-	23,855	25,396
Interest on Advances, &c... ..	4	.....	ments	139,936	140,500
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and			Allowances to District and Village Officers and		
Political Departments	732	305	Emancipators, including Charitable Grants		
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Public			TOTAL of the direct Claims and Demands	£191,825	195,711
Works Department	376	370	upon the Revenues, including Charges of		
			Collection		
			Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments,		
			including Contingent Charges	5,259	3,836
			Judicial and Police Charges	19,709	21,100
			Buildings, Roads, and other Public Works, including		
			Repairs and Military Buildings	17,632	16,700
			Military Charges... ..	2,032	9,800
				£236,457	247,147

2. The number of Medical Officers allowed for each Presidency town with its immediate suburbs, and the allotment of duties amongst them, are based on the recommendations of the Commission appointed to take this subject into consideration; but it will be opened to the Local Governments to modify the proposed allotment of duties, in such manner as from time to time may seem most desirable, with reference to the convenience of the service, provided the prescribed number of Officers and the aggregate of salaries is not exceeded.

3. The appointments of Presidency Surgeons in Calcutta will eventually cease to exist, the duties being performed by the several Medical Officers holding appointments at the Presidency who are not debarred from private practice. These Officers will be required to attend those servants of Government entitled to gratuitous aid, who may seek their service, and also to serve in rotation as Members of Standing and other Medical Committees.

4. Present incumbents of these or other appointments which it is proposed to abolish or absorb, will not necessarily be affected at present, and during the gradual introduction of the new arrangements, the case of any Medical Officers who are unable to take up the whole of the duties assigned to them, will be individually and specially considered.

Principals of Medical College.
Principal Medical Storekeepers.
Resident Medical Officers in Colleges and Hospitals.
Secretaries and Statistical Officers to Inspectors-General.
Secretaries, Sanitary Commissioners.
Examiners, Medical Accounts.

5. Officers holding the appointments marginally noted, are debarred private practice. This rule will not, however, be enforced in the case of any present incumbents who may have received authoritative permission to engage in such practice.

6. Medical Officers holding appointments at the Presidency, and not provided with public quarters, will be granted Presidency house-rent according to relative rank, and on the scale granted to Officers of the Staff Corps holding appointments at the Presidency towns. (a)

The grant of Presidency house-rent is limited, however, to salaries not exceeding Rupees 1,400 per mensem. (b)

7. The allotment of Civil Stations and Residency charges to their respective classes, will be notified hereafter.

8. In order to render this scale of Indian Medical salaries more complete, the salaries of the administrative appointments and Regimental charges already provided for in Government General Orders, No. 1,060 of 1864, and No. 90 of 1866, (G. O. G., 13th November 1866, No. 421,) have been included.

9. Officers of the Indian Medical Service will be on the same footing as Military Staff Officers as regards pay and allowances to be drawn whilst absent on leave—the pay of their rank as laid down in para. 29 of Government General Order, No. 1,060 of the 23rd December 1864, being in all cases taken as the basis of the calculation of the moiety due to the absentee and to the Officer officiating—present incumbents being allowed the privilege of receiving, during such absence, either the allowance thus due to them under the Military Regulations under the Revised Scale of Regimental pay and Staff salary, or that to which they would have been entitled under the whole scale both of pay and Staff allowance. (c)

(a) Surgeon Majors of 25 and 20 years	Rs. 125 a month.
Surgeons of 15 and 10 years.....	100 ..
Assistant Surgeons of 10 and 6 years.....	75 ..
Do. of 5 and under.....	40 ..

(b) Presidency house-rent can be passed to Medical Officers holding permanent posts and drawing in addition to the pay of that post an allowance for any temporary charge though the total sum of both exceeds Rupees 1,400 a month.—*M. G.*, 29th July 1867, No. 923, *Public*.

Medical Officers allowed house-rent during temporary absence from the Presidency unless the period of absence exceed two months exclusive of the months of departure and return. Officers in receipt of this allowance should certify that their previous rate of expenditure for a house at the Presidency continued during their temporary absence on duty.—*G. I.*, 20th September 1867, No. 2,638, *Financial*; *Gazette*, p. 1214.

Local allowances cannot be drawn during absence on Privilege Leave.—*G. I.*, 18th August 1870, No. 2,796, *Financial*; *M. G.*, 26th September 1870, No. 1,220, *Public*.

(c) The pay and allowances of Medical Officers in Civil employ, when absent on leave on Medical Certificate, on Private Affairs or Privilege Leave, as also the emoluments of any Covenanted Medical Officer who may act for them, are to be regulated by para. 9 of these Orders. Medical Officers in Civil employ are entitled to full pay during absence on privilege leave, provided no extra expense is entailed on the State.—*G. I.*, 18th May 1867, No. 108, *Financial*.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to give retrospective effect, from the 1st July 1868, to

"In cases in which furlough allowance of a Medical Officer in Civil employ calculated, according to Rule V of the Military Leave Rules, on the average salary drawn by him for three quoted in the margin, and to rule that the Resolution, No. 1,226, (G. O. G., 6th July 1869, No. 243,) passed in this Department on the 17th June 1869 and quoted in the margin, and to rule that

160 CONSOLIDATED, &c., SALARIES TO MEDICAL OFFICERS. [PART III,

10. The scale of salaries now sanctioned will be brought into operation from the 13th of November 1866, the date of the receipt of the instructions of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, and be made to apply in all cases where there is no reduction in the present salary aggregate.(a)

11. Present incumbents whether drawing the old regimental rate of pay with, or the new regimental rate of pay without, Staff salary, will have the option of retaining such rates, if more beneficial than those now ordered, except in cases where the salaries have been specially fixed, pending the revision now brought into effect.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Administrative Staff.

Appointments.	Salaries.			
	Surgeon-Major.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon above 5 years.	Assistant Surgeon under 5 years.
Inspector-General.....				
Deputy Inspector-General.....				
Secy. and Statistical Officer to the Inspector-General..	1,400	1,200	1,000	850
Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner.....	1,250	1,050	850	700
Principal Medical Storekeeper and Professor of Materia Medica in the Medical College.....	1,250	1,050	850	700
Garrison Surgeons at other stations.....	1,050	850	650	500
Garrison Assistant Surgs. when in substantive charge.	.....	.....	650	500
Garrison Assistant Surgs. when under a Surgeon.....	.....	.....	600	450
Staff Surgeon and Medical Storekeeper.....	1,200	1,000	800	650
Medical charge of { Whether horse allowance in Cavalry a Native Regiment. { Regiments of Rs. 90 for a Surg- Major or Surgeon, and Rs. 60 for an Assistant Surgeon.	1,000	800	600	450
Charge of a Stud } Depôt or Re- } When a substantive charge. mount Agency. }				
Examiner of Medical Accounts.....	As Regimental charge.			
Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with Medical charge of Head Quarters Staff and Establishments	A Staff salary of Rs. 400 per mensem with unemployed pay of rank.			
	Rs. 1,000			

years prior to his proceeding on furlough does not equal half of his unemployed pay, the difference shall be added to the furlough allowance."

the words "unemployed pay" in that Resolution shall, in the case of officers who were in the Medical Service prior to the 7th November 1864, be understood to mean the "full batta" pay prescribed in the 10th paragraph of the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 507, dated the 20th June 1864.—G. I., 17th June 1870, No. 1,296, *Financial*; *Gazette*, p. 798.

to mean the "full batta" pay prescribed in the 10th paragraph of the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 507, dated the 20th June 1864.—G. I., 17th June 1870, No. 1,296, *Financial*; *Gazette*, p. 798.

2. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to rule that a Commissioned Medical Officer officiating in one of the Civil appointments the salaries of which were fixed in the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 370, dated the 4th April 1867, is entitled, whether he was in the Medical Service prior to the 7th November 1864 or not, to the "unemployed pay" of his rank according to the scale prescribed in the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 1,000, dated the 23rd December 1864, and half the difference between that pay and the salary of the appointment in which he is officiating: provided that if he were appointed to the Medical Service before the 7th November 1864, his aggregate allowances shall not be reduced below the "full batta" pay of his rank according to the scale published in the 10th paragraph of the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 507, dated the 20th June 1864.—G. I., 17th June 1870, No. 1,296, *Financial*; *Gazette*, p. 798.

(a) Medical Officers who were in the service on the 7th November 1864, are allowed the option of the full batta pay of their rank in lieu of any consolidated Civil salary prescribed in Order, No. 370, dated 4th April 1867.—G. I., 23rd March 1869, No. 1,723, *Financial*.

Orders will be issued hereafter regarding the allowances of Medical Officers, officiating in any of the Civil appointments, the salaries of which were fixed in the Military Department, No. 370, dated 4th April 1867, but that the allowances of a Medical Officer acting in any other Civil appointment must be regulated by the Rules for the grant of acting allowances to Military Officers in Civil employ.—G. I., 24th April 1869, No. 10, *Financial*.

The pay of rank of those who entered the Medical Service prior to 23rd December 1864, should be determined by the General Orders of the 20th June 1864.—G. I., 20th July 1869, No. 2,095, *Financial*.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—(continued.)

Administrative Staff.—Civil Appointments.

Appointments.	Salaries.			
	Surgeon-Major.	Surgeon.	Asst. Surg. above 5 years.	Asst. Surg. under 5 years.
Principal of Medical College, Professor of Medicine and Physician to General Hospital.....	Rs. 1,600	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon of the General Hospital and Professor of Surgery in the Medical College.....	1,200	1,050	850	700
Fort Surgeon with Port and Marine duties and Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College.....				
Ophthalmic Surgeon, Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery and Physiology.....				
Superintendent of Lying-in Hospital, Professor of Midwifery.....	.....	.....	Rs. 200 Staff salary.	.....
Minor Professorships, viz., Botany, Hygiene, Dental Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence & Comparative Anatomy.(a) } Provided the aggregate salary of the Officers holding the post as an extra charge does not exceed that of a full Professorship with attached duties.				
Assistant Surgeon, General Hospital, in charge of out patients, and Professor of Pathology, Medical College.....				
District Surgeons with attached duties, viz.:	.....	.....	Rs. 800	.....
1st District.—Inspector of Emigrants, Surgeon to Native Infirmary, Leper Hospital, Idiot Asylum and Black Town Dispensary.....	1,050	850	500	500
2nd District.—Surgeon to Female Orphan and Lunatic Asylums, Gun-Powder and Gun-Carriage Factories and Vepery Dispensary.....				
3rd District.—Surgeon to the Penitentiary and Civil Orphan Asylums.....				
4th District.—With charge of Triplicane Dispensary... Medical Superintendent at Port Blair.....	1,250	1,050	850	750
Surgeon to the Governor with Medical charge of the Body Guard.....				
Superintendent General of Vaccination.....				
Superintendents of Vaccination.....	950	750	550	400
Medical charge of 1st Class Civil Stations. } With an extra allowance for charge of Lunatic Asylums, College or Administrative charge of Jails, which will be fixed in the Civil Department.....	1,050	650	650	500
Ditto 2d ditto (b) }				
Residency Surgeons.....	950	550	750	400
	As 1st or 2nd Class Civil Surgeon.			

(a) The pay attached to the minor Professorships to be considered "Staff salaries" and should be regulated by the rules which govern the payment of Staff salaries.—*M. G.*, 6th December 1867, No. 1,531, *Public*.

(b) *First Class Medical Stations*.—Cochin, Calicut, Coimbatore, Salem and Vizagapatam.

Second Class.—Connoor and Kotagerry, Ootacamund, Madura, Cuddalore, Kurnool, Vellore, Chingleput, Cuddapah, Nellore, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Tanjore, Tellicherry, Tinnevely, Chittoor, Coacanada, Guntur, Berhampore, Tranquebar, Trevandrum, (Residency) and Rajahmundry.—*M. G.*, 16th April 1868, No. 471, and 21st July 1869, No. 1,017, *Public*.

Chitacole, Chetterpore and Coacanada, should form a separate class, to be usually held by Uncovenanted Medical Officers, when held by Covenanted Medical Officers they will come under the 2nd Class.—*G. I.*, 2nd June 1868, No. 2,370, *Financial*.

Medical Officers on privilege leave cannot draw extra allowances even if they are available.—*G. I.*, 30th June 1869, No. 1,556, *Financial*.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to allow effect from the 13th Nov. 1866, to the revised scale of salaries for Uncovenanted Medical Officers which was sanctioned in Financial Notification, No. 2,295, dated 25th April 1867, and which was subsequently extended to Subordinate Medical Officers in Medical charge of Civil stations.—*G. I.*, 17th January 1868, No 376; *Gazette*, p. 137.

Allowances for additional Charges.

In cases where no portion of the Staff salary of the absentee is available.

Medical charge of an extra Native Regiment.....	Rs. 100
" " of an extra Wing of a Native Regiment or of a detachment consisting numerically of not less than a Wing.....	" 75
" " of a Civil Station by a Regimental Medical Officer, or of a Regiment by a Civil Surgeon, in addition to his own duty.....	" 100

Allowances for Extra Charges.

Payable wholly to the Officer in actual performance of the duty.

Medical charge of a Store Depot...Rs. 100 | Medical charge of a Stud Depot.....	" 50
Medical charge of a Divisional } At Stations where there is no "Garrison Surgeon or Garrison Assistant Surgeon" or "Staff Surgeon and Medical Storekeeper."	" 100
Do. Brigade or Station Staff. }	
Medical charge of a Lock-Hospital, 1st Class, Rs. 100...2nd Class, Rs. 50.	

NOTIFICATION.—FINANCIAL DEPT., FORT WILLIAM, the 24th December 1857, No. 3,276.

The proposals of the Local Governments and Administrations differ somewhat. The questions, however, of the salaries of Inspectors of Jails *Financial Despatch, No. 261, dated 9th July 1867. which most of them raise has been settled by the Secretary of State.*

The Civil Surgeon's allowances for Dispensaries is expressly merged in his new allowances.

The Vaccination allowances are also settled by the General Order above quoted.

The other appointments mentioned by the Local Governments and Administrators are—

Superintendents of Medical Colleges.	Superintendents of Lock-ups.
" of Central Jails.	" of Lunatic Asylums.
" of District Jails.	" of Botanical Gardens.
" of Thuggee Jails.	Medical charge of Colleges.

For these charges, the following allowances are sanctioned :—

I.—Superintendent or Principal of Medical College or School.

When a sole Charge.

WHEN HELD BY	SALARY.
Assistant Surgeon	Rs. 800
Surgeon	" 1,050
Surgeon Major... ..	" 1,250

When held as an additional charge, as at Agra and Nagpore.

II.—Superintendent of a Central Jail.

If the Jail be built for above 1,000 prisoners—As a Civil Surgeon of the 1st Class. }
If the Jail be built for 1,000 prisoners or } As a Civil Surgeon of the 2nd Class. } House free.

The above to include *Medical* as well as Administrative charge.

III.—Superintendent of a District Jail, always an additional charge, and including Medical charge.

DESCRIPTION OF JAIL.	SALARY.
1st Class.—Containing 300 prisoners and upwards	Rs. 150
2nd Class.—Containing less than 300 prisoners	" 100

A Magistrate or other Non-Medical Officer in executive charge of a Jail, permanently or temporarily, is not entitled to the allowance.—G. I., 12th April 1871, No. 5, *Financial*.

IV.—Superintendent of Thuggee Jail and School of Industry.—1st Class, Jubbulpore.

If a sole charge, as a 2nd Class Civil Surgeon.

* If an additional charge, Rupees 200.

2nd Class.—Meerut and Lahore, additional Rupees 100.

*V.—Superintendent of a Lock-up.—*Constructed to contain not less than 50 prisoners exclusive of prisoners under trial—

As an additional charge, Rupees 25.

*VI.—Lunatic Asylum.—*Excluding those at Presidency Towns, which have been separately dealt with.

If a sole charge (in such case the number of parties to be not less than 200,) as a 2nd Class Civil Surgeon. (House free.)

If held as an additional charge, Rupees 250 if the Asylum is built for more than 100 patients; and Rupees 150 when for less than 100 patients.

*VII.—Superintendent of a Botanical Garden.—*Botanical Gardens at Calcutta, as a 1st Class Civil Surgeon; at other places, as 2nd Class Civil Surgeon. (House free.)

*VIII.—Charges (Medical) of Colleges.—*This refers only to Colleges, or to endowed Colleges, managed by Government—

If above 75 students.....Rs. 100 | If under 75 students.....Rs. 50

In the above classification some cases are not provided for, as that of the Mitford Hospital at Dacca, or the King's Hospital at Lucknow. These Institutions, however, are managed by Government rather as Trustees and should be the subject of private arrangement.

There are still a few cases omitted; but these will be separately considered as brought to notice.

The Calcutta Jails, now under Dr. Lynch, required special orders. He is an Uncovenanted Officer, but a future incumbent may not belong to that class. A Covenanted Officer appointed to the charge will be allowed, like all other Medical Staff Officers at the Presidency, house-rent according to his relative Army rank, provided he is not furnished with free quarters.

The salaries of Military Medical Officers in Medical charge of Civil stations being consolidated, they shall during periods of transit from one Civil appointment to another, which are to be limited by the Civil Rules for joining time, draw the salary of the lower paid appointments of the two, and that such salary as well as the allowances admissible to these Officers during absence on leave shall be disbursed in and charged to the Civil district.—*G. I., 9th August 1867, No. 1,909, Financial; Gazette, p. 556, dated 3rd September 1867.*

Whenever an Uncovenanted Medical Officer not holding a substantive appointment under Government, is placed in Medical charge of a Civil station, for which an Uncovenanted Medical Officer or a Covenanted Medical Officer is authorized, he shall be allowed an aggregate acting allowance of Rupees 350 a month.—*M. G., 26th May 1868, No. 647, Public.*

A Medical Officer in charge of a Civil station should, when proceeding on Furlough retain a lien on some similar appointment, i. e., the charge of a Civil station of the same class, or some other Civil charge of equal emoluments. He should not, as a general rule, have any claim to re-appointment to the same station.—*G. O. G., 29th June 1869, No. 234; Gazette, p. 1,000b, dated—June 1869.*

In cases in which the Furlough Allowance of a Medical Officer in Civil employ, calculated according to Rule V of the Military Leave Rule on the average salary drawn by him for three years prior to his proceeding on Furlough does not equal half of his unemployed pay, the difference shall be added to the Furlough Allowance.—*G. I., 17th June 1869, No. 1,226, Financial; Gazette, p. 21, dated—July 1869.*

Retrospective effect from 1st July 1868, may be given to the above Resolution of 17th July 1869, No. 1,226. The words "unemployed pay" in the case of Officers who were in the Medical service prior to 7th November 1864, should be understood to mean the "full batta" pay prescribed in para. 10 of G. O. G., No. 507, dated 20th June 1864.—*G. I., 17th June 1870, No. 1,226, Financial; Gazette, p. 798.*

* This will not affect the existing incumbent Major Ranken.

THE CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Arrangement of Chapters.

CHAPTER	I.—DEFINITIONS.
"	II.—EXTENT OF APPLICATION.
"	III.—GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND GENERAL EXCEPTIONS.
"	IV.—QUALIFYING SERVICE. FIRST CONDITION.—SERVICE UNDER GOVERNMENT.
"	V.—QUALIFYING SERVICE. SECOND CONDITION.—PERMANENT AND SUBSTANTIVE EMPLOY.
"	VI.—QUALIFYING SERVICE. THIRD CONDITION.—SOURCE OF REMUNERATION.
"	VII.—OFFICERS LENT TO NATIVE STATES, MUNICIPALITIES, &c.
"	VIII.—SUPERIOR AND INFERIOR SERVICE.
"	IX.—PERIODS OF LEAVE AND SUSPENSION.
"	X. FORFEITURE OF PAST SERVICE.
"	XI.—CONDITIONS OF AWARD OF PENSION AND GRATUITY.
"	XII.—AMOUNT OF PENSION OR GRATUITY.
	A.—FOR SUPERIOR SERVICE.
	B.—FOR INFERIOR SERVICE.
	C.—FOR SERVICE PARTLY INFERIOR AND PARTLY SUPERIOR.
"	XIII.—CALCULATION OF PENSION AND GRATUITY.
"	XIV.—APPLICATIONS FOR PENSION OR GRATUITY.
"	XV.—POWER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
"	XVI.—MANNER OF PAYMENT.
"	XVII.—PLACE OF PAYMENT.
"	XVIII.—LAPSE AND FORFEITURE OF PENSIONS.
"	XIX.—COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS.
"	XX.—RE-EMPLOYMENT OF PENSIONERS AND PERSONS WHO HAVE OBTAINED GRATUITIES.
"	XXI.—SPECIAL RULES FOR THE POLICE.
"	XXII.—EXTRAORDINARY PENSIONS.
APPENDIX	A.—FORMS.
"	B.—PENSION RULES OF 4TH JANUARY 1831.
"	C.—EXTRACTS.
SUPPLEMENT	A.—COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.
"	B. —JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURTS.
"	C.—CHAPLAINS AND ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS.
"	D.—MEMBERS OF THE PILOT SERVICE IN BENGAL.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

NOTIFICATION, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 10th January 1872, No. 239.

1. In supersession of all existing rules and orders regarding pensionary allowances to public servants in the Civil Department, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following CIVIL PENSION CODE. This Code makes no changes in the existing rules, save that the procedure on application for pension is amended.

2. Orders which apply only to particular individuals named in them are not included in the Code, and will remain in force apart from it.

3. Otherwise the claims of persons now in the Civil Service of the Government will be determined only by the rules in this Code.

4. In accordance with the principle laid down in Section 5 of the Code, the claims of persons who have already left the service of Government must be determined by the rules which were in force at the time they left it. The rules in the Code do not, necessarily, apply to them.

5. Particular attention is requested to the rules in Chapter XIV. The procedure therein ordered should be introduced as soon as possible; but pending applications need not be revised in conformity therewith.

6. Local Governments and heads of Departments will take steps to introduce the system set forth in Section 69.

7. Future rulings regarding pensions will be made in the form of corrections and additions to this Code; and quotations should be made in the following form, "Civ. Pen. Code, 63, 2," the 1st number referring to the Section, the second to the rule under it.

THE CIVIL PENSION CODE.

CHAPTER I.

Definitions.

Interpretation Clause. SECTION 1.—In the following Rules, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context.—

a.—"Local Government" includes a Department of the Government of India, a Chief Commissioner and the Resident at Hyderabad.

b.—"Accountant-General" means the Accountant and Audit Officer concerned, whatever be his official designation.

c.—"Qualify" and "count" mean "qualify" and "count" for pension and gratuity in accordance with this Code.

d.—When pensions or gratuities are said to be chargeable to more than one source, according to the "rule of proportions," it is meant that the charge should be debited to the several sources in the proportion in which the aggregate salary drawn by the officer during the whole of his qualifying service has been paid from them.

e.—"Pay" means "substantive pay." "Salary" means the sum of "pay" and "acting allowance."

f.—"A Local Allowance" is an allowance, not specially declared to be "pay" or "salary," given to an officer in addition to the regular pay or salary of his appointment, either for duties which do not properly belong to his appointment, or in consideration of exceptional local circumstances (such as the unhealthiness or expensiveness of the locality, or the peculiarly arduous nature of the work.)

g.—"General Revenues," for the present, include both Imperial and Provincial.

h.—"Local Fund."—When revenue derived from special sources is devoted to specified objects, and not to the general purposes of the administration, whether Imperial or Provincial, the revenue so devoted forms a "Local Fund."

CHAPTER II.

Extent of Application

Application of the Code. SECTION 2.—The rules in this Code and its Supplements apply to all public servants, except the following, who are under Military Rules:

a.—"Officers and men in the Army or in the Navy (including Covenanted Medical Officers.)

b.—"The Subordinate Medical Department.

SECTION 3.—The general provisions of the Code do not apply to the undermentioned officer, whose pensions are regulated as to amount by the special rules contained in the Supplements :

- a.*—Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India.
- b.*—Judges of the High Courts of Judicature.
- c.*—Chaplains.
- d.*—Members of the Pilot Service in Bengal.

1. The Rules in Chapter VII of the Code, however, apply to Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India.

SECTION 4.—The following officers are allowed an option (which can be exercised once only) between the rules embodied in the present Code (which, for the most part, came into force on the 8th June 1863) and the rules which previously applied to them :

a.—Covenanted Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department and Civil officers of the Telegraph Department, whose covenants are dated before the 8th June 1863, may elect between the rules in this Code and the rules which were in force when they executed their covenants, and which are set forth in Appendix B.

Provided that if they elect the latter, they must abide also by the Leave Rules which were in force before the 8th June 1863.

b.—Marine Engineers in Bengal and Bombay, engaged under covenant in England before the abolition of the Indian Navy, may elect to serve under the rules in this Code, and the Leave Rules which were promulgated with them on the 8th June 1863, or under the terms of their covenants.

CHAPTER III.

General Principles and General Exceptions.

SECTION 5.—An officer's claim to pension or gratuity is governed by the rules in force at the time when he resigns or is discharged from the service of Government. No officer has any claim to a benefit granted after his resignation or discharge.

Service under Military Rules.

SECTION 6.—Service which qualifies for pension under Military Rules does not qualify for pension under this Code. An officer who is counting service for military pension cannot, simultaneously, count service for civil pension.

Examples.—An officer who has served in the Indian Navy, if he afterwards enters civil employ, cannot count his naval service. A Non-commissioned officer or private soldier, employed in the Civil Department, cannot begin to count his service for civil pension until he takes his discharge from the Army.

Exceptions.—1. A Hospital Assistant or Native Doctor, if promoted to be Sub-Assistant Surgeon, counts service from the date on which he passed his examination as Hospital Assistant.

2. Those Inspectors in the Telegraph Department who come from England as Artificers in 1853, and did not take their discharge from the Army till about 1863, count their departmental service.

3. In the Public Works Department, Warrant officers in the grades of Conductor and Sub-Conductor, and Non-commissioned officers, are obliged, when promoted to the Engineer establishment, to take their discharge, and their whole departmental service then qualifies.

4. All soldiers in civil employ are entitled to count the whole period of their departmental service towards civil pension, provided that those now in civil employ take their discharge from the army before 1st November 1873, and those who may hereafter be appointed to civil employ take their discharge from the army immediately after the expiration of one year from the date of their first appointment.

Cumulative pensions inadmissible.

SECTION 7.—An officer cannot earn two pensions at the same time or by the same continuous service.

Pension paid for specific services.

SECTION 8.—Pension and gratuity are not earned by a person whose whole time is not given up to the regular service of Government, merely because he is paid by Government for work done for it.

Examples.—This rule applies in the following cases:—

Advocate-General.
Solicitor to Government.
Government Pleaders and Law Professors, when not debarred from private practice.
Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs in Presidency Towns.
Coroners.
Roman Catholic Priests.
Church clerks and other church servants.

1. Service as Deputy Sheriff of Bombay qualifies under an order of the Financial Department, No. 10,300, dated the 26th February 1867. This order was withdrawn on the 11th December 1871. But officers who held the appointment between these dates count the whole of their service in it.

SECTION 9.—On the same principle, public servants earn no pension or gratuity in respect of offices of the kind mentioned in the last Section, or in respect of duties paid for by a "local allowance."

Service under covenant.

SECTION 10.—Service under a covenant which contains no stipulation regarding pension or gratuity does not qualify, unless the Government of India specially permits it to qualify.

Service for a time only.

SECTION 11.—An officer who is appointed for a limited time only, or for a specified duty on the completion of which he is to be discharged, has no claim to pension or gratuity.

Service under twenty-two.

SECTION 12.—Except for compensation gratuity, and for pension or gratuity on the inferior scale, service before completion of twenty-two years of age, or as an apprentice, does not qualify.

CHAPTER IV.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

First Condition.—Service under Government.

Service under Government.

SECTION 13.—Service qualifies only if it is entirely under Government, *i. e.*, if the officer is appointed, and his duties and pay are regulated, by the Government or under conditions determined by the Government.

1. The following are examples of servants excluded from pension by this rule :

Office under Board of Trade.

A Marine officer paid by fees fixed by the Board of Trade.

Municipalities.

Servants of a Municipality.

Grant-in-aid Schools and Institutions.

Servants of grant-in-aid schools and institutions (*e. g.*, the Asiatic Society and the Canning College in Lukhnow).

Treasurers' Subordinates.

Subordinates appointed by treasurers on their own responsibility, *e. g.*, taluqdars in the North-Western Provinces, and fotadars (money-testers) in Bengal.

Grant-in-aid Schools: Exception.

2. The educational authorities in Bengal having induced certain teachers of Government institutions to accept service in grant-in-aid schools, by declaring a rule regarding Bombay schools (Section 26, Case c) to be applicable to their case, were directed, in December 1863, to offer re-employment in Government schools to the officers referred to; and those who accepted such re-employment reckon their service (not exceeding three years) in grant-in-aid schools as service under Government.

Contract Establishment.

SECTION 14.—Service on an establishment paid from an establishment allowance made to the head of the office, with the detailed distribution of which the Government does not interfere, does not qualify. The establishment allowance may be fixed in amount, or may consist of fees received by the head of the office.

1. The maximum establishment allowance for Registration Offices in Bengal is not an establishment allowance within the meaning of the Section, because the Registrar-General or Inspector-General of Registration, under the orders of Government, regulates its distribution, and any balance unspent is saved to Government.

Registration Offices.

Allahabad Pay Office.

2. Service in the Allahabad Pension Pay Office, which was formerly paid from an establishment allowance, qualifies in the case of the Native Clerks retained in it when it became a regular establishment.

Service paid from Darbar and Sump-tuary Allowances.

SECTION 15.—Service on an establishment paid from the household allowance of the Viceroy, or of any Governor or of Lieutenant-Governor, does not qualify.

Service under employers supplanted by Government.

SECTION 16.—In the following cases, services under an employer to whose position Government has succeeded, qualifies.

Berar and Mysore.

a.—Service in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and in Mysore, in the case of officers transferred to the Government of India when it undertook the administration of those provinces.

Service under Native States.

b.—Service rendered to a Native State and continued to the British Government on the lapse or annexation of the State, when old age or infirmity renders the servant a fit object for pension. But claims to pension under this rule must be referred to the Government of India.

Taluqdari Schools, Oudh.

c.—Service in superior grades in taluqdari schools in Oudh, which were converted into Government institutions on the organization of the Educational Department in that Province.

Military Funds.

d.—Service on the establishments of the Military and Medical Funds, in the case of the officers who were on the establishments when the Funds were taken over by Government.

Soldiers of Sikh Darbar.

e.—Service was guaranteed to the soldiers of the Sikh Government who, on annexation, entered the British service in the following Regiments:

Subhan Khan's Regiment (or 1st Panjab Police Battalion).
Sher Dil Regiment (or 2nd Panjab Police Battalion).
Kallar Mukhi Regiment (or 3rd Panjab Police Battalion).
Suraj Mukhi Regiment (or 4th Panjab Police Battalion).
The 3rd Panjab Light Field Batteries.
The 4th or Garrison Company of Artillery
Two Companies of Panjab Sappers.

In accordance with the guarantee, those of them who, on the 28th October 1861, were in employment in any Department, are entitled to receive pension for their service under the Sikh Darbar, and for that under the British Government, under the rules for invalid pensions to soldiers in local or irregular corps.

CHAPTER V.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

Second Condition.—Permanent and Substantive Employ.

Service, permanent and temporary.

SECTION 17.—Service qualifies only if the officer holds a substantive appointment on a permanent establishment.

1. Service in an appointment which, though at first created experimentally or temporarily, eventually becomes permanent, qualifies. But this rule does not apply to the case of an officer who is entertained temporarily in one appointment and is afterwards transferred to another substantive appointment.

Explanation.

2. An officer officiating in an appointment which is vacant, or of which the permanent incumbent does not draw any part of the pay, may, if he is confirmed without break or continuity, count service as if he had held the appointment substantively.

3. An officer, who holds a substantive appointment and draws substantive pay as a "probationer," holds a substantive appointment within the meaning of the Section. So does an officer who is on probation for a substantive appointment, if he is employed in a vacancy reserved for him pending probation.

SECTION 18.—If an officer of a permanent establishment is detached on temporary duty, on the understanding that, when the temporary duty ceases, he will return to the permanent establishment, he continues to count service as if he had remained on the permanent establishment.

Permanent servant deputed.

Examples.—A Deputy Collector deputed to assess or collect the Income Tax. A Muharrir detached on settlement duty.

SECTION 19.—If the substantive appointment of an officer is abolished within the meaning of Section 47, but the officer is, at the same time, deputed by Government on *special duty*, his service continues to qualify.

1. The speciality of the duty is the essential point in this case, and mere employment, in continuation of permanent employment, in a temporary appointment which happens at the time to be vacant, is not within the rule.

Section-writers.

SECTION 20.—Press servants who are paid for piece-work, and Section-writers in Bengal, the North-western Provinces and Madras, are reckoned members of a permanent establishment if—

- 1, they are employed, not casually, but as part of a fixed establishment; and
- 2, during the last 72 months of their actual employment they have been attached to one office uninterruptedly for 24 months, or it has not been through their own choice or misconduct that they have not been so attached.

Exceptions to the General Rule.

SECTION 21.—In the following cases temporary service qualifies:

Medical charge of Government vessel.

a.—A Surgeon, or duly qualified practitioner, in charge of a Government vessel may count that service if he is transferred from it to the uncovenanted medical service.

b.—Claims by officers of "Works," Establishments, Public Works Department.

before the issue of the Public Works Department Circular No. 6 of 1862, but whose employment was really of a permanent character, will, if the sanction to their entertainment was regular, be specially considered by the Government of India.

Customs Service, Calcutta.

c.—If the Collector of Customs in Calcutta, in transferring an officer from the Extra or Contingent List of the Calcutta Customs Preventive Service, declares that the transfer is made on the ground of good service rendered, the service on the Extra or Contingent List qualifies.

Settlement and Survey Departments.

SECTION 22. a.—Service in the Settlement and Survey Departments named beneath, which are on a quasi-permanent footing, qualifies:

The Settlement Departments in Madras, N. W. Provinces, Oudh and the Panjab.
The Revenue Survey Departments in Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
The Establishments of the Income Commissioners of Madras and Bombay.
The Alienation Settlement Department in Bombay.

1.—This rule does not apply to officers engaged on the understanding that their appointments are only temporary, or that they will be liable to discharge after a short period of service.

b.—In other provinces (and in the abovenamed provinces also, apart from the *regular* departments), settlement and survey work is temporary work, and those engaged in it do not earn pension. But service in the Settlement Department, in any province, and also service in the Malabar Escheat Establishment, Madras, qualifies if it is followed without a break by qualifying service.

1.—Deputy Collectors and similar gazetted officers, when not specially employed for temporary work, are not affected by this rule, as they count service independently of the particular department to which they happen for the time to be attached.

CHAPTER VI.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

Third Condition.—Source of Remuneration.

Specification of sources. **SECTION 23.**—Service which satisfies the conditions laid down in Chapters IV and V, qualifies or does not qualify according to the source from which it is paid.

Service is paid in the following ways:—

A.—From General Revenues.

B.—From Local Funds.

C.—From Funds in respect of which the Government holds the position only of a trustee.

D.—By fees levied by law, or under the authority of the Government.

E.—By commission.

F.—By the possession, in accordance with law or custom, of a tenure in land, or of any other source of income, or right to collect money.

1.—Officers on establishments of Political Agencies are exempted from this condition. But when their salaries are paid by Native States, they must pay to the Government of India a deduction of 12 per cent. in the case of superior servants, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. (one Anna in the Rupee) in the case of inferior servants.

This condition should be introduced gradually, whenever existing arrangements are revised. Officers of the Rewah Political Agency already pay 6 per cent.

2.—When Police Officers are entertained at the cost of individuals and corporate bodies under Sections 13, 14 and 15 of Act V of 1861 of the Governor-General of India in Council or under Sections 14, 15 and 16 of Act VII of 1867 of the Governor of Bombay in Council, an additional charge of one-fourth of the pay of officers whose pay is not less than Rs. 100 a month, and of one-eighth of the pay of others, must be defrayed by the persons for whose benefit the officers are employed; provided always that this additional charge shall not be made when such officers are only temporarily engaged, their service not counting for pension.

A.

SECTION 24.—If the service is paid from the General Revenues, it qualifies.

SECTION 25.—The Revenues of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and of Mysore are part of the General Revenues within the meaning of the last Section; provided that pensions and gratuities for service wholly or partly paid from those revenues, shall be charged against those revenues wholly, or according to the rule of proportions, as the case may be.

1.—The same rule applies in the following cases :—

a.—Mamlatdars and Karkuns on establishments paid from the revenues of the Peint States.

b.—Government servants in superior grades transferred to service under the Municipality of Malcolm Peith which is under Government control.

SECTION 26.—When contributions are made by Railway Companies, or from Local Funds, or special sources, towards the cost of appointments and establishments which are maintained directly from the General Revenues, the numbers and pay being fixed by the Government of India, or the Local Government in respect of establishments paid from Provincial Funds, as the case may be, the establishments are treated as paid from the General Revenues.

The following cases fall under this rule :—

a.—The Shipping Master, Deputy Shipping Master, and their establishments at Bombay, and the Deputy Shipping Master in Calcutta, the expense of which appointments is provided for by shipping fees.

b.—The establishments of the Hooghly College and Collegiate School, and also that of the Elphinstone College and High School, the cost of which are recovered from private endowments.

c.—Masters and Assistant Masters in Schools established in Bombay on the old system (converse to the grant-in-aid system), whose pay was met in part by local contributions. The pension in this case is reckoned only on the share of salary paid by Government.

d.—The establishment of the Sehor (Central India), School, the expense of which is reimbursed in part from local subscriptions.

e.—The following customs establishments in Bombay, the cost of which (including, in the case of some of them, six per cent. additional to cover cost of pension) is reimbursed by private companies :

Name of Establishment.	Monthly cost.	Name of Company reimbursing to Government.
1. Jamsetjee Bandar Custom House.	15 90 0	Messrs. Remington and Company.
2. Hydraulic Press.	130 8 0	Mr. Ardaseer Cowasjee Modee.
3. Victoria Land and Press.	321 0 0	Messrs. Remington and Company.
4. P. & O. Company's Dockyard at Mazagon.	621 8 0	P. & O. Company.
5. Arthur Bandar Custom House.	40 0 0	London Asiatic and American Company.
6. Frero Land and Pier Company's Bandar.	297 0 0	Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Company
7. Arthur Bandar Fort Press Company.	59 0 0	Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company.
8. Imperial Cotton Press	138 0 0	Narsee Keshowjee and Company.
9. Akbar Cotton Press Company	136 0 0	Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company.
10. Arthur Bandar Custom House.	59 0 0	Hormusjee Dadabhoj Doobash.
11. Powder Works Bandar of the Mazagon Land Reclamation Company.	249 8 0	Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Company.
12. Messrs. W. Nicol and Company's Dockyard, Mazagon	238 0 0	Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company.
13. Mazagon Powder Works-Bandar.	100 0 0	New Mazagon Land Company.

Jail Writers, Bombay.

f.—Section Writers in jail establishments, in the Bombay Presidency, sanctioned by Financial Department Order, No 523, dated 4th June 1867.

Book-keeper, High Court, Bombay.

g.—The Book-keeper of the High Court at Bombay whose pay is provided for by a three per cent. commission on invested funds.

B.

Paid from Local Funds.

SECTION 27.—Except as provided in the Sections immediately following, service paid from Local Funds does not qualify.

Discretionary power of Government.

SECTION 28.—In the case of Local Funds which satisfy the two conditions following:—

- 1, that their income is derived from taxation, or other *permanent* source, and not from charitable donations, or voluntary subscriptions ;
 - 2, that the source of their income is under the control of Government ;
- the Local Government may, at its discretion, treat the service as qualifying.

1. Taxes imposed by Municipalities are not under the control of Government, so that service under a Municipality cannot qualify for pension from Government. But there are, in the Bombay Presidency, some

Local Funds administered by Municipalities, the source of whose income is under the control, not of the Municipalities, but of Government ; for it is not in the power of the Municipalities to abolish them or reduce their income. In these cases, if the first condition is fulfilled, the Local Fund would be within the rule.

2. In the case of officers of establishments paid from Port Funds, managed by Government, and not by Trustees, the rule in this Section applies absolutely.

Pension charged against fund.

SECTION 29.—Pension or gratuity for service under a Local Fund is paid from the Local Fund.

1. When part of the service of an officer to whom such pension is conceded has been paid from the General Revenues and part from Local Funds, the pension is paid from these sources according to the rule of proportions. The Local Fund Service may not be neglected, and a pension awarded solely for the service paid from General Revenues.

Mixed service.

2. The Government does not guarantee the solvency of funds (such as the local educational pension fund, Bombay) formed by the subscriptions of Local Fund servants and estate to provide pensions for them. (See Appendix C, Extra t 1.)

Pension Fund.

Exceptions to General Rule.

a.—Government servants transferred to establishments under the Cotton Frauds Act, Bombay, before the receipt of the Secretary of State's Despatch to the Government of India, No. 302, dated 16th December 1864, which directed their early re-transfer to the regular service.

Lithographic Press, Calcutta.

Public Works Engineer lent to local funds.

Paid from Trust Funds.

SECTION 30.—In the following cases, service paid from Local Funds, qualifies for pensions or gratuity from the State:

b.—Servants of the Lithographic Press, Calcutta, transferred with it to the Alipore Jail in January 1860, and afterwards paid from the Convict Labour Fund.

c.—Members of the regular Public Works Establishments, employed on local funds works, under the authority of Government. From the date of publication of this Code, this permission is restricted to Engineer Officers.

SECTION 31.—Service paid from funds which Government holds only as a trustee does not qualify.

Examples.—Courts of Wards. Attached estates.

See Chapter VII.

D. & E.

SECTION 32 a.—Service in an office paid only by fees levied by law or under the authority of Government, or by a commission, does not qualify.

b.—Service in an office paid by fees or by commission *in addition* to salary from the General Revenues, qualifies.

1. Service as Administrator-General, or as Official Assignee, does not qualify, even though (as in Madras and Bombay) the income from fees or commission is supplemented from the General Revenues.

2. Nazirs on the establishments of Civil or Revenue Courts, who were paid wholly or partly by fees, are entitled to pension, unless the establishment on which they served is excluded by Section 14.

3. Service as a Thoogyee (local collector of revenue) in Burmah, qualifies.

F.

Paid by a tenure in land.

SECTION 33.—Service paid by the possession, in accordance with law or custom, of a tenure in land, or of any other source of income, or right to collect money, does not qualify

Kaira hereditary officers

1. An officiating hereditary district officer in Kaira appointed under Act XI of 1843, if transferred to qualifying service, counts his previous service.

CHAPTER VII.**Officers lent to Native States, Municipalities, &c.**

[NOTE.—The rules in this Chapter apply also to Covenanted Civil Servants, and to Military Officers in Civil employ. See Appendix C, Extract 2.]

SECTION 31.—The following rules provide for the case of officers transferred, on or after the 14th October 1871, from qualifying service under Government to service under Native States, Municipalities, or other bodies financially independent of the Government of India. Provided that the transfer is made, under the general or special sanction of the Government of India, on public or political grounds, and not only in the interest of the officer transferred.

Transfers to service paid from Local Funds and not admitted under Section 28, and mere temporary transfers to service paid from Local Funds under which service is so admitted, are within the meaning of this Section.

Examples.—The following are examples of "bodies financially independent of the Government of India."

Port Trusts. Courts of Wards.

NOTE.—Before 14th October 1871, the date of the promulgation of the rules in this Chapter, service under Native States, Municipalities, or other

Note as to transfers before 14th October 1871. bodies financially independent of the Government of India, did not ordinarily qualify, as it did not satisfy the first and third conditions of qualifying service. Unless specially exempted, or

unless their case fell within one of the special rules stated beneath, officers, not being Covenanted Civil Servants, or officers of the Army, who accepted such service, ceased to have any claim on the Government of India in respect of pensions. The Rules in this Chapter do not affect the position of these officers, and they must abide by the conditions under which they left the regular service. In the same way officers who may transfer their services in future will have no claim, unless the transfer is such as is provided for in these rules.

Special Rules in force before the 14th October 1871.

1. [Officers transferred by competent authority to service under Native States, for a purpose in which the Government is interested, count their service, as if it were under the Government of India.

The following cases are within this rule :—

- a.—Teachers transferred to the service of the Chamba State. In this case the pension is paid by the Government of India and the Rajah of Chamba according to the rule of proportions.
 - b.—Officers transferred to service in the Kolapúr school; the pension being chargeable according to the rule of proportions to the Government of India, and to a fund formed by a contribution proportional to salary paid by the Chief of Kolapúr.
 - c.—Officers transferred under the authority of the Government of the Punjab to service under the Bhawalpur State. In this case the charge for the pension will be shared by the Bhawalpur State according to the rule of proportions.
 - d.—Assistant Opium Agents in independent Native States, whose pay is found by the Native States. In this case the pension is also paid by the Native States.
2. Subordinates in the Revenue Survey, temporarily lent to Municipalities for duty which, though paid for by them, also promotes imperial interest, count their service as if it were under Government.
3. Medical Officers lent to charitable dispensaries or hospitals, count their service as if it were under Government.
4. Officers transferred on or after 23rd April 1863 by the authority of Government, or their official superiors, from qualifying service under Government, to service of the following descriptions, count their service as if it were paid from the general revenues :

Service under the Courts of Wards.

Service in Jágir States in Bombay.

Service under the Taluqdari Settlement Office in Bombay.

Provided that six per cent. of the salary be contributed to the Government of India, either by the officer himself, or from the funds whence the salary is paid. This proviso has effect from the 9th November 1870 in the case of service under the Courts of Wards, and from the 6th July 1871 in the case of service in Jágir States, or under the Taluqdari Settlement Office.]

SECTION 35.—a.—From every officer transferred in the manner specified in the last Section, who does not wholly resign the service of Government, or who is not, for special and public reasons, exempted from the operation of the rules in this Chapter, a contribution shall be levied of one-fifth of the salary which he receives from his employers; that is, he will receive from his employers pay and acting allowance fixed in accordance with the rules of the Government service, for the appointment which he holds or in which he officiates, and retaining four-fifths, will pay one-fifth to the Government of India.

b.—In return for this contribution the Government accepts the charge for his pension or gratuity, and also that for his absentee allowances (except in the case of privilege leave, regarding which no arrangement can be made, and during which the contribution must be paid in the same manner as if the officer were on duty), in the same manner and to the same extent as if he were in the regular service of Government; save only that the calculation of pension, gratuity, or absentee allowance is based only upon the four-fifths which he retains, instead of upon the full amount which he receives, of pay or salary.

1. With the special permission of the Government of India in the Financial Department, officers may make the contribution prescribed in this Section in respect of a part only, not being less than two-thirds, of their salary; provided that the pension, gratuity, or absentee allowance will be calculated only upon four-fifths of the amount in respect of which the contribution is paid.

2. A Native officer may resign all claims to allowance during leave, other than privilege leave, and in such case the contribution required is 12 per cent. instead of one-fifth.

3. In the case of inferior servants to whom the leave rules do not apply, the contribution required is one anna in the rupee.

4 If the salary of the officers is disbursed at a Government treasury, the required contribution will be deducted at time of payment; otherwise the officers themselves must pay the amount directly to the British Government in such manner as may be arranged.

4 (a.) The officer must furnish all information that may be required from him by the Accountant General.

5. An officer whose services are lent or transferred, is not permitted to withhold the contribution upon condition that the time of his service so lent or transferred will not count for pension or for leave. He must either wholly resign the service of Government, or, unless he is specially exempted, make the contribution required by these rules.

5 (a.) The salary of an officer lent or transferred must, in every case, be fixed with the consent of the Government of India, and an officer must not accept any increase of salary without the previous sanction of the Government of India.

6. The deduction made under this Section from the salary of a Covenanted Civil Servant includes the deduction on account of Annuity Fund. The portion which is to be considered as Annuity Fund deduction is equal to one-twenty-fourth part of the salary remaining to the officer after the whole deduction; and until the Annuity Funds of the Madras and Bombay Civil Service are abolished, this portion of the deduction made from a subscriber to either of these funds, should be credited to the fund to which he subscribes.

7. No officer has any right of property in his contributions, or any claim upon Government in respect of them except to receive such pension, gratuity, or absentee allowance, as may become admissible to him in accordance with the rules of the Government service.

SECTION 36.—The rules in the last Section do not apply to the following cases:—

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| <p>Teachers in Chamba.</p> <p>Kolapúr School.</p> <p>Assistant Opium Agents.</p> <p>Charitable Dispensaries.</p> <p>Colonial Government.</p> | <p>a.—Teachers transferred to the service of the Chamba State. In this case the pension is paid by the Government of India and the Rájá of Chamba according to the rule of proportions.</p> <p>b.—Officers transferred to service in Kolapúr school. In this case the pension is charged, according to the rule of proportions, to the Government of India and to a fund formed by a contribution proportional to salary paid by the Chief of Kolapúr.</p> <p>c.—Assistant Opium Agents in independent Native States, whose pay is found by the Native States. In this case the pension is also paid by the Native States.</p> <p>d.—Medical Officers lent to charitable dispensaries or hospitals. These count service as if it were under Government.</p> <p>e.—Officers lent to Her Majesty's Government in England or to any Colonial Government. These cases are left for special treatment as they arise.</p> |
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CHAPTER VIII.

Superior and Inferior Service.

SECTION 37.—Qualifying service is divided into superior and inferior.

[NOTE.—The terms "superior" and "inferior" will henceforth take the place of "eligible" and "ineligible" heretofore used.]

SECTION 38.—Service on pay not exceeding ten Government Rupees, and service in the following capacities, is classed as inferior:—

- a.—Messengers, orderlies, and peons.
- b.—Boatmen and seamen.
- c.—Artificers (except as specified in Rule I under Section 39), handicraftsmen and labourers.
- d.—Inferior and menial servants of all sorts.

1. The following have been held to be included in these designations:—

- a.—Priests and other officers employed to administer oaths, jamadars, sirkars, turnkeys, chaudharies of bazaars.
- b.—Maistries in the Public Works Department, distribufors and pressmen in printing and lithographing establishments.
- c.—Fotadars (money-testers), weighmen in mints (except the Head-weighman), shroffs, except those whose pay exceed Rs. 15 a month, daftaries, and muchies.

2. Tallaties (village accountants) in Bombay are, by the terms of their appointment, classed with inferior servants.

Superior service.

SECTION 39.—Service in capacities other than those indicated in Section 38, is superior service, except where any class of servants have been graded as inferior by the rule or practice of the Local Government.

1. The following also are classed as superior if their pay exceeds 10 Government Rupees :—

High Class artificers.

a.—Cutlers in the Medical Department.

b.—Artificers, Assistant Artificers, and Mounted Artificers in the Telegraph Department.

c.—Mint Artificers, if their occupation is injurious to health.

[NOTE.—For Dockyard and Military Artificers there is no rule; but the Government of India, in the case of deserving men of long service, recommends the Secretary of State to award special pensions.]

Gunpowder Factory, Madras.

d.—Workmen employed in the Gunpowder Manufactory of Madras, before the 28th January 1871, when they become permanently disabled by sickness or old age. These are admitted even if their pay does not exceed Rs. 10.

Divers.

e.—Divers (in consideration of the dangerous nature of their employment.)

Vaccinators.

f.—Vaccinators who are employed permanently (see Section 17) including in the Madras Presidency, those whose pay is Rs. 10.—See *Gazette, May 28th 1872, page 1006.*

Book-binders.

g.—Book-binders (*i. e.*, those whose professional occupation is book-binding, and who are not mere daftaries.)

Shroffs.

h.—Shroffs if their pay exceed Rs. 15 a month—also Shroffs in Madras, who were in the service on 22nd May 1856, and those in Bombay, who were really clerks, and whose designation was, under the order of the Secretary of State, No. 1, dated 22nd October 1858, changed into Karkuns.

Bazaar Kotwals.

k.—Kotwals of bazaars.

[NOTE.—On the 14th December 1869 the following was declared to be the establishment of Kotwals of bazaars in Bombay, and the officers who, on that date, filled those posts, may be classed with superior servants retrospectively in respect of service as Kotwal or as Chaudhary of any of the bazaars enumerated :—

Poona (two), Belgaum, Decsa, Mhow, Nasirabad, Aden, Malligaum, 'Assirghar, Neemuch, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Sholapore, Hyderabad, Jacobabad.]

Commissariat.

l.—Commissariat Inspectors, Hospital Purveyors, and Victualing Gomashas.

Vakils.

m.—Vakils attached to the Barr Infantry (Mysore.)

Printing establishments.

n.—Workmen employed in printing establishments, except those whose work is purely mechanical, such as distributors and pressmen.

Section-writers.

o.—Section-writers and press servants admitted under section 20, in those months only in which their earnings exceed Rs. 10.

p.—Romandars and Niah—Romandars of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department.

q.—Zilladars in the North-west Stud Breeding Establishment.

2. If an officer holds two or more offices, each of which is inferior by reason of the pay not exceeding Rs. 10, he cannot count service as superior on the ground that the aggregate pay exceeds Rs. 10, unless the offices were arranged, and their pay determined with the intention that they should be held by one individual.

Doubtful cases.

SECTION 40a.—When the regular duties of an officer who bears an inferior designation are really such as are ordinarily performed by a superior officer, his claim to pension or gratuity should be specially referred to the Government of India.

b.—On the other hand a person whose real duties are those of an inferior officer, is not entitled to pension or gratuity on the superior scale, merely because he draws pay under a superior designation.

Examples.—A lithographic pressman charged for as a copying clerk.

1. In consideration of the low scale of pay prevailing in Mysore during the Native Administration, the Chief Commissioner may allow service, even on pay not exceeding Rs. 10, in offices which must have been filled by educated men, to reckon as superior service. (See Section 66, Rule I.)

2. A class of servants in the North-Western Provinces who were called "fotadars," but whose duties were really those of accountants, have been declared superior servants, under clause (a) of this Section.

CHAPTER IX.

Periods of Leave and Suspension.

SECTION 41.—Periods of absence on other than privilege or preparatory leave are not reckoned as superior service. Leave preparatory to leave of an officer who has twice before had leave on medical certificate beyond India. Superior service. on medical certificate is not reckoned as service in the case of an officer who has twice before had leave on medical certificate beyond India.

1. This rule applies to leave on medical certificate taken before 1856. Such leave was reckoned as service under the old rules, but is not reckoned under the new rules, the periods of service required by which are generally shorter. Leave before 1856.

2. Leave during recess on half pay, granted to Native Surveyors in the Revenue Survey Department in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Panjab, being allowed for public reasons, is reckoned as service. Exception.

SECTION 42.—In the case of inferior service, authorized leave is reckoned as service. Inferior service.

3. Leave granted to an officer, who is permitted to present himself at any examination which must be passed before a person is eligible for higher subordinate appointments, such as Deputy Magistracies, is reckoned as service. (Sec. 12a of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

1. Leave not exceeding in amount that admissible under the Rules in Supplemental F to the Civil Leave Code, may, if granted by a competent authority, be considered "authorized."

In the case of inferior servants, all periods of absence on leave, whether on private affairs or on account of sickness, with or without pay, provided the leave does not exceed in amount that admissible to Uncovenanted Servants.—*Madras Govt., 30th April 1872, No. 601, Financial.*

SECTION 43.—The time passed under suspension pending inquiry is reckoned as service in case of reinstatement. If suspension is adjudged as a specific penalty, the time is disallowed. Suspension.

1. If an officer who has been suspended pending inquiry into his conduct is reinstated, but with forfeiture of any part of his allowances for the period of suspension, this period, is not reckoned as service. But the authority who reinstates the officer may expressly declare, at the time, that the period shall be reckoned.

CHAPTER X.

Forfeiture of past Service.

SECTION 44.—A break in the continuity of service entails forfeiture of past service, except in the following cases:—

Leave. a.—Authorized leave.

Absence after leave. b.—Absence prolonged after the end of leave.

Provided that if an officer remains absent for more than a week after the end of privilege leave, his past services are forfeited, unless the authority whose duty it is to make the appointment re-appoints the officer and makes a declaration (to be communicated to the Accountant-General) that his past services, or part of them, shall qualify. If he remains absent for more than a month, his past services cannot qualify without the special order of the Government of India.

This proviso has effect from the 11th January 1869.

Suspension. c.—Suspension followed by reinstatement.

NOTE.—Reinstatement need not necessarily be to the same office.—*Gazette, 10th September 1872, p 1517.*

Abolition of office.

d.—Abolition of office.

Transit,

e.—Transit from one appointment to another.

f.—Transfer to non-qualifying service in an establishment which is under Government control. The transfer must be made by an authority competent to sanction it; and an officer who voluntarily resigns qualifying service cannot claim the benefit of this rule. Transfer to a grant-in-aid school always entails forfeiture.

Transfer to non-qualifying service.

g.—Loss of appointment owing to the mutiny, provided that the officer affected cleared his character, and was re-appointed as soon as a suitable vacancy was found for him.

SECTION 45.—Resignation of the public service, or removal from it on account of misconduct, or for inefficiency, or on account of failure to pass a prescribed examination, entails forfeiture of past service.

1. But an officer who resigned the public service, before the 8th June 1863 in the case of superior servants, and before 1st September 1871 in the case of inferior servants, and was re-appointed to the public service within twelve months of his resignation, is permitted to count the service rendered before the resignation. This rule can be applied to only one resignation in the case of each officer.

2. It is not admissible to grant to an officer pension or gratuity because he has misconducted himself, or because it is desired to remove him for inefficiency.

CHAPTER XI.

Conditions of Award of Pension and Gratuity.

Classification.

SECTION 46.—Pensions and gratuities are of four classes:

A.—Compensation pensions & gratuities. | C.—Superannuation pensions & gratuities.
B.—Invalid pensions and gratuities. | D.—Retiring pensions.

1. Gratuities are paid in single sums, and not by instalments.

2. Absence on leave in or out of India is no bar to an officer being admitted to pension or gratuity.—(*Gazette, 19th March 1872, p. 569.*)

3. If an officer has held more than one appointment, in respect of each of which, if he had held it separately and alone, pension or gratuity, would have been admissible to him, the pension or gratuity or pension and gratuity admissible to him is the sum of the several pensions or gratuities, or pensions and gratuities, which would have been admissible to him if he had held each office separately and alone.

The consolidated pension thus admissible is subject to the Rules 56 (b) and (c), limiting its amount to a certain maximum fixed with reference to length of service and average emoluments.

An officer is not entitled, for service in an office conjointly with another office, to any pension or gratuity which would not have been admissible to him if he had held the office separately and alone.—*G. I., 2nd October 1872, No 3,282, Financial, Gazette, page 1675.*

A.

Compensation pension.

SECTION 47.—A compensation pension or gratuity is awarded to an officer discharged from the public service when, on reduction of establishment, his appointment is abolished.

1. Before a pension or gratuity is granted to an officer discharged on abolition of appointment, it must be carefully considered whether he cannot be provided for in some other manner. Heads of Departments, in forwarding to the Local Government or to the Government of India, applications for such pension or gratuity, should invariably state for what reasons it has been found impossible to provide suitable employment for the applicant; and in the quarterly statements furnished by Local Governments of such pensions and gratuities, it should be stated in respect of each case, that it has been found on inquiry impossible to provide for the officer elsewhere.

2. The discharge of one officer to make room for another is not the abolition of an appointment within the meaning of this Section; the abolition must produce a real saving to Government in respect of the cost of the appointment. If it becomes necessary to discharge an

officer in consequence of a change in the nature of the duties of his office, the case should be referred to the Government of India.

3. An appointment, the pay of which is reduced as part of a general scheme of reduction, may be considered abolished within the meaning of this Section.

4. Deputy Collectors, Munsifs, and similar officers, who belong to the public service apart from their particular local appointment, cannot obtain pension or gratuity of this class, in consequence of the abolition of the particular appointment which they happen at the time to be filling.

5. No pension or gratuity can be awarded on discharge after the completion of a specified term of service.

6. No pension or gratuity can be awarded for the loss of a local allowance.

7. If, of two appointments held by one officer, one is abolished, and the other retained, the case should be specially submitted to the Government of India.

SECTION 48.—If an officer who is entitled to receive compensation pension or gratuity, accepts, instead, another appointment in the Government service (whether qualifying or not), he will, if he subsequently becomes entitled to receive a pension or gratuity of any class, receive not less than he would have been entitled to claim had he not accepted the appointment.

B.

SECTION 49.—An invalid pension or gratuity is awarded to an officer who, by bodily or mental infirmity, is permanently incapacitated for the public service, or for the particular branch of it to which he belongs.

1. An officer discharged on other grounds, has no claim under this Section, merely because he can produce medical evidence of incapacity for service.

2. To prevent undue liability for invalid pensions no person may be appointed to a superior grade in the public service in India without a certificate by a commissioned Medical Officer, or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the public service of the Government of India. A similar rule is enforced by the Secretary of State in respect of persons selected by him for service in India.

But if an officer who is appointed on a salary not exceeding Rs. 50 a month cannot conveniently appear before a commissioned Medical Officer or a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, the Local Government may accept a certificate from any other officer.—*See Gazette, May 7th, 1872, page 891.*

NOTE.—The above rule does not apply to officers promoted from inferior to superior service.

3. The medical certificate required by Rule 2 must be annexed to the first bill submitted for the pay of an officer appointed in India.—*Gazette of September 1872, page 1612.*

Medical certificate **SECTION 50.**—Incapacity for service must be established by whom attested. a medical certificate attested as follows :—

NOTE.—This certificate in regard to candidates in India will be in the following form :—

I do hereby certify that I have examined—a candidate for employment in the—Department, and find that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the public service in any part of India.

NOTE.—The medical examination prescribed by Sec. 49—2 should not ordinarily be restricted to the vital organs. A medical officer should not, without some very special reason, inspect parts of the body which it is indecent to expose.

a.—If the officer submitting it is on leave in England, by the Medical Board of the India Office.

b.—If he is serving at any Presidency Town, by the Inspector-General of the Medical Department.

c.—If he is a superior servant and is serving within a moderate distance of a station where a Military Invaliding Committee is periodically assembled, by such Committee.

d.—In other cases, the Local Government may either accept a certificate given by a single Commissioned Medical Officer or Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, or convene a special Invaliding Committee at a convenient Civil Station.

1. If the pension applied for exceeds Rs. 100 a month, a certificate by a single Medical Officer should not be accepted as sufficient, if it is possible, without undue inconvenience, to convene an Invaliding Committee, or to cause the applicant to appear before a Medical Board.

2. If the officer applying for pension or gratuity be 60 years old or upwards, no certificate by a medical officer is necessary. It will suffice for the head of the office to certify to the incapacity of the applicant.

Medical certificate SECTION 51.—The medical certificate must state in sufficient detail :—

- a.—Whether the officer's incapacity for service is or is not permanent ;
- b.—The nature of it, and especially whether it is in any degree the result of irregular or intemperate habits.

SECTION 52.—If the incapacity is the result of irregular or intemperate habits, pension or gratuity cannot be granted ; otherwise, it is for the Local Government to decide whether the officer's incapacity is such as to render it necessary to admit him to invalid pension or gratuity.

Pension awarded accordingly. 1. An officer who has submitted a medical certificate of incapacity for further service must not (except for special reasons to be reported to the Government) be retained in the service, pending the decision on his application for pension. The object of this rule is to discourage tentative applications.

C.

Superannuation pension. SECTION 53.—A superannuation pension or gratuity is granted to an officer compelled by rule to retire at a particular age.

1. An officer in a superior grade, who has attained the age of 55 years, should be required to retire, unless the Local Government considers him efficient and permits him to remain in the service. As the premature retirement of an efficient officer imposes a needless charge on the State, this rule should be worked with discretion ; and no officer can claim to retire on the ground that he is 55 years old. If an officer whose age is less than 60 years is required to retire under this rule the head of his office must certify under the head of "any other remarks" on the third page of officer's application for pension or gratuity that the officer is inefficient owing to age or infirmity.

NOTE.—The Secretary of State wrote regarding this rule in Public Despatch, No. 87, dated 8th August 1872 : I trust that the various Governments and Administrations will always be disposed to extend to this rule a very liberal interpretation, and that the State may in no case be deprived of the valuable experience of really efficient Native officers by the untimely exercise of the powers of compulsory retirement on pension.

If an officer whose age is less than 60 years is required to retire under this Rule, the head of his office must certify under the head of "Any other remarks," on the third page of the officer's application for pension or gratuity that the officer is inefficient owing to age or infirmity.—*See Gazette, October 8, 1872, page 1643, Financial Notification, 26th Sept. 1872, No. 3,132.*

2. An annual return of officers, permitted to remain in the service after the age of 56 years, should be submitted in the subjoined form to the Government of India in the Administrative Department concerned :—

1. No.	3. Name of officer.	5. Period of extension.
2. Office.	4. Present age.	6. Grounds of extension and remarks.

3. In the Public Works Department, the above rule will not, until the 1st January 1876, apply to officers appointed to the Department before the 1st January 1871, unless they have attained the age of 60 years, or have been in the same appointment, grade, or class, for five years.

D.

Retiring pension. SECTION 54.—A retiring pension is granted to an officer who voluntarily retires after completing the requisite period of service.

CHAPTER XII.

Amount of Pension or Gratuity.

SECTION 55.—The amount of pension or gratuity awardable is determined by length of service as specified in the Sections immediately following.

Explanation.

1. An officer entitled to pension is not permitted to take gratuity instead.

A.—For Superior Service.

Compensation and invalid pension and gratuity. SECTION 56.—Compensation and invalid pension and gratuity :—

- a.—After service of less than fifteen years.—Gratuity not exceeding (except in special cases, and under the orders of the Government of India) one month's emoluments (as defined in Chapter XIII) for each completed year of service, and not exceeding twelve months' emoluments in all.

[NOTE.—Broken periods of a year are not to be taken into account in calculating the amount of any gratuity admissible to an officer under any rule in the Code.—*Gazette*, page 1810, No. 2,921, 19th September 1872, *Financial Department*.]

- b.—After service of fifteen years and less than twenty-five years.—Pension not exceeding one-third of the officer's average emoluments (as defined in Chapter XIII), and also not exceeding Rs. 2,000 a year if his average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 12,000 a year, or Rs. 3,000 a year in any other case.

- c.—After service of twenty-five years.—Pension not exceeding one-half of the officer's average emoluments, and also not exceeding Rs. 4,000 a year if his average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 12,000 a year, or Rs. 5,000 a year in any other case.

Superannuation pension. SECTION 57.—Superannuation pension and gratuity :—

1. For Educational officers entitled to the benefit of Section 61(a) "27" should be substituted for "30" in this Section.—*See Gazette*, 28th February 1872, page 418.

The same in amount as invalid pension or gratuity.

Provided that if an officer's qualifying service have begun after the 20th January 1871, and after he attained the age of 25 years, the pension admissible as invalid pension is to be multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of years' service completed, not exceeding 30, and the denominator of which is 30. The limit of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 4,000, or Rs. 5,000, is to be applied before, and not after, this multiplication.

Retiring pension. SECTION 58.—Retiring pension :—

After service of thirty years.—The same in amount as the invalid pension admissible after twenty-five years' service.

Extension of the maximum. SECTION 59.—In the following cases, the prescribed limits of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 4,000, and Rs. 5,000, may be relaxed.

- a.—For officers whose average emoluments exceed Rs. 10,000 a year, and who entered the service before the 19th May 1855, or were, before the 6th August 1862, promoted to salaries exceeding Rs. 10,000 a year, the limit is ordinarily Rs. 5,000 a year; but in cases of extraordinary merit, pensions exceeding that limit may be allowed under the sanction of the Secretary of State.

- b.—To officers who entered the service before the 19th May 1855, but whose average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 10,000 a year, the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Government of India, sometimes awards special pensions in excess of the limits, for "unusually meritorious services."

- c.—For Native Judges (see Appendix B) who were in the service on the 29th October 1866, the limit is ordinarily Rs. 5,000 a year.

[NOTE.—The limits which may be relaxed under this Section, are the maximum money limits, and not the limits of one-third or one-half average emoluments.]

Explanation as to full pension. SECTION 60.—The full pension or gratuity admissible under the rules is not to be given as a matter of course, or unless the service rendered has been really approved.

1. Where the service has not been thoroughly satisfactory, the Local Government should make such reduction in the amount of pension or gratuity as it thinks proper.

Privileges in counting service. SECTION 61(a) To the following officers pension is admissible after three years' less service than is required from other officers, provided that they have begun service after twenty-five years of age :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| | (1) Directors of Public Instruction. |
| Educational Officers. | (2) Inspectors of Schools. |
| | (3) Principals and Professors of Colleges. |
| | (4) Head Masters of Schools and Colleges. |
| | (5) Barristers-at-law or Advocates of one of the High Courts of India, or of the Courts Sessions in Scotland serving in an office to which the Local |

Government has, with the consent of the Government of India, declared it to be necessary to appoint a member of the Bar of Great Britain or India.

To entitle an officer to the benefit of this rule, the whole of the service in respect of which pension is claimed must have been passed in one or the other offices indicated.

b.—Officers appointed before the 8th June 1863 may (if compelled to take invalid pension) be permitted by the Government to count service for one-

Officers appointed before June 1863. third or one-half pension according to the old rules: provided that they have not enjoyed any advantages under the new leave rules which they might not equally have enjoyed under the old.

The amount of the pension must, however, be calculated in accordance with the rules in this and the following Chapters.

Example.—An officer has served Government for twenty-one years, of which five years were passed before he was twenty-two years old, and two years were passed on leave on medical certificate under the rules of 1856. His service calculated under the rules is only fourteen years, the rest being excluded by Sections 12 and 41, and he would not be entitled to pension under Section 56(*b*); but under the old rules (See Appendix B) the whole twenty-one years would count, and he would be entitled to pension under Section 56(*b*), having completed the twenty years' service required by the old rules.

c.—Native Judges who were in the service on the 29th October 1866, and who were entitled to exceptional advantages under the old rules (see Appendix B) may count service for one-third and one-half pension in accordance with the old rules.

d.—Uncovenanted Officers who formed part of the garrison of Lakhnow during the siege in 1857 count one year's additional service.

SECTION 62.—To the following officers, being Barristers-at-law, or Advocates of one of the High Courts of India, or of the Court of Session of Scotland, *viz* :—

Judges of the Chief Court of the Panjab.

First Judges of Small Cause Courts of Presidency Towns.

Recorder of Rangún.

Secretary (formerly Assistant Secretary) to the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Invalid and retiring pensions are admissible as follows :—

a.—After six years and nine months' active service, in one or more of the above offices, an invalid pension of £300 a year.

b.—After eight years and eight months' such service, an invalid pension of £500 a year.

c.—After eleven years and six months' such service, a retiring pension of £750 a year.

1. Active service, besides time spent on duty, includes privilege leave, subsidiary leave, and periods of vacation during which the officer is not on furlough or extraordinary leave.

2. In cases not provided for by this Section, the officers specified under the ordinary rules.

B.—For Inferior Service.

SECTION 63.—For inferior service pension and gratuity are awarded as follows :—

a. Compensation and Invalid gratuity :

Service less than 5 years,——*nil*.

5 years and less than 10 years—3 months' pay.

10 " " 15 " —4 " "

15 " " 20 " —5 " "

20 " " or more " —6 " "

b.—Compensation pensions :

Service not less than 30 years,—half pay not exceeding Rs. 4.

c.—Invalid pension :

Service not less than 35 years,—half pay not exceeding Rs. 4.

1. In special cases, the Government of India grants more than half pay, but never more than Rs. 4.

2. For inferior service in Mysore no pensions are awardable, but compensation and invalid gratuities may be granted at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service,

the pay to be taken at the average of the last three years. Inferior servants on the Sower establishment and on the establishments attached to the Barr Infantry come under this rule.

3. To servants of the Mysore Palace establishment, the Chief Commissioner grants pensions at the rates prescribed in this Section; and he may grant compassionate pensions to helpless old servants not entitled to regular pensions. A portion, not exceeding half, of the pensions of these servants, may be continued to their widows, if they have no other means of subsistence, and no arrangement can be made to employ any member of the family.

C.—For Service partly Inferior and partly Superior.

Service partly inferior and partly superior.

SECTION 64.—If the service of an officer have been for some time inferior and for some time superior, he has the option of counting the whole as inferior service towards pension or gratuity on the inferior scale, or of counting so much of it as is superior towards pension or gratuity on the superior scale.

SECTION 65.—If the officer was promoted from the inferior to the superior grades as a reward for meritorious service, the case may be specially considered by the Government of India.

1. This rule is to be strictly interpreted, and claims under it can be founded only on exceptional promotion, made out of the ordinary course.

CHAPTER XIII.

Calculation of Pension and Gratuity.

SECTION 66 (a).—The words “pay” and “emoluments” used in Chapter XII mean the pay and emoluments which the officer was receiving at the time of his retirement from service.

(b).—“Average emoluments” means the average calculated for the last five years of service.

1. In the case of officers claiming the benefit of Section 40, Rule 1, “average emoluments” means the average calculated for the whole of the service necessary to qualify for the pensions awarded, excluding and excess service rendered before the commencement of the necessary period, and gratuities are to be calculated on “average emoluments” (as defined in this Rule) instead of on “emoluments.”

2. If during the last five years of his service an officer has been absent on leave with allowances, or has been suspended and reinstated without loss of Periods of leave, &c. past service, his emoluments shall, for the purpose of ascertaining the average, be taken at what they would have been, had he not been absent on leave, or suspended. Provided always that pension be not increased on account of increments in pay not actually received. But if the leave is reckoned as service under Section 41, Rule 2, only the allowances actually received during it should be taken into account.

3. If during the last five years of his service an officer has been for a period without allowances, or in inferior service, that period shall be disregarded in the calculation of the average, and an equal period prior to the five years shall be included.

Definition of emoluments. SECTION 67 (a).—In the term “emoluments” are included the following:—

- 1.—Pay of substantive appointment;
- 2.—Personal allowance;
- 3.—Fees or commission, where they are the authorized emoluments of an appointment, and are in addition to a substantive pay; and commission in the case of a Thooogyee;
- 4.—Field allowances (*i. e.*, horse and tent allowances) of Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors;
- 5.—Charge allowance to Signallers in the Telegraph Department;
- 6.—Bullock Train. And Punjab Military Horse Van Dāk allowance in the Post Office Department;

(b).—Other allowances are excluded, such as—

- 1.—Local allowances;
- 2.—Allowances given for duties performed in addition to the work of a regular appointment;

3.—Messing allowances, working allowances, and provision allowances to officers in the Marine Department;

4.—House-rent allowance, or estimated value of free quarters;

5.—Tour allowances (to officers who accompany the Viceroy, or any Government);

6.—Allowance given in compensation for dearness of provisions.

Acting allowances. c.—Acting allowances are not included unless the “acting” service is counted under Section 17, Rule 2.

Deputation allowances. 1.—When an officer in permanent employment is deputed on temporary duty, he cannot count the additional allowances obtained by the deputation. (See Section 18).

2. But this rule does not apply to an officer deputed to service in the Income Tax Department, or to an officer deputed on abolition of his appointment, and by direct orders of Government, on special duty. In these cases the full allowances are taken.

3. When an officer is *temporarily* transferred to service not under the control of Government, and does not pay any contribution under Chapter VII, he cannot count, in respect of the time passed in such service, higher pay than he had at the time of transfer to it.

Section-writers. 4. In the case of section-writers and press servants admitted under Section 20, “pay” and “emoluments” mean the average earnings of the last six months of service. (If the gratuity is on the superior scale, this means the average of the last six monthly bills exceeding Rupees 10. (See Section 39, Rule 1(o).)

“Average emoluments” means the average of the last seventy-two monthly bills exceeding Rupees 10.

5. In cases falling under clause (α) (3) of this Section, emoluments means the average earnings of the last six months of service.

Net emoluments. SECTION 68.—When part of an officer's pay or emoluments only to be taken. is intended to provide for expenses incidental to his duty, that part should be excluded

Examples.—When a sowar's pay is intended partly to meet the expense of keeping a horse, the pay should be taken only at foot-rates.

When a consolidated pay specifically includes tentage, travelling allowance, or house allowance, these should be deducted in calculating the pension.

The commission which a Thoogee in Burmah obtains goes in part to pay expenses of collection and remittance of money. Account should be taken of the remainder only.

So also when an officer's pay is given at two rates, a smaller rate during stationery duty, and a higher rate during periods passed on tour or travelling, the former rate alone should be the basis of the calculation.

1. Only emoluments actually received can be included in the calculation. For example, when an officer is allowed to count time retrospectively towards increase of pay, but does not receive retrospectively the intermediate periodical increments, these intermediate increments are not allowed in the calculation.

CHAPTER XIV.

Application for Pension or Gratuity.

SECTION 69.—Every non-gazetted servant of Government, with the exception of Police officers, whose pay does not exceed Rs. 20, and officers in the Post Office Department and the Inland Customs Department, whose pay does not exceed Rs. 10, is required to keep a service book in which should be entered a statement of every step in his official life, each entry being attested by the immediate head of the office in which he is serving. For officers of the Inland Customs whose pay does not exceed Rs. 10, a roll shall be kept similar to that prescribed in Section 109(a) for the Police.

If the officer to whom the book refers is himself the head of an office (e. g., a Deputy Post Master or a Sub-Inspector of Police), the attestation should be made by his immediate superior.

The record of service of Police Officers on a pay exceeding Rs. 20 a month is

required to be kept by the Inspector General of Police, need not include the service of gazetted officers of the Force.—*G. I., 30th December 1871, No. 3,401, Financial.*

1. The opening page should be divided for entries in the following form :—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Name of officer. | 6. Exact height by measurement. |
| 2. Caste or race. | 7. Personal marks for identification. |
| 3. Residence. | 8. Date of entry. |
| 4. Father's name and residence. | 9. Signature of officer. |
| 5. Age. | 10. Signature and designation of the head of the office. |

The entries in this form should be renewed or re-attested at least every five years.

2. The remaining pages should be divided for entries in the following form :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Name of appointment. | 7. Signature of officer. |
| 2. Whether substantive or acting, and whether permanent or temporary. | 8. Character of officer. |
| 3. If acting, here state the substantive appointment. | 9. Signature and designation of immediate head of the office. |
| 4. Pay. | 10. Date of termination of appointment. |
| 5. Acting Allowance. | 11. Reason of termination (such as promotion, transfer, dismissal, &c.) |
| 6. Date of commencement of appointment. | 12. Signature of immediate head of the office. |

No entries need be made in column 8 except when there is anything either good or bad to be recorded.

3. Leave of every description (except casual), periods of suspension from employment, and other breaks of service, should be noted, with full detail of their duration, by an entry written across the page, and attested by the head of the office.

4. A service book in the required form will be issued at cost price as soon as possible to each person at present in the service of Government, in which he should at once enter all past particulars of employment so far as relates to the establishment in which he is at present serving; and the head of the office will attest the entries after verification from his office records. To servants employed at any future time, a book will be furnished by the officer appointing them.

5. The service books will be kept in the office in which each officer is serving, being transferred with him from office to office. They may be given up to the officers to whom they refer, if they resign, or are discharged without fault, an entry being first made to that effect.

6. The officer to whom each book refers is himself charged with the duty of seeing that it is properly kept up and all erasures in it must be properly attested. If the book is not carefully kept up, difficulties may arise as to verification of service, should the officer afterwards apply for pension or gratuity.

SECTION 70.—An applicant for pension or gratuity, not being a gazetted officer, should submit to the authority, whose duty it would be to fill up his appointment if vacant, his service book, and a statement of the following particulars :—

Application for pension of non-gazetted officers.

a.—The age of the applicant.

b.—List of appointments, both substantive and acting, held during the service in respect of which pension or gratuity is claimed, stating, when any appointment was only an acting one, what substantive appointment was held at the same time. The dates of the beginning and end of each appointment should be stated, and the pay and acting allowance drawn in each.

c.—Dates of beginning and end of each period of leave.

d.—An explanation of each break in continuity of service.

SECTION 71.—The authority receiving the application should then, in communication with the Account Departments, verify the services claimed.

Verification of service.

1. In cases of inferior service (regarding which the records of the Account Offices are sometimes incomplete), he should first gather from official records and other sources all the information procurable. In cases of superior service, it will be sufficient to gather, in the first place, only such information as is easily procurable.

2. The information thus received, should then be forwarded to the Account Officer concerned, viz:—

For service in ordinary Civil Establishments	... The Accountant-General of the Province;
" " the Post Office Department	... The Controller of Public Works Accounts;
" " the Telegraph Department	... The Compiler of Telegraph Accounts;
" " the Military and Marine Departments...	... The Controller of Military Accounts;
" " the Forest Department	... In Madras and Bombay, the Provincial Accountant-General; in other places, the Provincial Conservator;

for information as to whether his office records bear out the applicant's statements. If there be any discrepancy, the Account Officer will detail the nature of that discrepancy; for instance, that the post which the applicant states that he filled during a certain period is shown by his registers to have been filled by another man.

3. If the service claimed cannot be wholly verified from the records of the Account Offices, reference shall be made to the head of the office in which the applicant states he served during the period in doubt.

4. If, for any particular reason, verification from that source is not practicable, the officer receiving the application should take the affidavit of the applicant (on plain paper,— See General Stamp Act, 1869, Section 15, Clause 12), and should also collect such collateral evidence as may be procurable for instance, certificates, such as those given by an officer to a subordinate on his leaving an office, and the testimony of contemporary servants.

5. The service will be admitted or rejected upon consideration of the whole evidence thus afforded.

SECTION 72.—After completing the verification in the manner prescribed in the last Section, the officer should draw up the application in

Form of application. Form A, Appendix A, and arranging with it all the documents relied upon for verification of the service claimed, in such manner that they can be conveniently referred to, should forward it, together with the officer's service book, through his official superiors to the Local Government.

1. He should certify in the application whether the character, conduct, and past services of the applicant are such as to entitle him to the favourable consideration of the Government. If the application is for pension or gratuity on the superior scale, he must be careful to enter all periods of leave, suspension, &c., which are not reckoned as service.

2. If the application is for an invalid pension or gratuity, the requisite medical certificate should be attached to the application; but if omission has been made in this respect, the Local Government may accept a certificate bearing subsequent date.

SECTION 73.—A gazetted officer should submit his application through his official superiors to the Local Government. The application should

Gazetted officers. be drawn up, in the form prescribed in the last Section, either by the officer himself or by the head of the department in which he is serving; and the rules under that Section apply, save that it is not necessary to have the service formerly verified before forwarding the application.

SECTION 74.—The last officer through whom the application for pension passes should send it to the Accountant-General, instead of forwarding it direct to Government. The Accountant-General will

Accountant-General's report. (after, in the case of a gazetted officer, verifying the service in the manner prescribed in Section 71), submit the application to the Local Government with a report as to the extent to which a claim to pension or gratuity is made out, and as to the rules applicable to the case. He will also certify the correctness of the calculations of service, and of pension or gratuity.

1. If the case is plainly incorrect or incomplete, the Accountant-General should return it for correction or explanation.

2. In the Post Office Department, the Compiler being subordinate to the Director-General, the application should go to him first, and to the Director-General afterwards.

CHAPTER XV.

Power of Local Governments and of the Government of India.

SECTION 75.—In a case falling clearly and strictly within the letter of the rules, the Local Government may grant the pension or gratuity admissible. If an interpretation of the rules is involved, or if any indulgence not provided for by the rules is proposed,

Power to grant pensions.

the Local Government should submit the case, with its opinion and recommendation, to the Supreme Government.

1. The Governments of Bombay and Madras should, upon questions of pension and gratuity, communicate with the Secretary of State through the Supreme Government.

Quarterly State-ments. **SECTION 76.**—Quarterly statements of pensions and gratuities granted should be submitted by each Local Government to the Supreme Government in Form C, Appendix A (one for pensions, the other for gratuities), within a month after the end of each quarter.

1. The statements of pensions and gratuities granted by the Governments of Bombay and Madras in the Military Department should be separate from the statements of those granted in the Civil Department.

SECTION 77.—All claims to pension and gratuity are considered in the Financial Department of the Government of India. But the other Departments exercise the powers of Local Governments over officers serving under their immediate orders. Quarterly statements need not be prepared by these Departments, but they should forward to the Financial Department copies of the formal application, of the Accountant-General's report, and of the order sanctioning each grant.

Secretary of State. **SECTION 78.**—Pensions and gratuities in excess of the amounts admissible under rule, or involving any relaxation of rule, require the sanction of the Secretary of State.

The Government of India. India is ordinarily unwilling to pass orders on questions affecting the pension of an officer until he actually retires. Memorials which relate to such questions, addressed prematurely to the Secretary of State, are uniformly returned.—*Gaz., Aug. 29, 1872, p. 1402.*

Claims by officers not retired.

CHAPTER XVI.

Manner of Payment.

Sanction of pension. **SECTION 79.**—The order sanctioning the grant of a pension or gratuity to be paid in India should be forwarded, with a copy of the formal application, to the Accountant-General of the province in which payment is to be made.

1. Pensions and gratuities (except pensions awarded under Section 62) must always be stated in rupees and not in sterling, even though they are to be paid in England.

Permanent-payable-order. **SECTION 80.** The Accountant-General will then, in case of a pension, draw up a permanent-payable-order in Form B, Appendix A, and will forward it to the officer who is to pay the pension.

1. This officer will retain one half of the order, and will deliver the other half to the pensioner. The pensioner is not to have access to the half kept by the disbursing officer, in order that there may be as little facility as possible for fraudulent personation.

2. Each payment made is to be entered on the reverse, both of the pensioner's half and of the disbursing officer's half of the order, the entries being attested at the same time by the signature of the disbursing officer. When the reverse of a permanent-payable-order is filled up, both halves should be returned to the Accountant-General for renewal.

3. If a pensioner loses his half of the permanent-payable-order, the disbursing officer's half may be returned to the Accountant-General, in order that he may issue a new order. The requirements of Rule 2 will prevent any payment being made on the half alleged to be lost.

Pension when payable. **SECTION 81.**—Pensions are payable in India in monthly instalments due after the end of each calendar month.

1. Apart from special orders, pensions other than extraordinary pensions under Chapter XXII are payable from the date on which the pensioner ceased to be borne on the establishment, or from the date of the application, whichever is later.

2. The object of the latter alternative in the preceding rule is to prevent unnecessary delay in the submission of applications. The rule may be relaxed in this particular by the Local Government when the delay is sufficiently explained.

Personal appearance at time of payment.

SECTION 82 a.—Unless specially exempted by the Local Government, pensioners must appear in person at the time of taking payment, and be identified by comparison with the permanent-payable-order.

b. Female pensioners who are not accustomed to appear in public, and male pensioners who are unable to appear in consequence of bodily illness or infirmity, or are exempted from personal appearance by the Local Government, may receive their pensions upon the production of a life-certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government, or by some other well-known and trustworthy person. In such cases the disbursing officer must take all possible precautions to prevent imposition, and must, before the first payment in each year, require proof not only of the existence of the pensioner, but also, in the case of a male, of his inability to attend in person to receive payment.

1. Disbursing officers are personally responsible for payments wrongly made, and should take every precaution against fraudulent personation. In cases of doubt they should refer to the Accountant-General.

2. Respectable pensioners may be identified by the disbursing officer at his own house, instead of being made to appear at his public office.

3. If a pensioner or a person entitled to gratuity dies, payment of any arrear actually due may be made to his heir. The payment may be made, under the orders of the Local Government, even if the pension or gratuity have not yet been sanctioned. If an officer dies before actually retiring or being discharged, his heirs have no claim to anything.

Certificate of non-employment.

SECTION 83.—Pensioners, drawing pension in India, are required to append to their bills a certificate as follows:—

"I declare that I have not received any remuneration for serving Government in any capacity during the period for which the above amount of pension is due."

1. In the case of pensioners permitted under Chapter XX to draw pension after re-employment, this certificate must be modified according to the facts.

SECTION 84 a.—An annual return of pensioners in Form E, Appendix A, should be sent to the Accountant-General, from every office where pensions are disbursed. The Accountant-General will submit them, after compilation, to the Government of India.

Annual return.

b.—The return is in three parts, (1) for pensions not exceeding Rs. 10; (2) for pensions exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 50; (3) for pensions exceeding Rs. 50.

(See Appendix C, Extract 3.)

CHAPTER XVII.

Place of Payment.

Payable at any Treasury.

SECTION 85.—A pension is payable at any treasury in India, or at the Home Treasury in London. A gratuity is payable at any treasury in India.

1. Payments at the Home Treasury are made quarterly at the rate of exchange which is annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers.

2. The above rule for the conversion of Rupees into Sterling applies to officers under covenant, who are entitled by their covenant to pensions in accordance with the rules applicable to Uncovenanted Servants; the covenanted rate of exchange for their pay and allowances does not, unless it is expressly so stated, apply to their pensions.—*Gazette of March 1872, page 559.*

Transfer between England and India.

SECTION 86.—Transfer from the Home Treasury to an Indian Treasury, or *vice versa*, is permitted only once.

1. Applications for transfer of payment for India to the Home Treasury should be made to the Accountant-General within whose jurisdiction the treasury of payment is. If the transfer is admissible, he will grant a last-pay-certificate, forwarding a duplicate to the Financial Department of the Supreme Government (or, in Bombay and Madras, to the Local Government) for transmission to England; if not admissible, he will take the orders of the Government of India in the Financial Department.

2. If the pension is not wholly chargeable against the General Revenues, care must be taken to state on the certificate how it is to be debited

SECTION 87.—A Local Government may, on application, and on sufficient cause shown, permit transfer of payment from one treasury in India to another. This duty may be delegated to Commissioners of Divisions or to any higher executive authority.

[The Accountant-General is empowered to make these transfers.—*M. G.*, 20th April 1872, No. 250, p. 21.]

1. Copy of the order directing the transfer should be forwarded to the provincial Accountant-General, and the Collector of the district from which the payment is to be transferred should be instructed to return his half of the permanent-payable-order. The Accountant-General will then issue a new one to the officer who will in future pay the pension, or, if the officer belongs to another province, will move the Accountant-General of that province to do so.

2. A District officer may authorize the payment, at any of the out-lying Treasuries subordinate to the District Treasury, of a pension payable under proper authority at his head quarters, and may transfer the payment of a pension from such subordinate Treasury to the District Treasury, or from one subordinate Treasury to another in the same District. *Gazette*, August 27th, 1872, p. 1417.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Lapse and Forfeiture of Pensions.

SECTION 88.—If a pension payable in India remains undrawn for more than six months, the permanent-payable-order must be returned to the Accountant-General, and the pension ceases to be payable. Through falling in arrears.

If the pensioner afterwards appears, the disbursing officer may reclaim the permanent-payable-order and renew the payment, but the arrears cannot be paid without the order of the Local Government obtained through the Accountant-General.

1. If the suspension of payment is attributable to error or neglect by any public officer, the Accountant-General may direct payment of the arrears without taking the orders of the Government.

2. Arrears due to deceased pensioners are payable to the heirs within six months after the pensioner's death. They cannot be paid thereafter without the sanction of the Local Government.

NOTE.—Sec. 88 will apply to all pensions undrawn for more than six months, for, however, long a period—*G. L.*, 9th January 1873, No. 150, *Financial*; *Gazette*, page 95.

SECTION 90.—Future good conduct is an implied condition in every grant of pension, and the Government reserves to itself the right of withholding a pension, if the pensioner be convicted of serious crime.

CHAPTER XIX.

Commutation of Pensions.

SECTION 91.—Life pensions not exceeding twenty rupees a year may, at any time, on certificate of good health by the medical officer (Covenanted or Uncovenanted) of the district, be commuted at the following rates :—

Age of Pensioner.			Years' purchase of pension.
Less than 10 years	...	...	13
10—20 "	...	...	12½
20—25 "	...	...	12
25—30 "	...	...	11½
30—35 "	...	...	11
35—40 "	...	...	10½
40—45 "	...	...	10
45—50 "	...	...	9½
50—55 "	...	...	9
55—60 "	...	...	8
60—65 "	...	...	7
65—70 "	...	...	6
More than 70 "	...	...	Inadmissible except by special order of the Government of India.

1. If a Pensioner whose pension has been commuted dies before receiving the commutation value, it is payable to his heirs.

2. It is not the wish of the Government of India to make any change in the present practice of the Government of Madras in respect of the commutation of the pensions of Carnatic Stipendiaries.—*G. I., 14th August 1872, No. 2,004, Financial; M. G., 26th August 1872, No. 332, Political.*

CHAPTER XX.

Re-employment of Pensioners and Persons who have obtained Gratuities.

SECTION 92.—An officer who has obtained a compensation gratuity, if re-employed in qualifying service, has the option of retaining the gratuity, in which case his previous service will not count for future pension or gratuity, or of refunding it and counting his previous service.

1. The intention to refund must be stated immediately on re-employment; but the refund may be made by monthly instalments of not less than one-third of the officer's salary, and not less than the whole gratuity divided by the number of months which have elapsed since it became admissible. The right to count previous service does not revive till the whole amount is refunded.

SECTION 93.—An officer who has obtained compensation pension, if re-employed, may retain his pension in addition to his pay, provided that the sum total does not exceed the pay of the appointment on abolition of which the pension was given. If his re-employment is in qualifying service, he has the option of retaining his pension (subject to the proviso above stated), in which case his previous service will not count for future pension, or of ceasing to draw any part of his pension and counting his previous service. No refund of pension intermediately drawn is required.

1. In the case of a section-writer or press servant (see Section 20) re-employed, the pay of the appointment abolished is taken at the average earnings of the last six months of employment.

2. If an officer does not, within three months from the date of his re-employment, exercise the option conceded by this rule, of ceasing to draw pension and counting his previous service, he may not thereafter do so without the permission of the Government of India.

SECTION 94.—There is no absolute bar to the re-employment of an officer who has regained health after obtaining invalid gratuity or pension. The rules in such a case as to refunding gratuity, drawing pension, and counting service, are the same as in the case of re-employment after compensation, gratuity, or pension.

SECTION 95.—A superannuation pensioner is, by the nature of the case, excluded from re-employment.

SECTION 96.—Officers who have obtained retiring pensions cannot be re-employed, except on strong public grounds, and with the express sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Department. When so re-employed, they are permitted to draw pension in addition to full pay. There is not so much objection to the employment of such pensioners in service paid from Local Funds.

No officer can be permitted to retire with the view of being re-employed, whether in the general service or at the charge of Local Funds, and drawing pension in addition to pay.

1. The rules in this Chapter do not apply to officers pensioned on the abolition of the Indian Navy. If these are re-employed, their service will be on exactly the same terms as if they had never been employed before. But so long as they are employed, their Navy pension will be held in abeyance, except so much of it as is necessary to raise their total emoluments to one-and-a-quarter times the amount of the pension. If they have commuted their pension for a single payment, the same deduction will be made from their allowances as if they had not. But Engineers, Boiler-makers, and Warrant officers of the Indian Navy, who were pensioned on the abolition of the Navy in 1862, are permitted to draw, during re-employment, pension in addition full pay.

2. Nor do these rules apply to military pensioners in civil employ. The claim of such persons to salary, pension, and gratuity in the Civil Department are dealt with without reference to their military pension. But the pensions of commissioned officers other than "good service" pensions, and of the heirs of native non-commissioned officers and soldiers, will, during their employment, merge in their salaries.

3. Civil, Military, and Naval pensioners also may, under the orders of the Local Government, be employed without the loss of pension, on purely temporary duty, lasting for not more than a year.

4. If an officer of the Subordinate Medical Department, holding a civil appointment, continues in civil employ after he has earned his military pension, the pension remains in abeyance.

5. There is no objection to a pensioner being appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances if he be remunerated by fees.

SECTION 96A.—An officer holding two or more separate appointments may not, save with the express sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Department, receive a pension or gratuity in respect to one or more of such appointments, without retiring from the service altogether. There is no objection to his being relieved from one or more of such appointments at any time, without being compelled to leave the service altogether; but, in such case, any pension or gratuity which may be admissible to him in respect to the office or offices of which he is relieved, will be deferred until he finally retires.—*G. I., 2nd October 1872, No. 3,282, Financial; Gazette, page 1675.*

CHAPTER XXI.

Special Rules for the Police.

SECTION 97.—The following special rules apply to the members of Police Forces constituted under the following Acts:—

XIII of 1856 of the Governor-General of India in Council.

XXIV of 1859 of the Governor-General of India in Council.

V of 1861 of the Governor-General of India in Council.

VII of 1867 of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

1. The Trans-Indus Police Force, though not organized under Act V of 1861, and never possessing a Superannuation Fund, is on the same footing with respect to pension and gratuity as the regular Punjab Police.

Municipal and Railway Police.

Municipal Police. **SECTION 98 a.**—If the police of a town is wholly supported by, and under the control of, a Municipality, the Government has no concern with their pensionary allowances.

b. But if the Government, being interested in the efficiency of a police force paid wholly or partly by a municipality or from the general revenues subsidised by a contribution from a municipality, undertakes the organization and control of the force, as connected with, and auxiliary to, the civil constabulary, service in it is treated as service under Government, the contributions of the municipalities towards the cost of the pensions and gratuities of such forces being, for the present, undetermined.

1. The police forces in the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in the Municipalities in Lower Bengal, come under Clause (b).

SECTION 99.—Service in the Railway Police on the East Indian Railway, and in Bombay, is treated as service under Government, though such Police are either wholly or partly paid by the Railway Companies.

1. In the Bengal Division of the East Indian Railway, the Railway Company pay six per cent. in addition to pay and salary, to discharge liability for pension. In the other Divisions another arrangement is in force.

Qualifying Service.

SECTION 100.—Service in any of the Police Forces mentioned in Section 97, after the establishment of a Superannuation Fund in the force, qualifies. (a)

(a).—Policemen entertained at the cost of individuals and corporate bodies under Sections 13, 14 and 15 of Act V of 1861, are members of the regular Police force, and as such are entitled to count their service for pension. Persons for whose benefit the Police are employed should be charged in addition to the actual pay of the Police, 4 Annas for every Rupee of salary Officers whose pay is not less than Rupees 100 a month, and 2 Annas for every Rupee of salary for other Policemen.

[NOTE.—The Superannuation Funds were funds to which, with the exception of certain soldiers of the Sikh Darbar (see Section 16(e)) and members of the Oudh Military Police, police officers whose pay did not exceed Rupees 20 were obliged to contribute. By these contributions they became entitled to pensions according to the rules of the several funds.

Officers whose pay exceeded Rupees 20 did not contribute, as they came under the operation of the ordinary pension rules.

By Act X of 1869, the Superannuation Funds, established under Acts XXIV of 1859 and V of 1861 of the Governor-General in Council, and VII of 1867 of the Governor of Bombay in Council, were abolished. The Superannuation Fund which had been established in the Madras Town Police, under Act XIII of 1856, having been, by Act VIII of 1867 of the Governor of Madras in Council, amalgamated with that established under Act XXIV of 1869, was abolished with the latter. The funds established under Act XIII of 1856, in the Calcutta and Bombay Town Police, are still in existence.

In the Police Forces of which the Superannuation Funds were abolished, the pay of the men was reduced, either individually or on the average, to its previous nominal amount less the subscriptions to the Funds, the Government undertaking the liabilities to the Funds.]

1. Members of office establishments permitted to subscribe to the Police Superannuation Fund by Financial Department Order, No. 3,398, dated 27th July 1863, may count the service during which they so subscribed.

Exceptional privileges.

SECTION 101.—In the following cases, members of police forces have exceptional privileges in regard to pension.

a.—Soldiers of the Sikh Government to whom service was guaranteed (see Section 16 (c)), and who, on the breaking up of the Panjab Military Police in which they had enlisted, were transferred to the Civil Police, are, if their pay does not exceed Rupees 20, entitled to invalid pensions at line rates for their service under the Sikh Darbar, and in the Military Police, and in the Civil Police.

1st-Class Serjeants get pension as Havildars, 2nd-Class Serjeants as Naiks, and Constables as Sepoys.

b.—Men who, after completing, on the 3rd May 1861, four years' service in the Army, or in the Oudh Military Police, were transferred to the Oudh Civil Police, and were in employ in that force on 26th January 1864, are, if their pay does not exceed Rupees 20, entitled for their service in the Army, and the Military Police, and in the Civil Police, to pensions on the terms applicable to local and irregular troops of the rank corresponding to that which they may attain in the Police.

Mhairwarra Batta-

c.—Men of the Mhairwarra Battalion, who were present on parade on 1st July 1857, and were subsequently transferred to the Ajmir and Mhairwarra Police, are entitled to pensions at the rates for soldiers of the line.

Previous service when qualifying.

SECTION 102.—In the following cases service rendered before enlistment in the new Police Constabulary qualifies:

a.—In the first two cases mentioned in Section 101, if the men subscribed to the Superannuation Fund in order to obtain the higher pensions admissible under its rules, or if, through serving on pay higher than Rupees 20, they have become entitled to the pension prescribed in Section 106, the previous service mentioned in Section 101, qualifies.

Men of Native Army.

b.—Men of the Army transferred to the Police on the reductions of the Native army which were made in 1861, count their army service.

1.—In February 1867 it was declared that this rule would be applicable to all future transfers to the Police on occasions of reduction of the Native army.

2.—In the Panjab Police, men counting service under this rule, if they were faithful during the mutiny when their regiments joined the rebels, are entitled to pensions at the rates for soldiers of the line, instead of the rates of the Superannuation Fund.

3.—Men of the Army who formed part of the garrison of Lakhnow during the siege in 1857, count three years' additional service.

4.—A man voluntarily taking his discharge from the Army and entering the Police, cannot count past service.

Nagpūr Irregular Force. c.—Men who were enlisted in the Central Provinces Police in 1861, after discharge with gratuity from the Nagpūr Irregular Force, or who were transferred to the Police from that force, or from the Mulki Horse, count their service in these forces and also that in the forces of the late Rājā of Nagpūr.

d.—Men of the Berar Police, recruited from the Hill Rangers, count their service in that corps.

Military Police.

e.—Service in the 1st Bengal Military Police Battalion and service in the Oudh Military Police, qualifies.

Previous superior service.

f.—Service in the superior grades in the old Police (i.e., darogas and officers of higher rank) or in any other department, qualifies.

g.—In the North-West Provinces and Oudh, men count half their service in inferior grades in the old Police.

Army service and Military Police service. h.—Men transferred from the Army to the Military Police in the years 1858 to 1861, preserved whatever title they had, at the time of transfer, to pension for army service. At the same time, service in the Military Police did not give any further title to pension, except in the cases specially mentioned above. Accordingly, men who possessed this title to pension for army service, and were transferred from the Military Police to the Civil Police, count their previous army service.

Pensions for Army service how chargeable. k.—Pensions granted to men who count army service under the above rules will, if their service in the army was sufficient to entitle them to pension if discharged without fault, be a charge on the Military Department; otherwise the whole will be a charge on the Civil Department.

SECTION 103.—Policemen on pay not exceeding Rupees 20, who re-enlist within one year after discharge, may, at the discretion of the Inspector-General, count their service before discharge.

Amount of Pension or Gratuity.

SECTION 104.—The pension or gratuity admissible to an officer whose pay at the date of discharge or resignation does not exceed Rupees 20, will be determined, as prescribed in the next Section, according to one of the following scales:—

SCALE A.

According to the rules of the Superannuation Fund of the Force.

1.—As the Superannuation Funds did not always provide for compensation pensions and gratuities, the following orders were issued with reference to the reductions directed in 1869:—

- 1.—Compensation pension and gratuity should be awarded at the same rate as the Superannuation Fund Rules provide for invalid pensions and gratuities.
- 2.—But if the gratuity thus awardable is less than the amount (without interest) of the officers' subscriptions to the fund, the difference should be made up.

SCALE B.

According to the rules prescribed in Chapters XI, XII and XIII, for the calculation of pensions and gratuities for superior service, except that (1) all service after the age of 18 years qualifies; (2) in addition to the leave which, under Chapter IX, is reckoned as service, one year's leave in fifteen years' service, and two in thirty years' service, is so reckoned.

SECTION 105. a.—The pensions and gratuities of officers of the Town Police of Calcutta and Bombay are regulated by Scale A.

b.—The pensions and gratuities of officers of other forces are regulated as follows:—

1.—Those who were members of the forces before the 19th July 1871—by scale A or scale B according to their election, (which, by Financial Department Order, No. 2,091, dated 19th July 1871, they were directed immediately to declare).

2.—Those who enlisted or re-enlisted on or after the 19th July 1871—by scale B.

SECTION 106.—The pension or gratuity admissible to an officer whose pay at date of discharge or resignation exceeds Rupees 20 is determined by the rules which apply to ordinary service, except that service rendered after the completion of 22 years of age, and declared by this Chapter to the qualifying, is treated as superior service. And that the benefit of the rule in Section 103 is not withdrawn from a Police Officer by reason of his being promoted to pay exceeding Rs. 20 a month.

1. When a police officer, by promotion to a pay exceeding Rs. 20, loses any benefit as to pension or gratuity which he would have enjoyed had his pay remained unchanged, his pension or gratuity may be regulated as if he had not received the promotion.

SECTION 107.—If part of an officer's continuous service qualifies for pension or gratuity on the inferior scale, but does not qualify under the rules in this Chapter, he may elect to receive, in lieu of the pension or gratuity admissible under the rules in this Chapter, such pension or gratuity as is admissible to him, under Sections 63 and 64, for the whole of his service, both inferior and superior.

Example.—Officers who were transferred to the New Civil Police from inferior grades in the old Police or from the Military Police, and who are not entitled under Section 101 or 102 to count previous service, may obtain pension under this Section.

1. Officers who under Section 105(b 1) have elected to abide by Scale B, will, if they take gratuity under this Section, obtain in lieu of the scale prescribed in Section 63(a) one month's pay for every complete two years of service, but not more than twelve months' pay in all.

SECTION 108.—Except in the case of the Town Police of Calcutta and Bombay (Section 105(a), pensions and gratuities are to be calculated upon the net pay, *i. e.*, the pay actually received by the officer, and not upon the gross pay, *i. e.*, the pay from which were deducted the subscriptions to the Superannuation Funds (see note under Section 100) ; but this rule shall not be applied to any officer, who, on the 19th July 1871, was entitled, by the rules of the Superannuation Fund, to have his pension or gratuity calculated on his gross pay, until he be either promoted to higher pay, or degraded, for misconduct, to lower pay.

1. Good service pay is not reckoned in calculating pension or gratuity except in the case of those who, before the 19th July 1871, were members of the Police Forces of Bengal (excluding the East India Railway Police) or the Panjab.

Verification of Service.

SECTION 109. a.—There shall be kept up for each district, by the District Superintendent of Police, a service roll in English, in which shall be recorded the date of the enrolment of each man in the constabulary, his caste, tribe, village, age, height, and marks of identification at the time of enrolment, his rank, promotion, reduction or other punishment, his absences on leave or without leave, the breaks in his service, and every other incident in his service which may involve forfeiture of portions of his service, or affect the amount of his pension or gratuity.

b.—The roll shall be checked by the vernacular roll and order book, and the punishment register, and every entry in it shall be signed by the District Superintendent of Police,

c.—In addition to the above roll the Inspector-General of Police shall keep a record of all service on pay exceeding Rupees 20 (except that of gazetted officers), and shall verify the record annually in communication with the Local Accountant-General.

d.—From this roll the necessary statements of service of all applicants for pension shall be prepared, additional proofs being collected, as prescribed in Section 71, in respect of any service rendered before enrolment in the constabulary which the Police officer may be entitled to count.

1. District Superintendents of Police should be on their guard against endeavours to retire on invalid pension by officers who are capable of serving longer. Medical officers should be very searching in their examination of the physical unfitness of the applicants for further duty ; and, whenever the number of applicants for pension or gratuity is large, the examination should, if possible, be conducted by two medical officers.

Power of Sanction.

SECTION 110.—Claims by Police officers on pay not exceeding Rupees 20, to pension or gratuity only for the period of continuous and verified service in the force in which at the time of application they are serving, may, if admissible under the strict letter of the rules, be allowed by the Inspector-General of Police, and reported to the Accountant-General with the necessary particulars for identification.

All other claims will be treated under the ordinary rules.

1. Claims to extraordinary pension or gratuity (see Chapter XXII), even though they may be provided for by the rules of the Superannuation Fund, are subject to the rule in Section 118.

2. The quarterly statement submitted by the Local Government to the Supreme Government, should contain particulars of all pensions and gratuities granted by the Inspector General as well as by the Local Government.

Manner of Payment.

SECTION 111.—Payment of a pension or gratuity shall be made by the treasury officer of the district where the payee resides, on permanent-payable orders (in the case of pensions), and on the identification of the payee by the District Superintendent of Police; and special Committee shall be assembled every five years for identifying the pensioners.

CHAPTER XXII.

Extraordinary Pensions.

A.—In cases of injury or death.

SECTION 112.—The following are the Rules for the grant of gratuities and pensions,
(a) to men so injured in the execution of their duty as to be incapacitated for earning a livelihood;

(b) to the families of men killed in the execution of their duty.

They apply to all persons employed to do the work of Government, whether permanently, temporarily, or even casually, and whether remunerated by a fixed salary, or (as miners in the Panjab Salt Mines) for piece-work. They apply also to village watchmen.

SECTION 113.—Pension or gratuity is granted only when injury or death is met in the performance of a duty which is attended with extraordinary bodily risk. The Government recognizes no claims on account of loss of life or bodily injury resulting from an ordinary accident.

The following would be regarded as *prima facie* cases of ordinary accident:—

- A policeman falling from his horse.
- A policeman on escort duty killed by sun-stroke.
- A lascar killed by the snapping of a hawser.
- A labourer falling under a burden.

1. The Government recognizes no claim on the part of widows on account of the services of their husbands. It is the duty of Government officers themselves to provide for their families, the more so that the Government assists certain funds established for the purpose of enabling them to do so.

SECTION 114.—A pension or gratuity is granted to the family of a man killed in the execution of his duty, only if he had a wife, sons or daughters (legitimate), father or mother, dependent upon him for support.

1. To native claimants preference is given in the following order: son, widow, daughter, father, mother.

SECTION 115.—The amount of gratuity or pension is to be regulated by—

- (a) the character and service of the man injured or killed;
- (b) the nature of the risk undergone, and the conduct of the man in accepting it;
- (c) the nature and extent of the injury received;
- (d) the pecuniary circumstances and prospects of the claimant.

1. The Government does not bind itself to grant gratuity or pension in every case, nor, if it grants pension, to grant it for life.

SECTION 116.—Whenever a claim for gratuity or pension is made, the head of the office in which the man killed or injured was employed, Preliminary enquiry. will hold a formal inquiry, taking evidence on the following matters:—

(a) the circumstances under which the injury was received, or the life lost;

(b) the relationship (in the case of death) and the pecuniary circumstances of the claimants.

SECTION 117.—The head of the office will then submit the case with a report, through his official superiors, to the Government, sending Pension Roll. (in the case of a man injured) the usual form of application (Form A, Appendix A) and (in the case of a man killed) a statement in Form D, Appendix A.

SECTION 118.—The Local Government may grant gratuity not exceeding six months' pay (which is ordinarily the maximum given), reporting the grant as in the case of an ordinary gratuity. If it deems a Power of Local Government. grant of six months' pay insufficient, it should report the case with a recommendation to the Government of India.

SECTION 119. a.—The Government of India grants pensions to the widows and children of policemen, or of village watchmen, killed in the execution of duty, not exceeding two-thirds of the deceased's pay. The grants are made on the principle of giving not Power of Supreme Government. more than would be given in the case of a soldier of similar class killed in action.

b.—Otherwise pensions or gratuities in excess of the amount admissible under the last Section require the sanction of the Secretary of State.

B.—Military Service.

SECTION 120.—Officers and men, enrolled as volunteers, and having a military organization, enjoy the same privileges in regard to compensation for wounds, as men of corresponding grades in the regular service, unless they are entitled, under the following rules, or under special conditions of service, to higher rates:—

a.—Officers of the Covenanted Civil Service wounded in action while serving (under circumstances justifying their presence) with military forces, will receive such compensation as may be awarded by the Government of India, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State.

b.—Other Civil officers of the Government will receive compensation in proportion to their salaries according to the following scale:—

If on salaries of Rs. 500 a month, or upwards, as Captains.

If on salaries of Rs. 300 a month, or upwards, as Lieutenants.

If on salaries of Rs. 200 a month, or upwards, as Ensigns.

If on salaries of Rs. 100 a month, or upwards, as Subadars.

If on salaries of Rs. 50 a month, or upwards, as Jemadars.

If on salaries of Rs. 16 a month, or upwards, as Sepoys.

c.—Persons not in Civil or Military Service wounded in action while serving (as afore-said) with military forces, will receive compensation according to their station in life, as compared with that of Military Officers, each case being considered separately on its own merits by the Government of India, and compensation awarded subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State.

C.—Mutiny Pensions.

SECTION 121. a.—Widows of Uncovenanted Servants who have received pensions on account of their husbands having been killed in the mutiny retain half their pensions after re-marriage. Their half pension is not increased on second widowhood.

b.—Daughters of Uncovenanted Servants in the Punjab, who have mutiny pensions "payable till marriage," receive, on marriage, seven years' pension as a dowry.

APPENDIX A. FORM A.—FOUR PAGES.

FIRST PAGE.

Application for Pension or Gratuity.

1. Name of applicant.....					
2. Father's name.....					
3. Sex or caste.....					
4. Residence.....					
5. Present or last employment.....					
6. Date of beginning of service.....					1st May 1851.
7. Date of end of service.....					30th June 1871.
					Y. M. D.
8. Length of service including breaks of which superior.....					20 2 0
inferior.....					17 2 10
non-qualifying and breaks..					1 5 0
9. Class of pension or gratuity applied for, and cause of application.*					1 6 20
10. [Average] emoluments or pay.....					
11. Proposed pension.....					
12. Proposed gratuity.....					
13. Date from which to commence.....					
14. Place of payment.....					
15. Age of applicant on this date.....					
16. Height.....					
17. Marks.....					
18. Date.....					

* If the application is for a compensation pension or gratuity, the nature of the change of establishment which has given rise to the claim should be fully stated.

SIGNATURE OF HEAD OF OFFICE.

SECOND PAGE.

History of the Service (showing breaks) of

Establishment	Appointment.	Pay.	Acting allow- ance.	Date of beginning	Date of end.	Period reckoned as service.	Period not reckoned as service.	Remarks.	How verified.	Remarks by Ac- countant General.
		RS.	RS.			Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.			
Collector of Hooghly	Muharrir	10	..	1st May 1851	15th Aug. 1851	0 3 15	Inferior grade.	By Ac- countant General, Bengal.— See enco- sure A.	
Do.	Do.	15	..	16th Aug. 1851	30th Sept. 1852	.....	1 1 15	Under 22 years of age.	
Do.	Do.	15	..	1st Oct. 1852	7th May 1856	3 7 7	.....	.....
On sick leave...	.....	..	..	8th May 1856	7th Nov. 1856	.....	0 6 0	.....	
Collector of Hooghly	Muharrir	15	..	8th Nov. 1856	15th Jan. 1859	2 2 8	Resigned to join new ap- pointment. Suspension adjudged as a penalty.	Compiler of Post Office Ac- counts.— See enco- sure B.
Out of employ...	.....	..	..	16th Jan. 1859	17th Jan. 1859	.....	0 0 2	.....	
Post Office	Deputy Post Master, Burdwan.	25	..	18th Jan. 1859	11th July 1865	6 5 24	.....	.....
Under suspension...	.....	..	..	12th July 1865	1st Sept. 1865	.....	0 1 20	.....	
Post Office	Deputy Post Master, Burdwan.	25	..	2nd Sept. 1865	3rd Mar. 1868	2 6 2	Account- ant Genl., Bengal.— See enco- sure C.	
Do.	Ditto Offg. Post Master	25	10	4th Mar. 1868	3rd Dec. 1869	1 9 0	.....	.....
Out of employ by abolition of appointment.....	.....	..	..	4th Dec. 1869	1st Nov. 1870	.....	0 10 23	.....	
Judge of Nuddea	Clerk	40	..	2nd Nov. 1870	30th June 1871	0 7 29	.....	.....
Total period of superior service.....						17 2 10				

THIRD PAGE.

Remarks by Head of Office.

1. As to character and past conduct of applicant.
2. Explanation of any suspension or degradation.
3. Regarding any gratuity or pension already received by applicant. See Chapter XX.
4. Explanation under Section 47, Rule 1, so far as the Head of the Office can give it.
5. Any other remarks.

Signature.

Certificate and Report of Accountant-General.

CERTIFIED that (subject to the remarks below recorded) qualifying service in [*inferior or superior*] grades has been duly proved for _____ years months days; and that a [*pension or gratuity*] not exceeding _____ Rupees _____, is admissible under Section _____ of the Civil Pension Code. The calculations have been duly verified.

Accountant-General.

FOURTH PAGE—(DOCKET.)

Application for Pension or Gratuity.

Date of application.

Name of applicant

Last appointment.

Class of pension or gratuity.

Amount of pension sanctioned.

Amount of gratuity sanctioned.

Date of commencement.

Date of sanction.

FORM B.
(Obverse.)

COLLECTOR'S BILL.				PENSIONER'S BILL.											
Place for signature of pensioner on the first payment made hereon								NAME OF PENSIONER							
Class of pension and date of order sanctioning it.		Height.		Age when pensioned.		Sect or caste.		Residence.		Amount of monthly pension.		Amount of monthly pension.			
Feet.		Inches.		Feet.		Inches.		Feet.		Inches.		Feet.			
No. _____ ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Sir, Calcutta, _____ 187 .								No. _____ ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Sir, Calcutta, _____ 187 .							
Until further notice, and on the expiration of every month, be pleased to pay to _____ the sum of Rupees _____ being the amount of _____ pension, as								Until further notice, and on the expiration of every month, be pleased to pay to _____ the sum of Rupees _____ being the amount of _____ pension, as							
upon the production of the duplicate hereof, taking from the claimant a separate receipt for the amount according to usual form.								upon the production of this Bill and a separate receipt according to usual form.							
To the Collector of _____								To the Collector of _____							
NOTE.—Payment of this Bill is to be made only to the pensioner in person, unless specially exempted, or unless disabled from appearing by illness or bodily infirmity, in which case payment may be made upon a life-certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government, or other well-known and trustworthy person.								NOTE.—Payment of this Bill is to be made only to the pensioner in person, unless specially exempted, or unless disabled from appearing by illness or bodily infirmity, in which case payment may be made upon the production of this order, and upon a life-certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government or other well-known and trustworthy person.							

(Reverse.)

REVERSE OF PENSIONER'S BILL.
Every separate payment is to be recorded below
by the disbursing Officer.

REVERSE OF COLLECTOR'S BILL.
This document is to be retained by the disbursing
Officer so long as the authority remains in
force, and every separate payment is to be
recorded below.

When paid.	For the month of	Amount.	When paid.	For the month of	Amount.	When paid.	For the month of	Amount.	When paid.	For the month of	Amount.

FORM C.

Statement of Pensions — sanctioned by the _____ in the _____
Department during the quarter ending _____ 18 ____.

Column 1.—Serial number.

" 2.—Name of recipient.

" 3.—Designation of last employment.

" 4.—Name of office in which last employed.

" 5.—Character.

" 6.—Period counted as service.

" 7.— Average emoluments
Pay or emoluments at time of discharge.

" 8.—Class of Pension
Gratuity granted.

" 9.—Amount of Monthly Pension
Gratuity granted

" 10.—Remarks (here note any cases where less than the full pension or gratuity
admissible has been granted; also cases where the pension or gratuity
is chargeable to other than general revenues.)

FORM D.

Application for an extraordinary pension or gratuity for the family of _____ late
_____ killed in the execution of duty.—Submitted by the _____

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| (A.) Description of claimant. | { | 1.—Name and residence. |
| | | 2.—Age. |
| | | 3.—Height. |
| | | 4.—Religion, caste, or tribe. |
| | | 5.—Marks for identification. |
| | | 6.—Present occupation and pecuniary circumstances. |
| | | 7.—Degree of relationship to deceased. |
| (B.) Description of deceased. | { | 8.—Name. |
| | | 9.—Occupation and service. |
| | | 10.—Length of service. |
| (C.) | { | 11.—Nature of injury causing death. |
| | | 12.—Amount of pension or gratuity proposed. |
| | | 13.—Remarks. |

FORM E.
RETURN OF PENSIONS PAID AT _____ DURING THE YEAR 187 -7 .
Pensions exceeding Rs. _____ and not exceeding Rs. _____

	PRESENT AGE (LAST BIRTH-DAY) OF PENSIONERS.								REMARKS.
	Not more than 50 years.	51 to 60 inclusive.	61 to 65 inclusive.	66 to 70 inclusive.	71 to 75 inclusive.	76 to 80 inclusive.	81 to 85 inclusive.	86 and upwards.		Total.
1.—Number of pensioners in the list at end of last year Heading 9 of year's return 									
2.—Deduct the number transferred in- to the next period of age ...									
3.—Add the number transferred from the last period of age 									
4.—Number from last year thus cor- rected for age 									
5. } NEW NAMES { By new pensions. ...									
6. } Brought on { By renewal after be- ing struck off. ...									
7. } THE LIST { By transfer from other offices ...									
8.—Total of headings 4 to 7, being to- tal number to be accounted for.									
9.—Number on pension list at end of year 									
10. } REMOVED { By transfer to other offices 									
11. } DURING THE { By death or non-ap- year. } pearance for 6 months									
12.—Total of headings 9, 10, 11, being total number accounted for ...									

NOTES.—Headings 2 and 3 show the transfer rendered necessary by pensioners passing from one of the periods of age into the next. Hence each entry under heading 3 will be the same as the entry under heading 2 in the next preceding column.
 Heading 6.—Enter here any persons who, after being entered under heading 11 of any previous statement as having been struck off the list, on account of non-appearance for six months (Code, Section 88) are again admitted into the list.

APPENDIX B.

PENSION RULES OF 4TH JANUARY 1831.

RULES relative to the grant of superannuation pensions to subordinate officers in the Civil Department.

Subsidiary and supplementary rules of subsequent date are printed in small type.

SECTION 1.—Superannuation pensions will be granted only to the superior classes of public servants indicated in the annexed list.

[NOTE.—This list is not published, as the Code sufficiently declares to whom these rules may now be applied.]

Inferior servants, sowars, armed or organized peons, including jamadars and other rankes, lascars, boatmen, artificers, labourers, and menials are to have no claim to such provision.

SECTION 2.—With the exception of Native Judges and Law Officers, the applicant must have been employed in the public service for a period of at least twenty years.

SECTION 3.—The public servant, whatever may have been the period of his service, must be incapacitated for further employment, by old age, protracted ill-health, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity.

SECTION 4.—The character, conduct, and past services of the public servant must be favourably certified by the officer or officers under whom he may have been employed, and must appear to be such as to entitle him to the favourable consideration of Government.

SECTION 5.—Whenever it may be judged expedient to grant a pension to a public officer, whose case may come within the foregoing provisions, the amount of the pension shall be limited as follows:—

Clause 1st.—If the period, during which the individual may have been actually employed in the public service, shall be more than twenty years but less than thirty years, the amount of the pension shall not exceed one-third of the monthly salary or authorized official allowances of such individual, calculated on an average of five years previously to the date of the application for such pension.

Clause 2nd.—If the period of actual service shall have been thirty years or upwards, the amount of the pension shall not exceed one-half of the salary, or authorized allowances of the individual calculated in manner above stated.

1. Pension may be awarded on the above scale to persons thrown out of employ by reduction of establishment, without their being required to produce medical certificate.

2. In the Despatch from Court of Directors, No. 18, dated 5th May 1854, the following further rule is prescribed:—

“We authorize you to grant to any Uncovenanted Servant belonging to a class recognized by the present rules, who, though not possessed of medical certificate of incapacity, may be permitted to retire from the service, and who can produce unquestionable testimonials of a faithful, efficient discharge of his duties during a period of 35 years, a pension equal to half the average salary which he may have received during the last five years of his service. These pensions are to be regarded as the rewards of good service, they will not in any case be claimable as of right; and every pension, which you may see sufficient reason to grant, must be reported to us with a statement of the grounds of your proceeding.”

Rules regarding Service.

3. The period of service must be continuous, but a break between two periods of employment, if it does not exceed 12 months, and was not caused by dismissal from office for misconduct, will not prejudice the officer in whose service it occurs.

4. To the following extent leave counts as actual service:

a. All leave taken before the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules of 1868.

b. The following leave taken under the Rules of 1856:

Two out of three years obtainable on medical certificate.

Leave subsidiary to leave on medical certificate.

Privilege leave.

Leave on private affairs on half pay, (Section VII).

c. Leave during recess on half pay granted to Native Surveyors in the Revenue Survey Department, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Panjab.

5. Service before the attainment of 16 years of age does not qualify for pension.

Rules for Calculation of Pension.

6. "Authorized official allowances" include the following :—

- a. House-rent allowance, or value of official residence.
- b. Personal allowance given as compensation for reduction of salary.

The following are not included :—

- a. Personal allowances otherwise than as above.
- b. Horse and tent allowances.

Clause 3rd.—For Law Officers and Native Judges, the period of 15 years shall be substituted for that specified in clause 1st, and 22 years for the term mentioned in clause 2nd.

1. This rule applies also to Principals and Head Masters of Colleges and Schools, and also to Inspectors and Professors.

2. The concession granted by the rule applies only to cases where the whole of the prescribed period of service has been rendered in the privileged capacities.

3. Law Officers are a class which now no longer exists. The designation "Native Judges" applies to officers in such positions as Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, and Moonsiff. Goung Gyouns in Burmah are also "Native Judges." Magistrates of Police and Small Cause Court Judges are not "Native Judges;" but a "Native Judge" transferred to be a Judge of a Small Cause Court will retain his privileges.

Clause 4th.—The rates of pension shall be fixed on a graduated scale, within the prescribed limitations, with reference to the responsibility and arduousness of the employment, the degree of merit of the individual, and the nature and length of his service.

1. The limit of pension in ordinary cases is Rs 5,000 per annum; but this is subject to the rules under Section 59 of the Code.

APPENDIX C.

EXTRACTS.

1.

From the letter of the Government of India in the Financial Department, to the Government of Bengal, No. 3,177, dated 31st August 1871.

4. The references made in your letter to a proposed formation of a pension fund by deduction from salaries probably arise from the orders of this Department, No. 940, dated 16th June 1870, which contained, as models, certain rules proposed by the Government of Bombay for the constitution of an Educational Pension Fund there.

5. The Government of India, on a reconsideration of the whole subject, is disposed to withdraw the approval which is then expressed of the scheme set forth in these rules. There is an almost entire absence of data on which to estimate the amount of deduction which would be necessary to render such a fund solvent, and such calculation as can be made renders it extremely doubtful whether five per cent. is nearly enough to cover the contingent charge; and it is of course out of the question to guarantee from imperial revenues the solvency of any such fund. A pension fund formed by deduction from salary is, perhaps, objectionable also on another ground, namely, that it to a certain extent unnecessarily fetters the hands of the employer.

6. In the case, therefore, of local funds which will beyond a doubt be able, without embarrassment, to meet the pensionary claims of employés, it seems to the Government of India that it would be best, should the Local Government think proper to grant to the employés a right to pension, to leave the pensionary claims to be met when they arise. And in local funds regarding whose position there is not the same absence of doubt, it would appear to be the wisest course to abstain from making any absolute promise of pension. The ability of such funds to provide any pensions which, on special grounds, it may be deemed desirable to grant, can be more easily determined when the claim is presented for consideration, than it can be at a time antecedent by many years to the actual accrual of the charge.

7. It might even be a matter for the consideration of the Local Government whether, considering the peculiar constitution of local funds, it would not be well, especially in the case of such as are of uncertain solvency or stability, to credit to a separate account the capital value of any pension granted. The necessity of providing at once the entire value of a pension, instead of throwing the charge forward

upon future years, would perhaps afford a useful check against indiscriminate recommendations by those who have the management of the funds.

2.

From Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 4,359, dated 14th October 1871.

The position of the Government of India, and the difficulty experienced by Native States and public bodies in obtaining competent officers without its assistance, frequently render it necessary for the Government, for political and for public reasons, to transfer its officers to service paid for from sources other than its own revenues. Such transfers would, as a general rule, be impossible if the condition were insisted on, that the officer transferred should give up his privileges as an officer in the service of the Government of India; and in the papers above read, the question is discussed what financial arrangements are proper to be made in the case of officers of Government lent to, or transferred to service paid by, Native States, Municipalities, and other bodies financially independent of the Government of India, such as Courts of Wards, Port Trusts, &c., and permitted at the same time to retain their privileges as servants of the Government of India.

2. The remuneration of officers of Government may be thus classified—

Immediate—Their pay and allowances while on duty;

Contingent—Their absentee allowances;

Deferred—Their pensionary allowances;

and such officers when lent to Native States, &c., though they obtain their “immediate” remuneration from the State or fund at the charge of which they are employed, look, for the most part, to the Government of India for their “contingent” and “deferred” remuneration.

3. It may sometimes be expedient, for special reasons, that the Government of India should bear such charges; but as a rule it is not so; and it is necessary to prescribe the conditions which should be imposed, so that such charges may be avoided, unless the Government, for special reasons, accepts them.

4. The Government of India have accordingly resolved to require, on account of every officer lent or transferred to a Native State, or a Municipality or other financially independent body, who is permitted to retain his position in relation to the service of Government, and his claims to absentee and pensionary allowances under the rules of the service to which he belongs, and with regard to whom the exemption contemplated in paragraph 3 is not declared, a contribution proportional to the salary which he receives and regulated on the following principles:—

5. In the first place it is to the officers themselves, and not to their employers, that the Government will look for the contribution required: any other course would be productive of difficulty and inconvenience.

6. In the second place, a calculation founded upon such data as are available shows that the cost to Government of the charges above classed as contingent and deferred, excluding, however, privilege leave allowances, is about one-quarter of the amount actually disbursed in the form of “immediate” remuneration.

13. In the case of Covenanted Civil Servants the contribution of one-fifth required by this resolution, includes the four per cent. deduction to the Annuity Funds which will not be separately levied. The amount of the contribution

* i. e., the same as 4 per cent. retained out of 100. nominal pay and acting allowance, being one-twenty-fourth part of the amount retained by the officer after deduction.*

This proportion, being one-sixth of the entire contribution, will be credited to the Annuity Funds, so long as they are maintained.

3.

From Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 1,586, dated 22nd March 1871.

The Governor-General in Council has had under consideration the question of how to guard against fraudulent claims to pensionary allowances being put forward by strangers after the actual incumbents are dead.

2. The chief protection against such claims must be the careful testing by disbursing officers of each claim at the time it is presented.

3. But it seems advisable also that statistical information regarding pensions should be kept up, and for this purpose His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct

that, from every office where pensions are disbursed, returns in the annexed form shall annually be made to the Account Office to which it is subordinate :—

1.—For pensions not exceeding Rupees 10.

2.—For pensions exceeding Rupees 10, and not exceeding Rupees 50.

3.—For pensions exceeding Rupees 50.

4. The Account officers should scrutinize the information thus received, in order that inquiry may be at once made where any remarkable longevity appears, or where any other anomalous features present themselves.

5. His Excellency in Council is well aware that there is great difficulty in exercising a check by this means on the action of local officers. The instances in any signal disbursing office are necessarily too few to warrant the assumption that their departure from mathematical regularity requires any special explanation; and on the other hand, in the compilation of the figures of several offices, the effects caused by the perpetration of frauds in any one would probably disappear in the mass.

6. But while His Excellency in Council, in view of this difficulty in supervising this particular part of their work, confidently expects at the hands of local officers extreme caution in dealing with claims to pensions, he does not doubt that the information contained in the forms now prescribed will be found in both central and local offices to be of great value.

THE CIVIL PENSION CODE.

SUPPLEMENT A.

Covenanted Civil Servants.

SECTION 1.—Annuities and gratuities are granted to Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India under the following rules :—

SECTION 2.—“Active service” includes the following periods, besides time spent on duty :

a. The interval between the date of an officer's first arrival in India and the date on which he joins his first appointment.

1. The date of an officer's first arrival in India is held to have been as follows :—

Before the 31st January 1868,—the date of his actual arrival in India.

From the 31st January 1868 to the 4th May 1869, inclusive,—the date on which he reported his arrival at the capital town of the Presidency to which he was attached; or if he was attached to the North-West Provinces, the Panjab, or Oudh, and had permission to come to India *via* Bombay, the date on which he reported his arrival at Bombay.

On and after the 5th May 1869,—the date on which he reported his arrival either at the seat of the Government to which he was attached, or at any other station to which he may have been ordered, or permitted, to proceed direct.

2. If an officer does not join his first appointment within the joining time allowed to him, the interval between the end of joining time and the date on which he actually joins, is not reckoned as “active service.”

b. Time passed out of employ on subsistence allowance in India, otherwise than on furlough.

1. If a Covenanted Civil Servant on his first arrival in India is unable, through bad health, to proceed to the seat of the Government to which he is attached or to any other station to which he may have been ordered, the Local Government in whose jurisdiction he is, may, on medical certificate, grant to him a subsistence allowance of Rs. 250 a month, for not more than two months. Time thus spent is not reckoned as active service.

c. Subsidiary leave of absence.

1. “Subsidiary leave” includes the corresponding “special leave” under the rules in force before the 1st July 1868.

d. Privilege leave of absence.

1. “Privilege leave” includes the corresponding “short leave on private affairs” and “leave on private affairs” under the leave rules in force before the 1st July 1868.

e. Leave of absence within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, which counted as service and residence under the rules in force before the 18th June 1855.

f. Leave of absence on urgent private affairs granted before the 3rd January 1863.

1. Examination leave of absence is also reckoned as active service; but not more than twelve months can be so reckoned to any officer.

2. One year of leave of absence on medical certificate was reckoned as "residence" under the leave rules in force before the 1st July 1868. This is not reckoned as "active service," as a reduction of one year has been made in the period required to qualify for annuity.

SECTION 3.—Four per centum shall be deducted, at the time of payment, from the salary and other public emoluments, as specified below, of every officer:—

Bengal Civil Service.—From every allowance except (1) travelling allowance at mileage rates, (2) minimum furlough allowance, (3) subsistence allowance while on furlough, and (4) establishment allowance.

Madras Civil Service.—From (1) pay, (2) acting allowance, (3) deputation allowance, (4) subsistence allowance when not on leave, (5) personal allowance, (6) local allowance, (7) fees or a proportion of fees received, (8) allowance on privilege leave, and (9) allowance on subsidiary leave.

Bombay Civil Service.—From (1) pay, (2) acting allowance, (3) deputation allowance, (4) subsistence allowance when not on leave, (5) personal allowance, (6) local allowance, (7) fees, or a proportion of fees received, (8) sumptuary allowance, (9) allowance on privilege leave, and (10) allowance on subsidiary leave.—See *Gazette, April 16th, 1872, page 762.*

1. The deduction required by this Section is included in the deduction made under Chapter VII of the Code, and is not to be separately made.

Retiring annuity. **SECTION 4.**—An officer who has been twenty-five years in the service counting from the date of his covenant, or from the date of the despatch of the Secretary of State announcing his appointment (whichever may have been earlier),

and who has rendered twenty-one years' active service, is entitled, on his resignation of the service being accepted, to an annuity of £1,000.

1. An officer may resign the service when absent in Europe on furlough. It is not necessary that he should first return to India.

Invalid annuity. **SECTION 5.**—An officer who, being declared by a medical certificate in due form, to be incapacitated for further service, is permitted to resign the service before he is entitled to an annuity under Section 4, is entitled to a gratuity or annuity as follows:—

a. If he have been in the service for less than five years,—a gratuity of £500.

b. If he have been in the service for five years or more,—an annuity of £150, plus £20 for each complete year of service in excess of five: provided that the whole annuity shall not exceed £450.

SECTION 6.—Annuities are payable, in arrear, quarterly, and to date of decease.

Place and rate of payment. The annuity of an officer who leaves India by sea when retiring from the service at the end of subsidiary leave begins on the day of the departure of the vessel in which he sails. His subsidiary leave ceases after the day before the vessel sails.

SECTION 7.—Payment of these annuities and gratuities may be taken at the Home Treasury in sterling, or in India in Government rupees at the following rates:—

If the annuitant was a member of the Bengal Civil Service, 10½ Government rupees for each pound sterling;

If the annuitant was a member of the Madras or Bombay Civil Service, 10·65 Government rupees for each pound sterling:—

Transfer from the Home Treasury to an Indian Treasury, or *vice versa*, is permitted only once.

[NOTE.—The reason of the difference in the rate of exchange is to be found in the history of the annuity funds. The rates of exchange differ considerably in the various service funds.]

SECTION 8.—After 35 years' service, counting from the date of his arrival in India, no officer shall be appointed to any new office nor be permitted to retain an office which he has held for a period of 5 years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State. The term "Office" includes officiating appointments.

SUPPLEMENT B.

Judges of the High Courts.

[NOTE.—The following are the regulations made by the Secretary of State in Council of India, under the provisions of 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 104, Section 6, respecting the retiring pensions of the Judges of the High Courts. They were approved in the Judicial Despatch by the Secretary of State, No. 43, dated 11th October 1871.]

SECTION 1.—A Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, after an actual service of eleven and a half years as Judge of the High Court, of which period at least half shall have been in the office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,800 per annum.

[NOTE.—In these rules, "actual service" includes the period during which a Judge is carrying on his duties in a High Court, also periods spent on privilege and subsidiary leave, and the periods of vacation during which the Judge is not on "furlough or extraordinary leave."

"Extraordinary leave" means any leave granted otherwise than under the rules made by the Secretary of State in Council of India, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament above quoted.]

SECTION 2.—A Puisne Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

SECTION 3.—A Chief Justice of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, respectively, after an actual service of eleven and a half years as Judge of the High Court, of which period at least half shall have been in the Office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,500 per annum.

SECTION 4.—A Puisne Judge of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, respectively, on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

SECTION 5.—A Chief Justice or Puisne Judge compelled to retire on medical certificate after six years and nine months' actual service shall receive a pension not exceeding one-half the amount of pension allowed for the full period of service.

SECTION 6.—In the event of a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Service, receiving a pension under these rules, he will not be entitled to any pension or retiring allowance under the rules applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants, respectively. The annuity of an officer who leaves India by sea when retiring from the service at the end of subsidiary leave begins on the day of the departure of the vessel in which he sails. His subsidiary leave ceases after the day before the vessel sails.

SECTION 7.—When a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted branches of the Civil Service, is permitted to retire before completing the full period of service entitling him to the pension of a Judge of that Court, he shall, on retiring, receive such a pension as he would be entitled to under the rules applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants, respectively, reckoning the period during which he shall have served as Judge of a High Court towards his time for such pension.

SECTION 8.—Provided, however, that if a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted branches of the Civil Service, shall be compelled to retire, on medical certificate, after six years and nine months' actual service, he shall be allowed the option of taking his pension or retiring allowance either under these rules or under the rules applicable to the service to which he belongs.

SECTION 9.—A Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted Civil Service, shall be required to continue his subscriptions to the Civil Annuity and Civil Service Funds.

SECTION 10.—If a Judge be transferred from one Court to another, the period he shall have officiated in the first Court shall count as service qualifying for retiring pension.

SECTION 11.—If a Puisne Judge be promoted to be a Chief Justice in the same or another Court, the time he will have served as Judge will count for pension, according to the rate of a Judge's pension, and the time he shall serve as Chief Justice will count for pension according to the rate of a Chief Justice's pension.

SECTION 12.—If a Judge of Madras, Bombay, or North-Western Provinces be promoted to the Chief Justice of Calcutta, the time he will have served as a Judge will count for pension at the rate of a Judge's pension, and the time he will serve as a Chief Justice of Calcutta will count for pension according to the rate of such Chief Justice's pension.

SECTION 13.—If a Chief Justice of Madras, Bombay, or the North-Western Provinces be transferred to be Chief Justice of Calcutta, the time he shall have served in the former capacity will count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of Madras, Bombay, or the North-Western Provinces, and the time he shall serve as Chief Justice of Calcutta, shall count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta.

SUPPLEMENT C.

Chaplains.

[The rules in this Supplement are now in general operation, except that the present Senior Chaplain of the Scotch Church in Bombay, when he has served his time for pension, will have the option of continuing to draw allowances on the old scale and abiding by the old scale of pension, or of drawing allowances on the new scale, or retiring, in which case his pension will be regulated by the rules in this Supplement. The present Senior Chaplain of the Scotch Church in Calcutta also is allowed an election (which he has not yet declared) between the old and the new scales of allowances and pension.]

SECTION 1.—Pensions are granted to Chaplains under the following rules:—

SECTION 2. a.—“Residence” is reckoned from arrival in India in the case of a Chaplain appointed in England, and from date of covenant in the case of a Chaplain appointed in India. It includes (1) time spent on duty, (2) privilege and subsidiary leave, and (3) time passed out of employ in India otherwise than on leave.

b.—“Service” includes “residence,” and also all time spent on leave of any description; but no time before the beginning of “residence.”

SECTION 3.—A Chaplain who has completed 17 years’ residence and 20 years’ service, or, if appointed before the 11th January 1854, 15 years’ residence and 18 years’ service, is entitled to a retiring pension of £365 a year.

1. Pensions are granted either by the Government of India, Bombay or Madras (as the case may be), or by the Secretary of State. A Chaplain proceeding to England after obtaining pension in India, should be careful to take with him the usual last-pay certificate.

SECTION 4.—A Chaplain must retire after 25 years from the beginning of his service, unless specially exempted by the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Governor-General in Council, or of the Governor in Council of his Presidency.

SECTION 5.—A Chaplain who is obliged, by bad health, to retire after completing seven years’ residence, but before completing the periods of residence and service required by Section 3, is entitled to an invalid pension of £127-15-0 a year, or if he has completed ten years’ residence, £173-7-6 a year.

SUPPLEMENT D.

Members of the Pilot Service in Bengal.

[Note.—The following rules were declared in 1835.]

Contribution.

Branch Pilot, at Rupees 40 a month.	
Master	20 ..
First Mate	10 ..
Second Mate	
& Volunteer... ..	4 ..

SECTION 1.—In consideration of a monthly contribution to the extent noted in the margin, by the pilots of the several grades towards a fund for pensionary support to their widows and orphans, the following pensions will be allowed by Government:

Branch Pilot	Rs. 200 a month.
Master	100 ..
First Mate	60 ..
Second Mate and Volunteer...	30 ..

FAMILIES.

Widow of Branch Pilot	Rs. 100 a month.
Do. „ Master	50 ..
Do. „ First Mate... ..	30 ..
Do. „ Second Mate & Volunteer.	15 ..

CHILDREN.

Girls until 10 years of age	Rs. 14 a month.
After 10 years until married	" 20 "
Boys until 15 years of age	" 12 "

1. The widow of a pilot married to him after he became a pensioner, and the children of such marriages, are not entitled to the benefit of these rules.

SECTION 2a.—Pilots are entitled to pension at the above rates on medical certificates by the Standing Invaliding Committee.

b.—A pilot after thirty years' actual service in India, if he shall have attained the grade of branch pilot, shall be entitled to retire upon the pension of Government Rupees 200 a month, or if below the grade, upon a pension of Government Rupees 100 a month, provided that in any period of three consecutive years the number of pensions so granted do not exceed four.

SECTION 3.—To entitle widows and orphans to the above pensions, pilots are to forward to the Master Attendant certificates of their marriage, of the birth of their children and of their baptism, within one month after the occurrence thereof. Notices of death are in like manner to be forwarded to the Master Attendant.

SECTION 4.—No widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who at the period of her husband's demise, may have quitted his protection and be living in a state of notorious adultery though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who, subsequently to her husband's decease, may be living in a notorious state of incontinence, nor any female orphan living in such state, shall be entitled to receive, or continue to receive, any pension under these rules.

SECTION 5.—If a widow pensioner marries, her pension is to cease during her coverture; but in the event of her again becoming a widow, she shall be re-admitted to the pension to which she was entitled during her first widowhood, unless her second husband shall have been a member of the pilot service, and have been at his death of a higher grade than her first husband, in which case she shall be entitled to the pension of the higher rank.

SECTION 6.—All pensioners under these rules are to make personal appearance at the Accountant-General's Office on the first day of every alternative month, or to afford such other proof of their existence as the Accountant-General may from time to time require.

SECTION 7.—Widows and female orphans above the age of fifteen years are required to forward to the Accountant-General's Office declarations half-yearly, in May and November, that they that are not married, and they that have not been married at any intervening period. The declarations are to be countersigned by the executor to the estate of the deceased member of the pilot service, or pensioner, or by the guardian of an orphan, and by a member of the pilot service, certifying to the truth of the declaration to the best of their knowledge and belief. Forms of the declaration will be furnished on application at the Office of the Accountant-General.

SECTION 8.—Contributions to the pension fund by members of the pilot service who joined the service on or before the 1st July 1835, and pensions to them and to their families, will continue to be paid in Sicca Rupees. All other contributions, allowances and pensions, will be paid in Government Rupees.

1. If pensions payable in Sicca Rupees are paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, payment is made at 1s. 11d. for each Government Rupee, Government Rupees 104½ being taken as equivalent to Sicca Rupees 100.

Occasional Leave.

It is left to Heads of Offices, subject to the orders of the local Government, to grant, at their discretion, casual leave of absence from office in cases of sickness, death of near relatives, &c., on condition that the local Government shall see that the discretionary power to be placed in the Heads of Offices is not abused. Such casual absence from office are not to be reported to the Accountant General but systematically entered in a book to be kept in each office, and when an application for privilege leave is received, the leave should be granted or refused with some reference to the entries in this book.—*Pro. of Supreme Government, 28th Sept. 1858, Finl. Dept., No. 5,670; Fort Saint George Gazette, 18th November 1858, and M. G., 22nd May 1871, No. 200, Financial.*

Casual leave is confined to only those employed in Office Establishments and not to gazetted Officers.—*G. I., 7th January 1860, No. 56, Department Public Works.*

District Moonsiffs are eligible to casual leave.—*M. G., 9th December 1869, No. 2,016, Judicial.*

Principal Sadar Ameens, Sadar Ameens, District Moonsiffs and Sheristadars of Civil Courts allowed five days' leave on occasions of holidays or otherwise.—*Notification, 16th November 1811, para. 2, p. 999; M. G., 15th September 1845, and 4th August 1857, Nos. 682 and 949, Judicial.*

Leave to Peons.

Peons are allowed to draw half-pay for a period not exceeding 6 months, when sick in hospital.—*Government Proceedings, 18th October 1865, No. 487.*

The indulgence of leave on half-pay, on medical certificate, is to be restricted to those receiving medical aid from a hospital or dispensary, or as in-door or out-door patients, i. e., to those sick at the stations where they are serving; the indulgence of half-pay during sick leave to their homes not having been contemplated by the Government of India.—*Revenue Board Standing Order, No. 5, 1866.*

Subsistence Allowances during suspension pending inquiry into conduct.

I. Subsistence to an Uncovenanted Servant, who is suspended pending an inquiry into his conduct, should be limited, before the result of the inquiry is known, to one-fourth of his salary, unless he be an European on pay exceeding Rupees 25, in which case the subsistence is to be allowed at one-fourth of salary, to an amount not less than Rupees 25 monthly.(a)

II. Should the Officer be re-instated, he may, at the discretion of the Local Government, or of the Head of the Department to whom the Local Government may delegate such authority, be allowed full salary, if he shall have been fully acquitted; or a portion of his salary, if the result of the inquiry should be censure or admonition; but where censure or admonition is awarded, the subsistence allowance during suspension must be so adjusted as not to involve additional charge.(b)

III. When the payment which the Local Government may adjudge, for the period of suspension to an Officer who is re-instated, involves additional expense, it must be separately provided for.

IV. An Officer whose suspension is followed by dismissal will not be allowed more than the subsistence which may be admissible to him under Rule I, for the period that he was suspended.

V. The time passed under suspension, pending inquiry, is taken into account as service towards pension, in cases of re-instatement; where suspension has been adjudged as a penalty, the period is disallowed.—*Notification, Gazette, 10th October 1865, page 530.*

When an Officer is acquitted of an offence by a Court of competent jurisdiction, he is entitled to re-instatement, provided the acquittal is *bona fide* on the merits of the case, and not in consequence of a mere technicality, a legal flaw in the evidence, collusion with the witnesses, or some similar circumstance. Instances however will occasionally occur, in which, notwithstanding a full acquittal, the re-instatement of the officer is inexpedient, or the infliction of some punishment, such as fine or suspension, is necessary, in consequence of some neglect or minor dereliction of duty brought to light during the inquiry. Such cases should be referred for the special orders of the controlling authority of the Department.

The power of re-instatement without blame, after a full acquittal, rests with the Officer who possessed the original power of appointment, but if this power of appointment is restricted, by being dependent on the sanction or veto of any higher authority, then the confirmation of the re-instatement by the latter is requisite.

An Officer under trial is entitled to the same pay as when under suspension.—*Madras Government Order of 29th October 1866, No. 395, Financial Department.*

(a) This rule does not apply to persons taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act.—*M. G., 7th September 1863, No. 2,332, Revenue.*

(b) With reference to Financial Resolution, No. 2,528, dated 26th September 1865, promulgating rules for the regulation of the allowances of ministerial and other officers of Government suspended from office pending enquiry into their conduct, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that, although the discretionary power of allowing full salary to acquitted officers, delegated to Local Governments and Heads of Departments under Rule 2, does not extend to the sanction of expenditure in excess of grant limits, the orders of the Local Government or Head of a Department granting full salary under Rule 2, coupled with an indication of the Budget head under which any additional expense involved can be met, will be sufficient authority for the Audit Department to pass the charge. If the additional expense, rendered necessary by any order passed under Rule 2, cannot be met without an additional Budget assignment, then under Rule 3, application for such assignment must be made to the Government of India.—*G. I., 17th June 1870, No. 1,286, Financial.*

When a public officer on a progressive salary is suspended from duty, the period of his suspension shall not be counted as service qualifying for increase of salary in the absence of a declaration to the contrary by the authority by whose orders he is re-instated.—*G. I., 9th August 1870, No. 2,905, Financial.*

APPENDIX A.

(Revised Statement circulated by Accountant-General, 25th November 1865.)

STATEMENT OF LEAVE other than casual granted to, or enjoyed by Ministerial Officers drawing more than Rupees 10 per mensem, on the establishment of _____ in the month of _____.

Name.	Office.	Pay.	Nature of leave granted.				Leave without Allowance— Sec. 9.	Number of days absent in the month.	Deductions.		Name of substitute (if any.)		Allowance of substitute.	Nett saving.	Remarks.
			Sick—Sec. 3.	Private Affairs— Sec. 5.	Furlo—Sec. 7.	Privilege—Sec. 12.			Rate.	Amount.					
A. B.	C. D.	...	{ 2ms., 4th May 2ms., 4th July 2ms., 4th Sept. }	...	...	.....	...	30	Half...	...	E. F.	...	...	...	...
G. H.	.....	...	.....	...	...	1m., 16th Sept.	...	15	To be paid on return.	...	..	...	...	...	...
K. L.	.....	...	.....	...	...	1m., 16th Augt.	...	15	None.	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX B.

The certificate from an official Surgeon to an applicant for sick leave shall be given in the following form:—

"I, A. B., Surgeon at (or of) _____, do hereby certify on honor, that E. F., (here enter designation of office) is in a bad state of health; and I sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and that the circumstances of his case are such as to render leave of absence for the period of _____ absolutely necessary (or highly desirable.)"

The following form shall be observed by the Superintending Surgeon and the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department in countersigning the certificate.—

"I do hereby certify that, according to the best of my professional judgment, after careful consideration of his case, I believe the state of health of E. F., to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of _____ absolutely necessary (or highly desirable) for his recovery.

Fort St. George, 25th August 1868.

No. 330 of 1868.—The following Extract from Notification in the *Gazette of India* is re-published:—

Financial Department, Simla, the 6th August 1868.

No. 1,651.—Read the following Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, Financial, No. 290, India Office, London, 9th July 1868.

I have considered in Council your Military letter, dated the 9th March last, No. 96, submitting a recommendation from the Bombay Government that Major Raitt, Superintendent of the House of Correction at Bombay, should be exempted from the operation of the rule which requires that Military pensions shall merge in Civil salaries, and you state that that Officer's case affords a striking illustration of the hardship of the rule, which you earnestly trust Her Majesty's Government may see fit to rescind

2. In compliance with your recommendation and that of the Government of Bombay, I will not object to Major Raitt's drawing his pension of £241-12 per annum, in addition to the salary of Rs. 300 per mensem attached to the appointment he is now holding.

3. I am also willing, in accordance with your strong recommendation to authorize the following modification of the rule. When an Officer who has retired on a pension obtained not on medical certificate, but after a prescribed period of service, is subsequently employed in any public capacity, he shall be permitted to draw the pension, in addition to the salary of the office to which he may be appointed; but in the event of a Military Officer resigning the service, after he has been appointed to a Civil office, he must at the same time vacate that office. He may, however, be re-appointed to the office, not as a matter of course, but only in the event of your considering it decidedly for the benefit of the public service.

Pensions and Gratuities.

The following Resolution of the Government of India, dated 24th October 1868, No. 3,078, Financial Department, is published for general information:—

RESOLUTION.—Apparently the orders, as they stand, refer only to Military Officers in Civil employ, but the Governor General in Council is of opinion that they might fairly be extended to all pensioned servants of Government, and he is accordingly pleased to declare that they shall be so extended.

NOTIFICATION.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, *Simla*, 30th June 1868, No. 1,556.

Read Resolution, No. 3,078, passed in this Department on the 24th October 1868, extending the application to the cases of all pensioned servants of Government, Civil and Military, of the following decision of the Secretary of State:—"When an Officer who has retired on a pension obtained not on medical certificate, but after a prescribed period of service, is subsequently employed in any public capacity, he shall be permitted to draw the pension in addition to the salary of the office to which he may be appointed; but in the event of the Military Officer resigning the service after he has been appointed to a Civil office he must at the same time vacate that office. He may, however, be re-appointed to the office not as a matter of course, but only in the event of your considering it decidedly for the benefit of the public service."

No. 1,582.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that whenever any good service pensioner is re-employed under the above order, the previous sanction of the Government of India must be obtained on a full report of the circumstances of the case.

Compassionate Allowance.

Uncovenanted Servants in inferior grades thrown out of employ on reduction of establishments after 30 years' service, allowed a compassionate allowance of Rs. 4 a month.—*S. S.*, 16th December 1867, No. 455; *G. I.*, 22nd January 1868, No. 517, *Finl.*; *Gazette*, p. 201.

The allowance authorized in the above Order is payable only to persons who have been thrown out of employ from and after 25th January 1868, and those Orders are not to be held to refer to persons thrown out of employ before the 1st June 1867.—*G. I.*, 24th January 1868, No. 492, *Financial*.

Compassionate allowance of Rs. 4 a month may be granted to Government servants in inferior grades, who may be pronounced by competent Medical authority to be unfit for further duty after having done good service for 35 years.—*G. I.*, 25th November 1868, No. 3,272, *Financial*.

The grant of compassionate allowance under the Orders of 22nd January and 25th November 1868, shall not, within the maximum of Rs. 4 a month, exceed one-half of the pay in substantive post last held by the servant. Cases which may seem to merit more than the ordinary indulgence should be referred by the Local Government to the Government of India for consideration and orders.—*G. I.*, 14th March 1870, No. 1,795, *Finl.*; *Gazette*, page 407.

Persons who were thrown out of employ subsequent to 11th December 1863, but previous to the issue of *G. I.* Orders of 22nd January 1868, are not eligible to compassionate allowance.—*G. I.*, 31st July 1865, No. 1,513, *Financial*.

Applications for compassionate allowance, should be made in the form of Register in use for pensions—*Gazette*, p. 671.

PECUNIARY TRANSACTIONS.

NOTIFICATION.—1. Several recent cases having forced on the notice of Government the necessity of prescribing some rule, in regard to the pecuniary transactions of superior Officers in the Uncovenanted Service, the Government resolve to notify to all such Officers in positions of trust and responsibility, that they are absolutely prohibited from entering into any money or other dealings whatever with persons resident within their official range, and liable to be brought into any official relations with them, if such transactions are of a nature to place the Government Officer under an obligation to the private individual, incompatible with perfect freedom and independence of official action.

2. The Government do not think it necessary or expedient to attempt to define all the transactions to which this prohibition will apply. It will clearly include all gifts of value, loans, credit, advances, supply of articles, or accommodation at unduly low rates or for insufficient consideration, and sales of property for inordinate prices; and while it is evident that no honest man will find any difficulty in applying the rule to his individual case, the Government will not be induced by any unworthy plea of non-violation of the letter of the rule, to pass unpunished any disregard of its spirit.

3. They will visit such cases with their severest displeasure.

4. This rule will apply in the Revenue Department to all Deputy Collectors, District and Sub-Division Serishtadars, Tahsildars, Salt Superintendents, Taluk Serishtadars, Sub-Magistrates, Forest Range Officers, and all Government servants in corresponding positions of responsibility and trust.—(*Gazette*, p. 239, dated 31st August 1869.)

VOLUNTEERS IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

NOTIFICATION.—August 31, 1859.—The following proceedings of the Madras Government in the Revenue Department, dated 20th August 1859, No. 1,123, is published for the information and guidance of subordinate Offices:—

In their Order of 13th March 1848, No. 268, Revenue Department, the Government directed that the employment of Volunteers in the Public Offices at the Presidency should be restricted to the narrowest possible limits, and the Court of Sudder Udalt have recently in their Circular, dated 11th June 1859, prohibited the employment of such persons in the Courts.

2. The Honorable the Governor in Council now resolves to extend the Rule of March 1848 to the Collectors' Offices also, if the aid of "Volunteers" cannot be altogether dispensed with there, as has been done in the Judicial Department. There cannot be the same need of such unpaid Assistants now that there was some years ago, since the Collectorate Presses have so much reduced the copying work in Collectors' Offices.

3. Collectors will be instructed very strictly to limit the number of Volunteers employed either in their own Offices or in those of their subordinates. None should be allowed but such as are registered after enquiry as to qualification and character; and none should hereafter be so registered who have not passed the Uncovenanted Service Examination.

4. Volunteers admitted into the Offices at the Presidency also will be so only in accordance with the preceding Rule.

No person can be admitted into the service of Government as a Writer or Clerk, at any earlier age than 16 years.—*G. I.*, 29th October 1856, No. 49, *Financial*; *Gazette*, dated 28th November 1856.

Nor after 25 years of age as a general rule.—*Vide Fort St. George Gazette*, page 179, of January 1871; *G. I.*, 20th January 1871, No. 423.

Female Vaccinators may be entertained at any age.—*M. G.*, 8th August 1873, No. 814, *Public*.

No person can be admitted into the public service in India on a grade eligible to pension without a certificate by a Commissioned Medical Officer, or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the public service.—*G. I.*, 10th August 1871, No. 2,620, *Financial*.

Subject to the condition regarding pension or retirement, appointments deemed desirable may still be made notwithstanding the above orders.—*M. G. Notification*, 25th July 1871, *Gazette*, p. 1231.

The above Order of the Government of India, 20th January 1871, No. 423, *Financial*, is not applicable to persons who have already served but have lost their employments by reduction of Establishment.—*M. G.*, 31st March 1871, No. 410, *Judicial*.

The Government do not consider that the Order of the Government of India (dated 20th January 1871, No. 423, Financial) applies to temporary appointments.—*M. G.*, 17th August 1841, No. 1,401, Revenue.

Certain classes admissible without Examination.

NOTIFICATION.—*Fort St. George, August 11, 1868.*—In supersession of former orders on the subject, the following Rules are laid down with reference to the re-employment of persons who have lost their posts, consequent on the reduction of establishments :—

I. All persons thrown out of employment, consequent on a reduction of revision of establishments, who come within the following classes, are eligible for re-employment in posts of which the salaries exceed Rupees 20, on proof, in each case, of the qualification claimed :—

1st.—Persons who have passed the General Test Examination.

2nd.—Persons who have been continuously in Government employment from the 1st January 1859 to the time of the reduction which threw them out of employ, the breaks in whose services, if any, have been caused by previous reductions.

3rd.—Persons who have been generally exempted by order of Government from the operation of the General Test Rules.

II. Persons who have been exempted by Government with a view to appointment to a particular post will not be eligible for re-employment in posts above Rupees 20, unless again exempted, or after passing the examination.

2. These rules refer only to persons, candidates for appointments of greater value than Rupees 20. For appointments of lower value, no examination is required.

Fort William, the 25th January 1865, No. 794.—Home Department.

The Governor-General in Council directs the publication, for general information, of the following correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject of extending the principle of the existing Civil Service Superannuation Rule to Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and also to Uncovenanted Officers holding gazetted appointments, and receiving such appointments direct from Government :—

Public Despatch from the Governor-General of India in Council, to the Secretary of State, No. 59, dated Simla, the 15th September 1864.

We have the honor to transmit the accompanying copy of a Letter, No. 446, dated the 21st of April, from the Government of Bombay, suggesting the expediency of extending the Civil Service Superannuation Rule, contained in Section 29 of the Furlough Regulations of 1855, to Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and also to Uncovenanted Officers.

2. This suggestion accords with the recommendation* made by the Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at Lahore for the consideration of certain questions affecting the Civil Service of that Province, a copy of whose Report was forwarded to you with our Despatch, No. 56, dated the 12th Instant.

* "That the Supreme Government be moved to declare the retention of Civil appointments by Military Officers terminable after a certain number of years, as in the case of Civilians."

3. The proposal of the Bombay Government and of the Lahore Committee appears to us to be just, and likely, if adopted, to prove in every way beneficial to the public interests. There seems no reason for supposing that a Rule, which has undoubtedly proved satisfactory in regard to the Covenanted Civil Service, will be less beneficial when applied to other classes of Officers in Civil employment. Having regard, however, to the various ages at which Military and other Officers begin a career of Civil employment, we are disposed to recommend a Rule to the effect that they shall vacate office after a certain age, rather than to prescribe any fixed period of service. In this respect there is an obvious difference between them and Members of the Covenanted Civil Service. The former may enter upon Civil employment at any period of life, while the latter do so at a fixed and nearly uniform age. Hence a rule, which suffices for the Covenanted Civil Service, would operate very unequally, and in many instances be quite inoperative, with regard to the other classes of public servants employed under the Civil Administration.

4. We would recommend, therefore, that after the age of 55, no Military or Naval Officer in Civil employment, nor any Uncovenanted Civil Servant, shall be appointed to a new office, or be permitted to retain an office which he has held for five years. We would, however, make the rule subject, as in the case of Covenanted Civil Servants, to special exceptions, which may be recommended by the Local Government, and sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Public Despatch from the Secretary of State, to the Governor-General of India in Council —(No. 90, dated the 9th December 1864.)

Para. 1.—I have considered in Council your Letter dated 15th September (No. 59) 1864, recommending, with reference to a suggestion from the Government of Bombay, that the principle of the existing Civil Service Superannuation Rule be extended to Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and also to Uncovenanted Officers; and, in accordance with your recommendation, I authorize you to frame a Notification announcing that, after the age of 55, no Military or Naval Officer, nor any Uncovenanted Servant, shall be appointed to a new office, or be permitted to retain an office which he has held for five years.

2. This rule will, like the corresponding rule, applicable to Civil Servants, be subject to special exceptions under the authority of the Secretary of State.

Referring to the above correspondence with the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to pass the following Rule, which shall be held applicable to all Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and to Uncovenanted Officers holding gazetted appointments, and receiving such appointments direct from Government.

After the age of 55 years, no Military or Naval Officer, or Uncovenanted Servant, shall be appointed to a new office in Civil employment, or shall be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State. This Rule will be applicable to every Military and Naval Officer, and to every Uncovenanted Servant appointed to any Civil Office after its promulgation, and to all other Military and Naval Officers and Uncovenanted Servants employed under the Civil Administration at the close of five years from the date of its promulgation.

Persons retiring from the Service under the above Orders, 25th January 1865, need not submit a Medical Certificate of incapacity before retirement.—*G. I., 21st August 1867, No. 2,194, Financial.*

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, No. 3,035, 7th December 1869.

Read the following:—

Extract from a Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 794, dated the 25th January 1865, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 28th idem:—"The Governor-General in Council is pleased to pass the following rule, which shall be held applicable to all Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and to Uncovenanted Officers holding gazetted appointments, and receiving such appointments direct from Government. After the age of 55 years, no Military or Naval Officer, or Uncovenanted Servant, shall be appointed to a new office in Civil employment, or shall be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State. This rule will be applicable to every Military and Naval Officer, and to every Uncovenanted Servant appointed to any Civil office after its promulgation, and to all other Military and Naval Officers and Uncovenanted Servants employed under the Civil Administration at the close of five years from the date of its promulgation."

Read also—A letter from the Accountant General, Punjab, No. 117, dated the 17th ultimo, enquiring, with reference to the rule quoted above, "whether, in cases where salaries are personal and irrespective of the particular appointments held, the five years during which an Officer 55 years old is permitted to retain his office, should not reckon from the date of his last promotion to the class to which he belongs."

RESOLUTION.—Concurring in the opinion of the Accountant-General, Punjab, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that in the cases of classified Officers of the Financial Department, and all Officers similarly situated, promotion to a new class shall, for the purposes of the rule quoted above, be considered equivalent to appointment to a new office.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, No. 1,880, 17th March 1870.

Read the undermentioned papers:—

Resolution of the Home Department, No. 794, dated 25th January 1865, in which it has been ruled that "after the age of 55 years, no Military or Naval Officer or Uncovenanted Servant" (holding a gazetted appointment and receiving such appointment direct from Government "shall be appointed to a new office in Civil appointment, or shall be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State."

Resolution of the Financial Department, No. 3,035, dated 7th December 1869, in which it has been ruled that "in the case of classified Officers of the Financial Department and all Officers similarly situated, promotion to a new class, shall for the purposes of the rule quoted above, be considered equivalent to a new office."

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that the term "office" used in the Resolution of the 25th January 1865 shall be held to refer not only to a substantive appointment but to include an acting appointment as well. Necessarily the term "promotion" in the Resolution of the 7th December 1869 shall be held to include acting promotion.

NOTIFICATION.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—*Fort Saint George, June 16, 1870.*

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Public), to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Simla, 1st June 1870, No. 2,665, is published for general information :—

Referring to the Notification of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 794, dated 25th January 1865, I am directed to forward, for information, the accompanying copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 36, dated 20th April, approving of the discontinuance, in future, of the reference to him in cases in which it is desired to retain the services of gazetted Uncovenanted Officers who have attained the age of fifty-five years.

Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 20th April 1870, No. 36, (Public.)

The Despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 23rd February, No. 22 of 1870, proposing the discontinuance of the reference to the Secretary of State in cases in which it is desired to retain the services of Uncovenanted Officers who have attained the age of fifty-five years, has been considered by me in Council.

2. In reply I have to express my approval of the proposed discontinuance of the reference.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Public), to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated Simla, 29th August 1870, No. 3,945, is published for general information :—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, No. 891, dated 21st June last, and in reply to state that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to leave it to the Local Governments and Administrations to authorize, without reference to the Supreme Government, exemptions from the operation of the rule of January 1865, regarding compulsory retirement of Uncovenanted Officers after the age of 55 years.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—*Ootacamund, October 3, 1871.*

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Public), to the Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Simla, 20th September 1871, No. 4,377, is published for general information :—

Referring to my letter, No. 2,932, dated 15th June last, forwarding copy of a Notification, No. 2,931, of the same date, regarding the compulsory retirement of Uncovenanted Servants of Government on their reaching the age of fifty-five years, I am directed to state that this rule does not apply to menial servants, but only to Uncovenanted Servants on a salary above Rupees 10 per mensem. In the case of the former, their compulsory retirement at or after the age of fifty-five may be left to the discretion of the Head of the Office or Department under the orders of the Local Government concerned. But the fact of their superannuation should, as now, be certified to by medical testimony.

The orders of the Government of India, dated 20th January 1871, No. 423, Financial, applies to persons on establishments of Local Funds which fulfil the requisites laid down in the Resolution of the G. I., No. 2,197, dated 24th April 1868, and these will include the road fund and probably the funds under Act III of 1871.—*M. G., 16th August 1871 No. 337, Financial.*

REVISED RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF ASSISTANTS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Promulgated originally with Government Notification, dated 26th May 1854, and modified by G. O., 8th November 1861, No. 1,276, Public Department.

E.M.C., No. 1,675, dated 25th November 1857.

I. *Half-yearly Examination of Assistants.*—Half-yearly Examination of Assistants, liable under these Rules to examination, shall be held each year, at such central stations as may be fixed by the Central Committee.

II. *Two qualifying Standards.*—At these half-yearly examinations, there shall be two standards of qualification, according to the one or the other of which the Assistants shall be examined. An Assistant must be examined and found qualified according to the first standard before he will be permitted to present himself for the second standard, and before he will be considered qualified to be appointed to act as Head Assistant.

G. O., 8th November 1864, No. 1,276, P. D.

* *Note.*—An Assistant must pass by the first, before coming up for the second standard.

E.M.C., No. 218, dated 23rd February 1857.

An Assistant who has been found, at some previous examination, qualified according to the first* standard, must be found qualified according to the second standard, before he will be considered by Government eligible for the permanent appointment of Head Assistant, and before he will be permitted to draw the increased allowance of 50 Pagodas per mensem.

III. *Effect of passing by each Standard.*—An Assistant who has passed according to the first standard will be invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, and may be entrusted with a Division of a District. He may also be appointed to act as Head Assistant. An Assistant who has passed according to the second standard will be invested with the full powers of a Magistrate, and may, if the Government see fit, be permitted to draw the increased allowance of 50 Pagodas per mensem, although he may not have served six years.

IV. *Promotion of Assistants.*—The Government will promote to Head Assistantships no Assistant who shall not have been examined under these rules and found qualified according to the second standard. All Assistants will be promoted, under ordinary circumstances, in the order of their passing the examination now prescribed according to the second standard of qualification.

V. *What Assistants are to be examined.*—All Assistants who have not passed according to the first standard of qualification fixed by the present Rules, and who have been more than six months at their stations as Assistants shall be subjected to half-yearly examination.

† *And may come up for examination, although they have not been six months at their stations.*

E. M. C., No. 1,376, dated 14th November 1856.

All Assistants who have passed according to that standard, but have not passed according to the second standard, and who have been more than two years at their stations as Assistants, shall be subjected to half-yearly examination. All other Assistants, who have not passed according to the second standard of qualification, may be examined at any half-yearly examination, with the special permission of the Collectors of their Districts, previously obtained. Assistants examined under these Rules will draw the usual travelling allowance to and from their respective stations, when the station, at which the Divisional Committee meet, is beyond the limits of their own Districts.^(a)

G. O., 17th September 1860, No. 1,379, and G. O., 18th April 1866, No. 390.

‡ *G. O., 22nd March 1864, No. 358, Pub. Dept.*

Members of Divisional Committees, being Revenue Officers, shall, in like manner, be allowed to draw extra tentage whenever their services may be required in such capacity, at a distance from their Head Quarters.

(a) Travelling allowance will only be passed on one occasion for each standard of examination.

VI. Central Examination Committee.—The Government will constitute a Committee to be called the Central Examination Committee, by

* *With the consent of the Chief Justice.*

† *He is always the Secretary to the Board of Examiners,—vide Section II, Notification, p. 820 of Gazette for 1854, requiring the Board to perform, in addition to their other duties, those of a Central Committee for the examination of Assistants previous to their promotion.*

‡ *On application from the Secretary, a month beforehand, the President and Registrar of the High Court (para. VI.) prepare the Judicial questions; the Member and Secretary of the Board of Revenue take those on Revenue subjects; and the remaining Member, the translation and dictation papers.*

VIII. Divisional Examination Committees.—At the several stations where the

¶ *E. M. C., No. 1,675, dated 25th November 1857.*

IX. Duty of the Divisional Examination Committees, and Reports of the Examinations.—The examinations shall be conducted by the Divisional Examination Committees, who, after due deliberation in respect of each Assistant examined, will record the result, stating their opinion as to whether the standard of qualification has been attained or not; which result, in case of difference of opinion, will be determined by a majority, and shall deliver the record to the President. The President shall transmit the record to the Central Examination Committee with his own Report, wherein he shall state his agreement or disagreement with the Divisional Committee in each case. The President will be responsible for the fairness, impartiality, and proper strictness of the examination. The written answers of the Assistants, and the other papers written by them either in the Vernaculars or in English, shall be forwarded with the record. The Central Examination Committee, after taking all the Reports into consideration, and perusing any of the Examination papers that it may seem to them proper to peruse, shall report to Government the names of such Assistants as, in their opinion, have proved their qualifications according to one or other of the standards in force, noticing, especially

§ *No Assistant shall be passed under either the first or second standard who is not fully qualified in every respect according to the standard under which he was examined.*

E. M. C., No. 22, dated 8th January 1857.

in the order of their merit, any Assistants who, with reference to the length of their residence in India, may have passed with great distinction.

X. Principal object of the first Standard.—The principal object of the first standard of examination shall be to test the proficiency, for practical purposes, of the Assistant in the Vernacular language of his District. For this purpose at least three papers which he has never seen before, taken from Official Records, very much at hazard, and written by different persons in

But Assistants coming up for the second standard, may be allowed to pass at one Examination

to be called the Central Examination Committee, by whose instructions the Local Committees shall be guided, and with whom they shall correspond on all matters connected with these half-yearly examinations. The Central Examination Committee will consist of one Senior Civilian, who shall be President thereof, and of one Member of the Board of Revenue, both nominated by Government; also the Registrar* of the High Court, Appellate Side, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and such other Members as the Government, from time to time, may appoint. A Secretary† to the Committee will be nominated by Government.

VII. *Duty of the Central Examination Committee.*—It shall be the duty of the Central Examination Committee, to fix on every occasion the half-yearly examination days, which shall be the same for every Local Committee station. It shall be the duty of the same Committee to prepare beforehand, for each examination, sets of questions to be put to the Assistants under examination, a sufficient number of copies of each of which sets shall be forwarded to each Local Committee, in a sealed packet, not to be opened until the moment of examination. The Central Examination Committee, from time to time, shall lay down such Rules as may appear to them best for the guidance of the Divisional Committees, in order to ensure a fair and uniform method of fixing the degree of attainment upon each point of examination which the several Assistants examined may reach.

¶ *E. M. C., No. 1,675, dated 25th November 1857.*

¶ *E. M. C., No. 1,675, dated 25th November 1857.*

in Judicial and Revenue Law and in the Vernacular of the District in which they reside; and at a second Examination the remaining language, provided that they be not vested with the higher powers till they have passed in the whole. In cases of this kind, however, Assistants ought to be transferred, after the first Examination, to a District in which the remaining language is ordinarily spoken.

Order from Government of India, No. 465, communicated in E. M. C., No. 542, dated 8th April 1859.

every step of this branch of the examination, in order to qualify according to the first standard.

XI. Second object of the first Standard.—The next object of the first standard of qualification shall be to test the Assistant's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the systems of Revenue administration and Criminal Justice, and especially with so much of the Laws and Rules

of Procedure as it is necessary for an Officer to know, in order to exercise properly the highest function of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate. For this purpose a set of questions on Revenue and Magisterial subjects and on the Law of Evidence shall be furnished by the Central Committee. These questions should be so framed as not to involve points of difficulty or rare occurrence; and to show rather the possession, or the want, of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination and the fundamental laws applicable thereto, than a knowledge of a string of points of detail and dates of orders, which may be soon learned for the occasion, and are generally as soon forgotten again. These questions must be all answered without book. The Assistant should also be examined generally as to his knowledge of Cutcherry Accounts—both the English Accounts kept at the Huzur and the Native Accounts, Taluk and Village—of the Hookummamah of his District, and of its past revenue history as to be learnt from the records.

XII. The third object of the first Standard.—The next object of the first standard of examination shall be to test the power which the Assistant may have acquired to deal with conflicting arguments and evidence, in actual cases. For this purpose two decided cases, with the final proceeding in each withdrawn, which the Assistant has never before seen, one from the Collector's, and one from the Magistrate's Office, of the nature of cases coming before Assistants exercising the highest functions of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate, shall be given to the Assistant. The papers may be read over to him by a Native Officer, and the explanation of any difficult word or phrase may be asked for and given in the Vernacular, the circumstance being in each case noted. The Assistant may now refer to all his books, and may take his notes as the case is read over. At the conclusion of each case he must write in English a brief but precise description of it, and a decision upon the questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it is founded.

XIII. Fourth object of the first Standard.—The last object of the first standard of examination shall be to ascertain how the Assistant has been employed, and how he has done his duty at his station. For this purpose the Collector and Magistrate under whom he has been employed, shall furnish the Committee with a report upon these points. It shall be the duty of such Officers to make over to their Assistants, from time to time, cases for report. The reports shall be written in English on one side of a sheet of paper; and after the case is decided the Officer who decides it shall note on the other side of the sheet his remarks upon the report. These reports, with the notes thereon, shall be submitted to the Divisional Examination Committee.

a plain running hand, must be read aloud by the Assistant correctly, and without great difficulty; and after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly explained by him in English. An English Judgment or other Official paper, to be furnished by the Central Committee, must be translated by him into the Vernacular, without assistance. The translation must be substantially correct in meaning, and intelligible to a Native: tolerably correct in grammar and spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom. He must dictate off-hand, with some fluency, the translation, into the Vernacular, of an English Report, or other Official paper, also to be furnished by the Central Committee, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must in like manner be intelligible and substantially correct. He must then be tested in conversation with two or three Natives, in such manner, and to such extent, as shall suffice to satisfy the Committee as to the degree of his power of understanding Natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them—such conversation of colloquial examination to be confined to the ordinary duties and business of a Court or Cutcherry, and not to embrace abstruse or peculiar subjects. An Assistant must pass successfully through

Such Officers shall also require their Assistants to make English Minutes of the cases given to them for decision, which Minutes also shall be submitted to the same Committee. But these Reports and Minutes need not be sent up to the Central Examination Committee. The opinion formed of them by the Divisional Committee, however, shall be entered in the record submitted to the Central Committee.

XIV. *Second Standard.*—The second standard of examination shall be similar in its nature to the first, but more difficult in degree. In the Vernacular portion of it, the reading of a common office running hand must be tolerably performed; the papers selected as tests should be of a more difficult description of office papers, the translation, dictation, and conversation should be fluent, generally correct, and readily intelligible; and the Assistant should be tested in his power of explaining himself clearly, and with sufficient propriety in the Vernacular, in an argument or topic of some difficulty, such as may occur in official business. In this examination it will be necessary for the Assistant to pass in two Vernacular languages, of which one shall be the language of the District in which the Assistant is stationed at the time of the examination, and the other any one of the languages, including Hindustani, prevailing in the Madras territories, which the Assistant may prefer. Provided that ordinarily, and except on special grounds, no Assistant shall be promoted in any District in the Vernacular of which he has not passed. The test described in this rule shall be strictly enforced in respect of the language of the District in which the Assistant is stationed at the time of examination, but will be relaxed in respect of the second language, and in respect of any other language which an Assistant must pass before he can be promoted in any District in which it prevails. Ability to write the language will not be required, but only a fair colloquial acquaintance with it on the part of the Examinee, and power to translate correctly an official paper read to him, to dictate orders in the language, and read ordinary urzees. The questions of law and practice should be selected from the whole field of the duties of a Magistrate and Collector; but they shall be arranged in two classes, one class comprehending important and leading points, in answering which no books shall be allowed; and the other class comprehending less general and less common points, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. No guides, digests, or summaries, however, shall be permitted to be used, the Assistant being confined to the original laws, Circular Orders, and constructions. The object of this class of questions is to test the Assistant's knowledge of where readily to find the law or practice on the less common points that arise in business. In preparing these questions, nice and difficult points should be avoided; the object being not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but only to ascertain whether the acquisitions and capacity of the person examined are adequate to enable him to perform fitly the important functions of an Indian Magistrate and Collector, or not. The trial cases should be selected from those possessing enough of complexity to test the Assistant's ability to master all ordinary difficulties, and especially to test his power of minute attention to, and just appreciation of, evidence.

XV. *Object of the second Standard.* It shall be the object to make this second standard such that a man who has passed a College examination, being of ordinary understanding and capability, who fairly applies himself with proper diligence to his business, and makes it his daily object to familiarize himself with the languages of the country, may pass it after two or three years of Mofussil experience.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to prescribe as a rule for future guidance that officers, on passing the lower or higher standard of examination, shall as a rule, be at once invested respectively, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, or with full Magisterial powers; and that they shall accordingly be entitled to the higher rates of pay from the date of their passing the examination. But if in the case of any Officer subordinate to him, the Magistrate of a District shows, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, that investiture with higher powers ought to be deferred, then the mere passing of the examination will not establish a title to higher pay, nor shall such higher pay be granted until the investiture with higher powers takes place.—*G. I., 10th Feb. 1871, No. 717, Finl. Enc., dated 20th Jan. 1871, No. 386, Home Department.*

Rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the Junior Members of the Madras Civil Service.

The Rules for examination and control of the newly appointed Members of the Madras Civil Service, passed under date the 15th March and 29th April 1859, are cancelled.

2. The following Rules* are prescribed for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages among the Junior Members of the Madras Civil Service.

* These Rules do not in any way affect the Departmental Examinations in law, language, &c., which Junior Civilians have to pass under the Orders of Government according to what are called 1st and 2nd Standards.

3. The standards of examination, and the donations to be given to successful candidates, will be as follows, viz. :—

LANGUAGES.		DONATIONS ON PASSING.		
<i>Vernacular.</i>		<i>Classical.</i>	Rupees.	
I.—High Proficiency.	Tamil.....		1,000	
	Telugu.....		1,000	
	Canarese.....		1,000	
	Malayalam.....		1,000	
	Uriyah.....		1,000	
	Hindustani.....		1,000	
		Sanscrit.....	2,000	} With Certificate from the Presiding Examiner.
	Persian.....	2,000		
II.—Honors.	Tamil.....		2,000	
	Telugu.....		2,000	
	Canarese.....		2,000	
	Malayalam.....		2,000	
	Hindustani.....		2,000	
		Sanscrit.....	4,000	} With Diplomas signed by the Head of the Government of Madras.
		Persian.....	4,000	

With Certificate
from the Presid-
ing Examiner.

With Diplomas
signed by the
Head of the
Government of
Madras.

4. The first language in which a Civil Servant will be permitted to offer himself for examination by the two higher Standards must be the chief language of any district to which he is or has been attached. And it is not till after a Certificate of High Proficiency shall have been obtained in such language that a Civil Servant will be eligible to present himself for distinctions in other languages.

5. A Civil Servant shall be at liberty to present himself for examination in the obligatory and another language simultaneously. But no report of his proficiency in the second language shall be prepared, unless he is declared to have passed in the obligatory language.

6. No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a candidate at any examination. But if a special recommendation be made by the Examiners, a candidate will be allowed to appear at a third examination.

7. No Civil Servant will be permitted to present himself for the High Proficiency or Honors Examinations after the expiration of seven or ten years, respectively, similarly counted. No exception will be made to this Rule on account of leave or any other cause.

8. Examinations will be held quarterly on the first Monday in January, April, July and October of each year at Madras. Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations must apply for leave to do so to Government at least three months before the date of the examination.

9. The following is the Test for High Proficiency Examination :—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books :—

Tamil.....	1. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panchatantram.
	2. Virāta purāṇam, (Section of the Mahābhārata in Prose.)
	3. The Tamil Minor Poets, from page 19 to page 93.
Telugu.....	1. Vemana.
	2. Vikramarka.
	3. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panchatantram.
Canarese.....	1. Panchatantram, Bangalore Edition.
	2. Katha Sangraha Prose, Part III, pages 131 to 314 inclusive.
	3. Canarese Anthology, Bangalore Edition, Stanzas 1 to 70, 283 to 303, 668 to 683.
Malayalam.....	1. Vēṭāla Charitam.
	2. Kēralapazhama.
	3. Kēralōṭṭi, first half.
Uriyah.....	1. Hitopodeṣa.
	2. Bātrish Simhāsana.
	3. Rāmāyana, Bala kānda.
	1. Prākēya Malika, or large.

Hindustani.....	{ 1. Ikwan-us-Safa. 2. Nasr-i-Be-Nazir. 3. Araish-i-Mahfil.
Sanscrit.....	{ 1. Hitopodeşa. 2. Raghuvamsa.
Persian.....	{ 1. Gulistan. 2. Bostan. 3. Anwari Soheilee.

II. Translating into English with accuracy a passage in narrative style, not taken from the test books.

III. Translating with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper in narrative style.

IV. Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

V. Conversing (in the Vernacular language) with accuracy and fluency.

VI. A considerable knowledge of Grammar.

10. The following is the Test for the Honors Examination:--

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books:--

Tamil.....	{ 1. Subba Parvam, (Section of the Mahābhārata in Prose.) 2. The first 100 stanzas of Kristnan Tūdu. 3. The first 24 chapters of Kural.
Telugu.....	{ 1. Nitichandrika (Mithrabhedamu.) 2. Kaçiyatru. 3. Subba Parvam of Mahābhārata. 4. Aranya Kandam of Rāmāyanam, by Bhaskara.
Canarese.....	{ 1. Kathā Sangraha, Bangalore Edition. 2. The Bhagavadgita, Bangalore Edition. 3. Prākanya Melika, or Large Canarese Anthology, Stanzas 51 to 100, 790 to 851, 1,302 to 1,410. 4. The Bhagavadgita.
Malayala.....	{ 1. Nalucharitram. 2. Chanakya Sūtram. 3. Kēralōlpati, the whole
Hindustani.....	{ 1. Nasr-i Be-Nazir. 2. Fīsanah-i-Ajaib. 3. Dewani-Atash, (1st half.) 4. Kulyat-I-Sandā (extracts from the Bengal College Edition.)
Sanscrit.....	{ 1. Viracharitra. 2. Kirātārjunīya. 3. Sakuntala Nataka.
Persian.....	{ 1. Akhlaqi Julali. 2. Inshai Abultuzl. 3. Sikandur Namah. 4. Dewani Hafiz.

II. Translating into English with accuracy two passages, one in prose and the other in poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a Text Book.

III. Translating a difficult passage from English, with accuracy, elegance, and neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and Grammar.

IV. Conversing (in the Vernacular language) with accuracy and fluency.

V. A knowledge of Grammar to a much larger extent than is required in the Examination for High Proficiency.

12. The Honors Examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

13. Civil Servants, who may have obtained a reward for High Proficiency in any language under the Rules of 1859 (cancelled in para. I,) will be eligible for the Honors Examination now laid down, and on passing it will be entitled to receive the difference between the reward already paid to them and the aggregate rewards now offered for the High Proficiency and Honors Examinations.

Junior Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations for prizes for the study of the oriental languages, may be allowed leave on full pay for one month, and that on their passing a successful examination they may be allowed an extension of leave on full pay for another month, and be permitted to count the period of the original leave and of the extension as service and residence, provided that the period of leave on this account which carries pay and counts as service and residence, shall in no case exceed two months on one occasion or twelve months in the aggregate.—*G. I., 24th Sept. 1867, No. 2,749, Financial; M. G., 1st Nov. 1867, No. 1,738, Public.*

RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CHAPLAINS.(a)

NOTIFICATION.—*Fort St. George, 14th October 1862.*—With the view of encouraging the acquisition of the native languages by Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains on the Madras Establishment, either of the Church of England or Established Church of Scotland, the Governor in Council has sanctioned the following Rules for the examination of Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains:—

1. The languages from which candidates shall be at liberty to select are the following:—

Sanscrit, Persian, Hindustani, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalum.

2. The following Test Books in the several languages have been prescribed:—

IN SANSKRIT.—1, Nalopakhyanam, edited by Monier Williams. 2, Selections from the Māhābhāra, edited by Francis Johnson. 3, Hitopadesa. 4, Meghaduta.

IN PERSIAN.—1, Gulistan. 2, Bostan. 3, Anwar-oos-sohailce.

IN HINDUSTANI.—1, Chahar Durvish. 2, Gooli Buckawallie. 3, Ukhwanooos Suffa. 4, Gulistan.

IN CANARESE.—1, AEsop's Fables. 2, The Third Book of Lessons. [*For the present.*] Kathamangiri. 2, Punchatantra—[*to be substituted when published.*]

IN TAMIL.—1, Pope's Prose Reading Book. 2, Third Book of Lessons.

IN TELUGU.—1, Punchatantra. 2, Second Book of Lessons. 3, Third Book of Lessons. 4, Brown's Reader.

IN MALAYALUM.—1, Arbuthnot's Malayalum Selections. 2, Pilgrim's Progress, Part I, (edition published at Tellicherry.)

3. The candidate will not be permitted to have access to any dictionary, or other book, or to receive any kind of assistance in the performance of his exercises, either written or oral.

4. The written exercises will consist of —

I. A paper not less than ordinary octavo printed page in length in the language in which examination is held, to be translated into English.

II.—A paper in English of the same length to be translated into the selected language in such a manner as to evince a decided familiarity with the language and some elegance of style.

III.—A paper of short sentences in English to be rendered into the language in which the examination is held accurately and idiomatically.

5. The candidate will then be called upon to read fluently and translate correctly portions of any of the test books, and also a fairly written manuscript in the language selected, and, when that is still a spoken language of the country, he shall further be required to carry on a conversation with the Examiners or with one or more natives in presence of the Examiners, on such subjects proposed by them, as are

(a) In sanctioning* the extension to Chaplains of the rules regarding the examination of Military Officers in the vernacular languages, it was not intended to apply to the former the provisions of the Military

* G. I., 27th October 1868, No. 3,158, Final. Department, G. O., No. 1,009, dated 3rd December 1866,

for the grant of extended leave at the Presidency without loss of service to officers of the Army.—*Letter from Financial Department to A. G., Madras, dated 16th August 1871, No. 2,846.*

calculated to test his colloquial facility both as regards scholar-like expression and knowledge of the terms and phrases commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

6. At the close of each Examination, under these Rules, the Examiner shall furnish the Board with a report prepared in the subjoined form, together with the written Translations, Exercises, Native letters, and the opinion of the Examiners on the matter in which the candidate has passed the *viva voce* Examination.

7. Munshi allowances for six months, or one hundred and eighty Rupees will be allowed to every Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain who shall pass an examination as Interpreter in any Native language.

8. When the Board of Examiners are of opinion that the candidate has made creditable progress—evinced diligent attention to the study of the language for not less than six months—they are authorized to recommend him for the Munshi allowance, though they may not pass him as Interpreter.

9. Every Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain who may pass a satisfactory examination in two of the languages abovementioned, provided that one of the two languages shall be either Hindustani, or one of the four principal Hindu languages spoken in this Presidency, shall receive an honorary reward of Rupees 1,000.

Form.

Report upon the Examination in the Hindustani language of the Reverend _____
(Here enter station and date.)

Written Exercises.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| I. Hindustani into English of the "Hindustani Selection." | An ordinary octavo page. | Exercise attached marked A—Time occupied. |
| II. English into Hindustani, page in length from Orme's Hindustani, or as the case may be. | Extract of an ordinary Wellington's Despatches. | Exercise attached marked B—Time occupied. |
| III. English into Hindustani. | A paper of short sentences. | Exercise attached marked C—Time occupied. |
| IV. Hand-writing. | | As shown in exercise B. |
| N. B.—The aggregate time allowed for the written exercises is not to exceed five hours. | | |

Viva Voce Examination.

- | | |
|---|--|
| V. Reading and translating portion of the "Hindustani Selections." | Read fluently, or as the case may be—Time occupied. |
| VI. Reading and translating written manuscripts in Hindustani, Urdu, Native Letters, or as the case may be. | This was correctly done, or as the case may be.—Time occupied. |
| VII. Pronunciation. | Good - requires improvement, or as the case may be. |
| VIII. Conversation with the Examiners or with two or more Natives. | Understood all that was addressed to him and replied in idiomatic and good language, or as the case may be.—Time occupied. |

Opinion of the Committee.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| If at the College. | (Here enter details.) |
| If at an Out-Station. | (The opinion of the Committee on the Candidate's <i>viva voce</i> Examination.) |

The foregoing Form is equally applicable to Examinations in other languages, mentioned in the Rules.

Published by order of the Governor in Council.

T. PYCROFT, *Chief Secretary.*

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE EXAMINATION RULES.

1.—General Test.

NOTIFICATION.—*Fort St. George, 26th April 1861.*—The following Regulations shall be substituted for those contained in the Notification, dated 4th March 1858:—

I. No person (not being a graduate or a matriculated student of the University of Madras, or a passed candidate according to one or other of the tests laid down in the above Notification,) who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, and has not been continuously employed ever since,* shall be appointed to any situation the salary of which may exceed Rupees 20, without having passed a satisfactory examination in the following subjects:—

1. *Hand-writing*, including the ability to copy rapidly and in a good clear hand a manuscript or lithographed paper.
2. *Orthography*, to include writing from dictation
3. *Composition and Grammar*, including ability to write a simple letter in good grammatical language; to correct a passage written in an ungrammatical style; and to answer questions on grammar.
4. *Arithmetic*, the first four rules, simple and compound, with ability to apply the rules in practical cases. [The Vernacular paper on this subject is to be executed in English figures. No marks will be given for answers executed in the vernacular figures.—*Notification, Gazette, 27th February 1866, page 330.*]
5. *Geography*, including the elements of General Geography and a somewhat more accurate knowledge of the Geography of India.
6. *History*, including a knowledge of the leading facts of the History of India.

II. For the purposes of these examinations, the Uncovenanted Civil Service shall be divided into three branches—English, Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular—the first of which shall include all appointments the duties of which are conducted entirely in the English language; the second, all appointments the duties of which are conducted entirely in the Vernacular language; and the third, all appointments requiring a knowledge both of English and of a Vernacular language.

III. Candidates for employment in the English branch shall be required to execute the test in the English language; and candidates for employment in the Vernacular branch shall be required to execute the same test in the Vernacular language of the District in which they seek employment. Candidates for the English or the Anglo-Vernacular branch must answer the papers in History, Geography and Arithmetic *in English only*, but Candidates who have already passed one of the branches test will not be required to take up History, Geography and Arithmetic again.

IV. Candidates for appointments in the Anglo-Vernacular branch must pass the test in hand-writing, orthography and composition, both in English and in the Vernacular language of the District in which they seek employment. They must pass those tests either at the same examination, or at two different examinations, as they may think proper.

V. The foregoing test shall not apply to persons who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, except that it shall be necessary for such persons, if candidates for employment either in the Vernacular or in the Anglo-Vernacular branch of the service, and if the second language in which they have passed the University Examination be not the Vernacular of the District in which they seek employment, to pass in such language the test laid down in Rule I.

VI. The examination shall be held annually, both in Madras and in the Provinces.

VII. The candidates entered in each class shall be ranked in the order of proficiency in a register prepared in the annexed Form (Appendix A.)†

* * * * *

VIII. The examinations provided for in the foregoing rules shall be conducted by means of printed papers. They shall be open to all comers, whose age may exceed 18 years, on presenting an application prepared in the prescribed form, and paying a fee of Rupees *six*.

* The employment herein referred to must have been in permanent appointments, the salary of which exceeds Rupees 10 per mensem. For exceptions to this Rule, see p. 214.

† Not printed in this Almanac, as not necessary for general information. Printed forms being furnished to candidates on payment of the prescribed fees.

IX. The general direction of the system of examination provided for in these rules shall be entrusted to an Officer, who shall be styled "Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations." It will be his duty to appoint Examiners, to nominate Officers to superintend the examinations in the Provinces, and to determine on the reports of the Examiners what candidates shall be registered as eligible for employment in the public service, or for particular Offices and Departments. The functions of the Examiners will be confined to preparing the questions under the instructions of the Commissioners and examining and reporting on the answers.

X. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government do not undertake to provide appointments for all persons who may pass the prescribed examinations under these rules. Appointments will, as before, be regulated by the requirements of the public service, and will be made by the same authorities as heretofore. It is likewise to be understood that it will still, as before, be open to Government, and with their sanction, to the controlling Courts and Boards, whenever they may see necessary to prescribe the period of service, which must be past in one grade of appointment before promotion to a higher grade altogether irrespective of these rules.

Hospital Writers must pass the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination.—*Order of Madras Government, 27th January 1869, No. 115, Public.*

RULES FOR THE SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATION.

Fort St. George, 29th July 1869.

His Excellency the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following Rules for examination in the Special Tests prescribed as qualifications for certain Offices in the Public Service.

These Rules supersede all previous Rules on the same subject, and come into operation from this day.

List of Tests.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| I. Judicial Test.—Civil. | VII. Translation Test. |
| II. Do. do. —Criminal. | VIII. Precis writing Test. |
| III. Revenue do. —General. | IX. Test for Pleaders in District Moon- |
| IV. Do. do. —Salt Department. | siff's Courts. |
| V. Do. do. —Sea Customs. | X. Police Test. |
| VI. Account Test. | |

Ootacamund, May 27, 1873.

It is hereby notified that from this date the Precis-writing Test is made applicable to the undermentioned appointments in supersession of the present Special Test Rules on the subject.

I. GENERAL.

First, Second, and Third Assistants, Registrar, Record-keeper, Head Examiner in the Press Department, Deputy Registrar, Indexer, Examiner, Head Clerk of the Reference Branch, Head Clerk of the Petition Department, and Head Clerk of the Pension Department, in the Government Office.

II. JUDICIAL.

Subordinate Judge.

District Munsiff.

Pleader in District and Sessions Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.

Sheristadar.

Manager.

Record-keeper.

Examiner of Correspondence.

Indexer.

Sheristadar in District and Sessions Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

Head-writer in District and Sessions Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

Manager, Record-keeper, and Examiner, Madras Small Cause Court.

Head Clerks in Small Cause Courts.

Examiner and Record-keeper in all the Courts.

Book-keepers and Head Auditor in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police.

Manager in the Office of the Commissioner of Police.
 Manager, Egmore Police Court, Madras.
 Record keepers in the Police Courts, Presidency.
 Manager, Government Agency, Vizagapatam.

III. REVENUE.

Head Sheristadar, Uncovenanted Assistants, Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Local Fund Manager, Manager of the Forest Department, First, Second, Third and Fourth Accountants, Record-keeper, Indexer, Head Translator, and Head Accountant of the Local Fund Department, in the Office of the Board of Revenue
 Manager, Indexer, Examiner, and Record-keepers in the Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement.

Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

Huzoor Sheristadar.

Sub-Collector's Sheristadar.

Tabsildars.

Sub-Magistrates.

Abkarry Superintendent, Madras.

Manager and Accountants drawing salaries of Rupees 80 per mensem and upwards, in the Sea Customs Office, Madras.

Accountant; English Department, Collector's Office

English Record-keeper in Collector's Office.

Superintendent of Salt Division.

Accountants in the Stamp Office, Madras, and Forest Conservancy Department, drawing salaries of Rupees 80 per mensem and upwards

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

Superintendents and Accountants drawing salaries of Rupees 80 and upwards per mensem in the Accountant-General's Office.

Manager, Office of the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations.

Manager, Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

Manager, Examiner, Deputy Examiner, Record-keeper, and Accountants, drawing Rupees 80 and upwards, in the Marine Office, Madras.

Manager, Record-keeper, in the Office of the Chepauk Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

All Clerks drawing a salary of Rupees 80 and upwards per mensem.

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SCHEDULE SHOWING THE NATURE OF THE TEST AND THE DESIGNATION OF THE OFFICES FOR WHICH THEY ARE PRESCRIBED.

I.—A.—Judicial Test—Civil—Higher Grade.

Offices.

1. Principal Sudder Ameen.
2. District Moonsiff.
3. Pleader in Civil and Session Courts, Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Indian Evidence Act I of 1872 * b. Code of Civil Procedure. c. Rules of Practice (Civil.) d. Indian Contract Act IX of 1872.* e. Collett's Manual of the Law of Torts and Measure of Damages. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> f. Strange's Manual of Hindoo Law, and First Volume of Strange's Hindoo Law. g. Sadagopa Charlu's Manual of Mahomedan Law. h. Goldsmith's "Doctrine and Practice of Equity," pp. 55 to 249 and 267 to 301. |
|--|--|

Remarks.

1. The examination will be conducted in English, unless for special reasons any candidate is permitted, by order of Government, to pass in the Vernacular.†
2. When both the Civil and Criminal Judicial Tests are taken up at the same time, there will be only one paper in the Law of Evidence.

* G. O., 10th June 1872.

† By Orders of 18th May 1867, Judicial Department, and 10th May 1869, Revenue Department. Government have twice decided that *except under very special circumstances, a departure from this rule cannot be permitted, a knowledge of English being deemed essential for the higher offices for which the Special Tests have been prescribed.*

I.—B.—Judicial Test—Civil—Lower Grade.*Offices.*

1. Sheristadar in the High Court (Appellate Side,) District and Session Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts.
2. Chief Clerk or Manager, Egmore Police Court.
3. Nazir in District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Court.

Nature of Test.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Code of Civil Procedure. b. Rules of Practice (Civil.) c. Limitation Act. | \| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> d. Stamp Act. e. Indian Evidence Act I of 1872. |
|--|--|--|

Remarks.

1. Vide Remarks 1 and 2 under 1, A.

II.—A.—Judicial Test—Criminal—Higher Grade.*Officers*

1. Subordinate Judge.
2. District Moonsiff.
3. Pleader in District and Sessions Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.
4. Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
5. Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class.*
6. Chief Clerk or Manager, Egmore Police Court.

Nature of Test.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Indian Evidence Act I of 1872. b. Mayno's Indian Penal Code. | \| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. Code of Criminal Procedure. d. Rules of Practice (Criminal.) |
|--|--|--|

Remarks.

The examination will be conducted in English, unless for special reasons any candidate is permitted, by order of Government, to pass in a Vernacular. (See Note, p. 227.)

II.—B.—Judicial Test—Criminal—Lower Grade.*Offices.*

1. Tahsildar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate; Taluq Sheristadar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate; 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate and Deputy Tahsildar; 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate.†
2. Sheristadar in the High Court (Appellate Side), District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.
3. Police Inspector.
4. Nazir in District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

Nature of Test.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Indian Evidence Act I of 1872. b. Indian Penal Code. | \| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. Criminal Procedure Code. d. Rules of Practice (Criminal.) |
|--|--|---|

Remarks.

1. The papers set in the examination for this grade will be of an easier description than those set on the same subjects in the examination for the higher grade.
2. The examination will be conducted in English, except in the case of persons continuously in the public service since 1st January 1850, who will be permitted to be examined in a Vernacular. This exception does not extend to Sheristadars who must pass in English.

III.—A.—Revenue Test—General—Higher Grade.*Offices.*

1. Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
2. Uncovenanted Assistant in the Office of the Board of Revenue.
3. Sheristadar to the Board of Revenue.

* This term (Sub-Magistrate, 1st Class) refers to the powers with which Sub-Magistrates are invested under the Criminal Procedure Code.

† This term refers to the powers with which Sub-Magistrates are invested under the Criminal Procedure Code.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>a. Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of the Revenue.</p> <p>b. Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue.</p> | <p>c. Manual of Taluq and Village Accounts.</p> <p>d. Rules of the Stamp Department.</p> |
|--|--|

Remarks.

1. The examination will be in English, except in the case of candidates permitted by a special order of Government, to pass in a Vernacular. (*See Note, p. 227.*)
2. Persons who have passed in either grade of the General Revenue Test (III. A, or III. B,) will not be required to pass in the Sea Customs Test, the Salt Test, or the Account Test, in order that they may be eligible for the appointment of Salt Department, Sea Customs Superintendent, or Accountant in any Office.

III.—B.—Revenue Test—General—Lower Grade.*Offices.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Huzar Sheristadar.</p> <p>2. 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate.</p> <p>3. Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildar.</p> <p>4. Taluq Shoristadar.</p> | <p>5. Sub-Collector's Sheristadar.</p> <p>6. Head Assistant's Head Clerk.</p> <p>7. Abkarry Superintendent, and Deputy Superintendent, Madras.</p> |
|---|--|

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>a. Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of Revenue.</p> | <p>b. Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue.</p> <p>c. Manual of Taluq and Village Accounts.</p> |
|---|--|

Remarks.

1. The papers set for this grade will be easier than those set for the higher grade, and will refer only to those portions of the Regulations, Circular Orders, &c., a knowledge of which is requisite in the Offices abovenamed, to which this Test is made applicable.
2. The examination will be conducted in English, except in the case of persons continuously in the public service since 1st January 1859, who will be permitted to be examined in a Vernacular.

IV.—Revenue Test—Salt Department.*Office.*

1. Superintendent, or Assistant Superintendent of a Salt Division on Rs. 50 and upwards.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <p>a. The Salt Laws.</p> | <p>b. Salt Manual.</p> |
|--------------------------|------------------------|

Remarks.

1. There is no lower grade in this Examination.
2. The examination will be in English, except in the case of any candidate who is allowed, by special order of Government, to pass in a Vernacular; but candidates who may have been continuously in the public service since the 1st January 1859, may pass this Test in English or in a Vernacular at their option.
3. This Test may be taken up alone, or with Test V, but not in conjunction with any other Test.
4. Examination in this Test will be held at the same time as the Annual Examination referred to in General Rule 4, but only when occasion may require, and will be open only to persons, qualified under General Rule 4, who may produce certificates from the Collectors of the Districts in which they seek employment, recommending them for examination.

V.—Revenue Test—Sea Customs' Department.*Office.*

1. Superintendent of Sea Customs.
2. Assistant Superintendent of Sea Customs, when the salary of the office amounts to Rupees 50 per mensem, or more.

Nature of Test.

- | |
|--|
| <p>a. The Law relative to the collection of Sea Customs, and the conservancy of Ports.</p> <p>b. The Sea Customs Manual.</p> |
|--|

Remarks.

1. There is no lower grade in this examination.
2. The examination will be in English, except in the case of candidates allowed to pass in the Vernacular, by special order of Government.
3. This Test may be taken up alone, or with Test IV, but not in conjunction with any other Test.
4. Examinations in this Test will be held at the same time as the Annual Examination referred to in General Rule 4, but only when occasion may require, and will be open only to persons, qualified under General Rule 4, who may produce certificates from the Collectors of the Districts in which they seek employment, recommending them for examination.

VI.—Account Test.*Offices.*

1. (a. c.) Superintendents, Accountants and Clerks in the Accountant General's Office, drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards per mensem.
2. (c.) Accountant in the Board's Office.
3. (b.) Accountant in the English Departments of Collectors' Offices, drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.
4. (d.) Accountant, Deputy Accountant, and Book-keeper in the A-say Office
5. (d.) Accountant, Marine Office.
6. (d.) Accountant in the Sea Customs Office.
7. (d.) Accountant in the Stamp Office.
8. (d.) Accountant in the Office of Conservator of Forests.

Nature of Test.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| (a.) Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry. | } | (c.) Taluq Manual |
| (b.) Huzur Manual. | | (d.) Village Manual. |
| | | (e.) Accountant General's Manual. |

Remarks.

1. The portions of the Manuals which relate to accounts only will form the subject of examination.
2. The examination will be in English, except in the case of candidates permitted to pass in a Vernacular, by special order of Government.
3. Candidates for this Test may pass in Precis-writing at the same examination, but in no third Test.
4. The examination in this Test will be held at the same time as the Annual Examination referred to in General Rule 4, but only when occasion may require, and will be open only to persons, qualified under General Rule 4, who may produce certificates from the Heads of the Departments in which they seek employment, recommending them for examination.

VII.—A.—Translation Test—Higher Grade.*Offices.*

1. Translators and Interpreters in the High Court, and District and Sessions Courts.
2. Interpreters in the Court of Small Causes, Madras; Office of the Commissioner of Police; and Police Courts.

Nature of Test.

Ability to translate an Ordinary Official paper from Vernacular into English.

Do. do. do. from English into Vernacular.

Ability to translate a paper of greater difficulty from Vernacular into English.

Do. do. do. from English into Vernacular.

Interpretation *viva voce* from Vernacular into English.

Interpretation *viva voce* from English into Vernacular.

- (a.) For these Offices the following Chapters of the Accountant General's Manual has been laid down for Examination :—

Chapter II—Budget Estimate

„ III—Classification (omitting notes)

„ IX, Section I—Local Fund Classification

- (b.) For this Office the following Chapters of the above Manual have been laid down :—

Chapter III—Classification (omitting notes)

„ IV—Civil Payments, Sections 1 to 3.

„ VII—Bills of Exchange

For the above Offices the Huzur, Village and Taluq Manuals are omitted from the Account Test

- (c.) For this Office the Accountant General's Manual is omitted from the Test.

- (d.) For these Offices the Test comprises Book-keeping only.

Remarks.

1. Accuracy and rapidity of translation will be required in the higher grade.
2. A separate certificate of proficiency will be given for each of the following Vernaculars in which the candidate may pass :—
 1. Telugu. | 2. Tamil. | 3. Hindustani. | 4. Canarese. | 5. Malayalam.
3. Candidates for this Test are required to execute the two sets of papers in two different languages.
4. Candidates must obtain certificates in the particular languages, required in the Offices for which they are applying, or intend to apply.
5. In sending in applications for examination, candidates must specify the languages in which they desire to obtain certificates.
6. This Test cannot be taken up with any other Test.
7. Examinations in this Test will be held from time to time under instructions from the Commissioner. Applications for examination must be accompanied by certificates from the Heads of Departments in which employment is sought, recommending the applicants for examination.

VII.—B. Translation Test—Lower Grade.*Offices.*

1. Subordinate Judges.
2. District Moonsiff.
3. Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
4. Translators in Offices of Government, Board of Revenue, Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement, and Collectors' Offices.
5. English Record-keeper in Collectors' Offices.
6. Sub-Collectors' Sheristadar.
7. Head Assistant's Head Clerk.
8. Head Writers and Nazirs, District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Court.
9. Head Clerks, Small Cause Courts.
10. Head Clerks in Police Courts, and Assistant Head Clerk, Egmore Police Court.
11. All the other offices designated under I A., I.B., II.A., II.B., III.B., IV. and V., and Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, or Clerk in the Correspondence Department of any Court other than the High Court, drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards, *in case the candidate has not passed in the vernacular language of the District in which he seeks employment in an Examination of the Madras or other University.*

Nature of Test.

Ability to translate Ordinary Official paper from Vernacular into English.

Do. do. do. from English into Vernacular.

Remarks.

1. Vide VII. A, Remarks 2, 3 and 4, which are also applicable to this grade.
2. Candidates for this test can only pass in one language at the same examination.
3. Candidates for offices designated under II.B., III.B. and IV, who execute their papers in the language of their Districts, will not be required to pass this test : as also Bachelors of Arts of the Madras University whose optional language at the B.A. Degree Examination was the Vernacular of the District in which they seek employment.

VIII.—A.—Precis-Writing—Higher Grade.*Offices.*

1. Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, Clerk in the Correspondence Department of the Offices of Government and the Board of Revenue, and in all the Courts drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.
2. Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner of Correspondence, and Clerks in receipt of Rupees 50 and upwards in the High Court, Appellate Side.
3. Any office for which passing in Tests I, II, III and VI, is required.
4. Also the following appointments, in the following departments :—

*Departments.**Appointments.*

Offices of Government and Board of Revenue.....	Indexers, Deputy Indexers, Deputy Record-keepers, Managers, Clerks, Deputy Examiners, and Referencers.
High Court, Appellate Side	Indexer.
Accountant General's Office.....	Superintendents and Clerks.
Assay Office.....	Accountants, Deputy Accountants and Book-keeper.
Marine Office.....	Manager, Examiner, Deputy Examiner, Record-keeper, Accountants, and Clerks.

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Appointments.</i>
Sea Customs Office.....	Manager, Clerks, and Accountants.
Stamp Office.....	Accountants.
Office of Chopauk Agent and Pay- master of Carnatic Stipends.....	Manager, Record-keeper, and Clerks.
Court of Small Causes, Madras.....	Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner, and Clerks.
Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement.....	Manager, Indexer, Examiner, Clerks, Record-keeper, and Gomastahs.
Office of the Commissioner of Police.....	Manager.
Do. Inspector-General of Police.....	Clerks, Book-keepers, Assistant Book-keepers, and Head Auditor.
Do. Registrar-General of Assur- ances.....	Head Clerk.
Police Courts.....	Chief Clerk or Manager, Egmore Police Court. Head Clerks and Assistant Head Clerk in Egmore [Police Court.] Record-keepers.
Office of the Director of Public In- struction.....	Managers and Clerks.
Presidency and Medical Colleges.....	Clerks.
Office of the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations.....	Managers and Clerks.
Do. Central Committee for the Examination of Assistants.....	
Revenue Department, Collector's Office.....	Clerks and Record keepers, Sub-Collector's Sherista- dar, and Head Assistant's Head Clerk.
Do. Abkarry.....	Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, Madras.
District and Sessions Courts, Subor- dinate Judges' Courts.....	Head Writers.
Small Cause Courts.....	Head Clerks.
Political Government Agency De- partment, Vizagapatam.....	Manager.
Stipend Pay Office, Arcot.....	Manager.
Special Agency Department, Cudda- lore.....	Head Clerk.

Nature of Test.

Writing a precis of a set of Official papers.

Remarks.

1. This examination will be conducted in English.
2. Graduates of an English or Indian University are exempt from this Test.
3. Accountants in the Accountant General's Office, and in other Offices in the Presidency and Provinces, whose salaries do not exceed Rupees 75 per mensem, are exempted from passing this Test; but an Assistant who has passed the Account Test and entered the grade of an Accountant the pay of which rises by annual increments from Rupees 60 to 85 prior to G. O., dated 4th August 1868, may be allowed to attain the maximum pay of the grade without passing the Precis test, but that he ought not to be appointed to act in a higher grade unless he has passed the test in question—(Vide G. O., 12th March 1870, No. 80.)

VIII.—B.—Precis-Writing—Lower Grade.*Offices.*

1. For list of Offices for which this Test is prescribed, see under the corresponding heading under VIII. A.

Nature of Test.

Writing a precis of a set of Official papers.

Remarks.

This Examination will be in the Vernacular, and will be confined to the cases of those persons who, having been continuously in the public service since 1st January 1859, may apply for examination in the Vernacular, and of those who have been permitted by Special Order of Government to pass I, II, III or IV in the Vernacular. All persons not coming within these descriptions, must pass the higher test.

IX.—Test for Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts and Sub-Magistrates' Courts.*

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| a. Indian Evidence Act I of 1872 | c. Strang's Manual of Hindu Law |
| b. Code of Civil Procedure | d. Sadagopal Chetty's Manual of Mahomedian Law |

Examination fee, Rupees 6

Remarks

- 1 Candidates for this Test must have previously passed either the General Test or the University Entrance Examination—(Vide G. O. 23rd April 1870 No 131)
- 2 The Examination is held in English or in a Vernacular at the option of the candidate
- 3 This Test cannot be taken up with any other test

X Police Test

Nature of Test

This Test comprises the subject given under the heading II B Judicial Test Criminal, Lower Grade, and a Paper in Departmental Subjects

Examination fee, Rupees 4

Remarks

- 1 The Police Test qualifies for employment in the Police service only, and does not give a claim to exemption from the General Test Examination or any portion of the Special Tests. When Police Officers seek for employment in the General Service, they must, like other candidates, conform in all respects to the Rules applicable to the Service Examinations
- 2 Candidates who have complied with the Rules in all respects will receive a certificate under Rule I, of having passed II B
- 3 Candidates not in the Police Department will be admitted to this Test, on the production of a recommendation from the Superintendent of the District in which they seek employment

GENERAL RULES

- 1 Candidates will be permitted to take up at the same examination any or all of Tests I, II, VII B, and VIII. Separate certificates will be granted for each Test successfully passed, and no candidate will be required to pass in the same Test twice
- 2 No candidates will be permitted to take up any of the Judicial Tests together with Test III, in either Grades—(Vide G. O. 16th August 1873, No 250)
- 3 Candidates will not be permitted to apply for examination in both the lower and the higher standard of any Test, but any candidate who has applied for examination in the higher standard of any Test, and has passed a creditable examination, but failed to secure the minimum of marks necessary for success, may, with the Commissioner's permission, be considered as having passed for the lower standard
- 4 Candidates will not, under any circumstances whatever, be permitted to come up for examination in a part only of the subjects prescribed for a Test
- 5 There will be an annual examination in Tests I, II, III, VII, and the lower grade of Test VII, open to all servants who have been continuously in the permanent employ of Government since the 1st January 1859, to regular Pleaders of any Court, who have been continuously employed as such since the 1st January 1859, to graduates and matriculated members of an Indian University, and to men who have passed the Central Test Examination, on production of a vaccination certificate, and payment of the prescribed fees
- 6 Graduates in Law of an Indian University may be appointed to any of the posts specified under I A, II A, II B, without passing those Tests, but if they are candidates for the posts specified under I B, that Test must be passed. The exemption here given extends only to the Tests named, and not to any other Tests which may be prescribed for the same posts
- 7 Persons in public employ on the 1st January 1859, but who may subsequently have resigned their appointments cannot be admitted to any of the Special Tests, (except X) unless they have passed the General Test or the University Entrance Examination, or been specially exempted from passing the General Test by Government
- 8 Special exemption from passing the General Test includes permission to appear for the Special Tests, unless such permission is specially withheld

* Vide G. O. 16th February 1870 No 275

List of Appointments in the several Departments at the Presidency and in the Provinces to which the Special Text Examination Rules are made applicable.

DEPARTMENT.	OFFICES.	I.		II.		III.		IV.		V.		VI.		VII.		VIII.	
		Judicial Test. — Civil.		Judicial Test. — Criminal.		Revenue Test. — General.		Revenue Test. — Salt Department.		Revenue Test. — Sea Customs.		Account Test.		Translation Test.		Pencil-writing Test.	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
	Fees..	10	6	7	6	7	5	5	4	5	5	5	6	4	4	4	4
General	Managers, Indexers, Record-keepers, Clerks and Referencers in the Government Office.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Translator, Government Office.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Manager, Political Government Agency Department, Vizagapatam.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Political	Head Clerk, Special Agency Department, Cuddalore.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Sheristadar in the High Court, Appl. Side.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Manager in the do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Judicial	Record-keeper, Examiner of Correspondence, and Clerks, on receipt of Rs. 50 and upwards, in the High Court, Appl. Side.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Indexer in do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Head Clerks in Small Cause Courts.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Police	Interpreters in Small Cause Court, Madras.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner, and Clerks in the Madras Small Cause Court.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Principal Sudr Amin.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Police	District Munsiff.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pleaser in District and Session Courts, Subordinate Judge's Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Sheristadar, District and Sessions Court, and Subordinate Judge's Courts.....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Police	Translators or Interpreters in the High Courts, and District and Session Courts.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Head Writer in District and Session Courts, and Subordinate Judge's Courts.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Nazir in District and Session Courts, and Subordinate Judge's Courts.....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Police	Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, Head Clerk in the Correspondence Department, in all the Courts, drawing salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Head Clerk in the Office of Registrar-General of Assurances.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Uncovenanted Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Police	Police Inspector.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Interpreters in the Office of the Commissioner of Police.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Interpreters in Police Courts.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Police	Manager in the Office of the Commissioner of Police.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Clerks, Book-keepers, Asst. Book-keepers, and Head Auditor in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Record-keepers in the Police Courts.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Police	Chief Clerk or Manager, Egmore Police Court.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Head Clerk in Police Courts, and Assistant Head Clerk in Egmore Police Court.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Superintendents, Clerks, and Accountants, Accountant General's Office.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Financial	Accountants, Depy. Accountants, and Book-keeper in the Assay Office.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
	Board of Revenue.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncovenanted Assistant.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Revenue	Head Sheristadar.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Accountants.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
	Translator.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..

REVENUE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Candidates for appointment as Assistant Directors of Revenue Settlement are required to pass the following Vernacular Test :—

I. Reading, translating and explaining grammatically—

In Telugu, the first 50 stories of Morris' selections.

In Tamil, the whole of Kathamanjiri.

In Canarese, the first 50 stories of *Æsop's Fables*.

In Malayalam, the first 50 stories of the Selections.

II. Translating in writing, from the Vernacular into English a paper of ordinary difficulty specially prepared by the Board of Examiners at Madras, so as to test the Officer's knowledge of Vernacular accounts and of technical words and phrases in common use in the Revenue Settlement Department.

III. Translating in writing, from English into Vernacular, a short paper of ordinary difficulty prepared at Madras.

IV. Reading and translating *and voce* to the Examiners, a Vernacular letter or urzee (which shall be selected by the Local Committee and sent for the Board's inspection,) written in an ordinary style, and such as a Revenue Settlement Officer is liable to receive in the course of duty.

V. Conversation with a native upon ordinary topics, such as to satisfy the Examiners that the Officer is able to understand correctly, and to express himself intelligibly, on all the usual matters which form the subject of communication between a Revenue Settlement Officer and his subordinates, and also with the people of the District.—*Proceedings of Government, 9th March 1861, No. 548.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

For admission into the Civil Engineering College.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.—The course of instruction is regulated to fit Officers of the Army and other gentlemen for the position of Assistant Engineer in the Department of Public Works, and for the Degree of B. C. E. (Bachelor of Civil Engineering) in the University of Madras. Candidates for admission must be Commissioned Officers of the Army below the rank of Field Officer, or must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University. Officers who are candidates for admission must be qualified by the acquaintance with their Military duties, and by having passed the examination in one of the native languages for charge of a Company, and they will be required to undergo an entrance examination in the whole of Arithmetic, the first three books of Euclid and Algebra as far as Simple Equations. Civil candidates must be over 16 years of age, and must produce satisfactory testimonials of character.

All students will be required to pay a monthly fee of 16 Rupees, and to provide themselves with the text books in use, and a case of drawing instruments and color box.

Applications from Officers should be addressed through Commanding Officers of Regiments to the Principal of the College; who, after satisfying himself that the candidates are fully qualified and are likely to profit by the course of study, will forward the application for the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Principal of the College may at any time recommend to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that an Officer may be remanded to his Regiment.

Officers who obtain permission to study at the College will be considered "absent on duty," and will be so reported in the Regimental Returns.

It is to be distinctly understood that the Government do not in any way promise or guarantee employment as Assistant Engineers or in any other capacity to gentlemen who may pass the examination prescribed for Assistant Engineer, or who may take Degrees in the University of Madras.—*Notification, 28th March 1862.*

SECOND DEPARTMENT.—The following are the admission tests in this Department :—

- (a) *English.*—Ability to write correctly and legibly from dictation, and to compose a letter on a given subject with tolerable clearness and intelligence. Also to have a competent knowledge of Grammar.
- (b) *Vernacular.*—In the case of Europeans and East Indians, ability to translate into English easy sentences.
- (c) *Arithmetic.*—The Four Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Vulgar Fractions and Decimal Fractions.
- (d) *History.*—The leading facts of the Histories of India and England.
- (e) *Geography.*—The Outlines of Geography generally, and the Geography of India in particular.

The examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

Candidates must be above 17, and not more than 25 years of age, and it will be necessary for them, when registering their names, to furnish satisfactory certificates of age, of character, and of physical fitness for the Public Works Department. The medical certificate should state that the candidate has been vaccinated. Europeans and East Indians must also state the Vernacular language in which they elect to be examined.

The examinees will be ranked according to the merits of their papers, and the vacancies existing in the College will be filled by them in the order of their proficiency.

All students will be required to pay a monthly fee of 3 Rupees, and to purchase the text-books and drawing instruments, &c., prescribed for their respective class.—*Notification, Gazette, 6th April 1866.*

STIPENDIARY MILITARY STUDENTS are selected from the European Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Her Majesty's Forces in the Madras Establishment. They will be allowed the same pay, rations and clothing as when serving with the respective Regiments, and, in addition, 10 Rupees a month. Their position will be strictly that of Probationers. They will continue to be borne on the strength of their respective Regiments: and such of them as prove not to be qualified, either in respect of character or attainments, will be sent back to their Regiments; those who prove every way fit, will be appointed Overseers in the Department of Public Works, or to such other situations as may be considered proper.

Candidates for Stipendiary Studentships must—

1st.—Be less than 25 years of age.

2nd.—Have uniformly conducted themselves to the satisfaction of their Commanding Officers in the discharge of their duty as Privates and Non-Commissioned Officers.

3rd.—Be thoroughly trustworthy, well-conducted men, who can be relied upon to superintend native workmen efficiently, and to treat them in a becoming manner.

4th.—Be able to write English correctly and legibly from dictation, and to express themselves with reasonable correctness and intelligence in a letter of report.

5th.—Be familiar with the four first Rules of Arithmetic, and with Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and be able to keep accounts.

6th.—Be either acquainted with one of the Vernacular languages of India, or have shown such aptitude and intelligence as furnishes a reasonable presumption that they would acquire a native language if the necessary facilities were given.

Commanding Officers are requested to furnish full particulars to the Principal of the Engineering College at the Presidency, under each of the above heads, of such Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates belonging to their respective Corps, as they can confidently recommend for Stipendiary Studentships in the Madras Civil Engineering College.—*Government Order, 6th May 1859, No. 175.*

Admission to the College will usually take place at the opening of the Session on the 1st of August in each year, the preparatory entrance examination being held in the month of May preceding. The places at which the entrance examination will be held, and the dates, are notified annually in the *Gazette*.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

For admission in the Medical College.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.—This department has been organized for the instruction of young men desiring to qualify for a degree in Medicine in the University of Madras or elsewhere, or for the appointment of Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Admission is restricted to Matriculated Students and Graduates in Arts of the Madras or other recognized University.—*Notification, 8th April 1862.*

☞ There are five stipendiary scholarships attached to the department. For particulars, see Notification, dated 7th April 1862, published in *Fort Saint George Gazette of the 8th idem*, page 557, and see also *Notification, Gazette, 11th May 1869, page 795.*

SECOND DEPARTMENT.—The tests required to be passed by candidates for admission in this Department, are—

(a) *English*—including a competent knowledge of English Grammar and ability to explain the structure and meaning of an easy passage selected from a standard prose author, and to write to dictation in a good hand and with correctness of spelling.

(b) *Arithmetic*—comprehending the four Simple and Compound Rules.

(c) *Geography*—the elements of General Geography and a somewhat more accurate knowledge of the Geography of India.

Candidates must have attained the age of 15, and must not have exceeded the age of 18 years, calculated to the first day of the month after that on which the examination takes place.

Each candidate must produce certificates of parentage and date of birth, and satisfactory testimonials of character.

Candidates whose certificates may be considered satisfactory will be examined by a Board of Medical Officers as to their physical fitness for Military service.

The names of such candidates as may be pronounced eligible for admission to examination will be forwarded immediately to the principal of the Medical College.

The examination will be held on the 1st and 2nd July, and will be conducted by means of printed papers.—*Notification, Gazette, 26th April 1862.*

SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENT.—Candidates must not be below 15, nor above 18 years of age, and they must produce certificates of parentage and of age, with testimonials as to character and responsibility. Also a certificate of physical fitness for Military service, signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian establishment.

The following is the standard of examination:—

- (a) *In English*—a fair knowledge of which is required, to be tested by writing to dictation, and by an examination in Grammar generally.
- (b) *In Arithmetic*—acquaintance with Simple Arithmetic, and with Vulgar and Decimal Fractions will be required.
- (c) *In Vernaculars*—candidates are expected to possess a fair colloquial acquaintance with Hindustani, Tamil or Telugu.

Candidates will be ranked according to their attainments, as determined by the valuation affixed to their paper, and attached for two years, if the exigencies of the service permit, to such Hospitals as they may specify in their applications; but they will be required, before being drafted into the Second Department of the Medical College, to pass a second examination, intended to test their knowledge of hospital duties, of the preparation and doses of medicines, &c. This examination will determine the order of merit according to which lads will be drafted into the Medical College on the following rates of College pay:—

Hospital Apprentices, 1st year.....	Rs. 16 per mensem.
Do. 2nd year.....	" 20 do.
Do. when in College, 1st year.....	" 20 do.
Do. do. 2nd year.....	" 25 do.
Do. do. 3rd year.....	" 33 do.
Passed Hospital Apprentice	" 50 do.

Successful candidates in the Subordinate Department will be attached for a period not exceeding two years to Civil or Military Hospitals at stations where the parents may reside, or to which they may desire the lads to be transferred on the following stipends:—

First year.....	Rs. 8
Second year.....	" 13

[*Notification, Gazette, 28th August 1866, page 279.*]

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.—Paid Medical Pupils are drafted into this Department after the period of probation, on passing an examination to test their knowledge of English, of hospital duties, and of the preparation and doses of medicines, &c.

The rates of pay while attending Medical College, are —

Native Medical Pupil, 1st year.....	Rs. 7 per mensem.
Do. do. 2nd year.....	" 8 do.
Do. do. in College, 1st year.....	" 9 do.
Do. do. do. 2nd year	" 10 do.
Passed Medical Pupil	" 16 do.

PAID MEDICAL PUPILS.—Candidates must not be below 15, nor above 19 years of age, and they must produce testimonials as to character, and certificates of physical fitness for Military service, signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian establishment. Preference will be given to the sons of Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Candidates will be required to undergo an examination in the following subjects:—

- (a) *In English*—a fair knowledge of which is required, to be tested by writing to dictation, and meaning of words.
- (b) *In Arithmetic*—an acquaintance with the four Simple and Compound Rules and Rule of Three.
- (c) *In Vernacular*—reading and writing in one at least of the following, viz., Hindustani, Tamil and Telugu.

Successful candidates will be attached to hospitals, and placed as "Paid Medical Pupils," upon the following rates of pay :—

First-year.....	Rupees 5 per mensem.
Second year.....	" 6 do.

Lads on admission, will be attested agreeably to G. O. G., No. 152, dated 19th April 1859.
—*Notification, Gazette, 2nd June 1866, page 2128.*

Examination of Hospital Apprentices and Pupils.

No. 112.—With the sanction of Government, the following rules are published for the pre-collegiate examination of "Hospital Apprentices," and "Native Medical Pupils."

For the pre-collegiate course of "Hospital Apprentices," Hospital Apprentices will be examined periodically, as follows :—

1. First Examination ; at the close of six months.
Subjects :—The sensible properties, names, uses, and doses of the more common medicines in the dispensary.
2. Second Examination ; at the close of twelve months.
Subjects :—The whole subject of practical pharmacy, and the reading of prescriptions.
3. Third Examination ; at the close of eighteen months.
Subjects :—The pharmacopœia, and the essentials of minor surgery.
4. Fourth Examination ; at the close of the pre-collegiate course.
Subjects :—Practical pharmacy ; the pharmacopœia ; minor surgery ; and osteology, *i. e.*, the names of all the bones in the body, and their most marked processes.

At this final examination, Hospital Apprentices will further be required to give proof of their competency to make out correctly the usual Hospital "Returns;" in the preparation of which they should be instructed during the second year of their pre-collegiate course.

For the pre-collegiate course of "Native Medical Pupils," Native Medical Pupils will be examined periodically, as follows :—

1. First Examination ; at the close of six months.
Subjects :—The sensible properties, names, uses, and doses of the more common medicines in the dispensary.
2. Second Examination ; at the close of twelve months.
Subjects :—The whole subject of practical pharmacy, and the reading of prescriptions.
3. Third Examination ; at the close of eighteen months.
Subjects :—The pharmacopœia ; and the essentials of minor surgery.
4. Fourth Examination ; at the close of the pre-collegiate course.
Subjects :—Practical pharmacy ; the pharmacopœia ; minor surgery ; reading of prescriptions ; and the elements of osteology.

At this final examination, Native Medical Pupils will further be required to give proof of their competence to make out correctly the usual Hospital "Returns;" in the preparation of which they should be instructed during the second year of the pre-collegiate course.

Sub-Medical Department—Preliminary Examination.

No. 117.—The following is substituted for para. 4 of G. O. C. C., No. 55, dated 21st June 1866, page 135, which is cancelled :—

4. Candidates will be required to undergo an examination in the following subjects :—
A.—As in the Candidates for the Second Department, *add*
Candidates will also be required to translate into English a short exercise in their own Vernacular, and to translate into their own Vernacular, a short exercise in English.
B.—Candidates will be examined in the leading facts of the History of India.
C.—Candidates will be examined in the Geography of India.
D.—Candidates will be examined in the first four rules of Arithmetic and in Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
E.—Candidates will be required to read and write their own Vernaculars with fluency and accuracy.

The following is substituted for para. 4, G. O. C. C., No. 84, dated 28th August 1866, page 189, which is cancelled :—

4. The following is the standard of Examination :—

A.—A portion not exceeding 30 lines in length, selected from a standard English Author, will be given as an exercise in dictation. Ten errors in spelling (exclusive of technical and

other unusual words, which will not be counted) will exclude the candidate from further competition. Bad marks will be assigned to defective hand-writing.

Candidates will also be examined in the meaning of words and phrases in Grammatical construction of sentences, and in Grammar generally.

B.—Candidates will undergo a colloquial examination in one of the following Vernaculars at their option :—

Hindustani,—Tamil,—Teloogoo.

Care will be taken to ascertain the facility possessed by each Candidate of making himself understood in the Vernacular which he has selected.

C.—Candidates will be examined in the leading facts of the Histories of England and of India.

D.—Candidates will be examined in General Geography and in the Geography of India in particular.

E.—Candidates will be examined in the first four rules of Arithmetic in Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and in Proportion.

F.—Candidates will be examined in Algebra, including Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Simple Equations.

G.—Candidates will be examined in the first book of Euclid.

The 7th October 1868, No. 945.—The Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to determine that the qualification in the English language which will entitle Hospital Assistants and passed Medical Pupils to the increased rates of pay sanctioned in paragraph 36 of Government General Order, No. 550 of 1868,* shall be as follows :—

I.—The ability to read fluently and intelligently ordinary English prose ; for instance, a page of any standard History of England or India.

II.—A fair knowledge of orthography and the ability to write from dictation with a reasonable amount of correctness.

III.—A competent knowledge of simple Arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three.

IV.—The ability to read and write English prescriptions intelligently.

2. The qualification of unpassed pupils must be judged of by the Medical Officers under whom they are placed, and should be such as to afford the prospect of their being qualified as above on passing their professional examination.

3. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to direct that the admission to an Hospital Assistant of the increased rate of pay (Rs. 40) after seven years' service, and again to a 1st Class Assistant of that (Rs. 60) after fourteen years' service, can only be sanctioned on the certificate of the Medical Officer, under whom the candidate may be serving, that he has not only maintained his previous knowledge, but also made fair progress in his acquaintance with the English language.

4. The allowance will be passed to Native Doctors now in the service (after they have been appointed to the grades mentioned in the Order), whenever they shall be duly certified to be qualified as above required.

Dismissal of Uncovenanted Servants.

1. In the Resolution of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, forwarded with Mr. Under-Secretary Couper's Letter of the 24th February last, the Local Government are directed "to issue the necessary orders for the establishment of a rule to prevent the arbitrary dismissal of Uncovenanted Servants, based on the suggestions of the High Court."

2. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council considers above 19 years of age, desirable; for, so long as the Uncovenanted Servant can be dismist of physical fitness for and proof of misconduct, at the will of his superior, his tenure a British or of the Indian it leads almost necessarily to the habit of looking at office as a terommissioned and Non-tion therefore is to make the most of it whilst it is held.

3. The power of arbitrary dismissal also confirms in the w servants the habit of servile dependants on a superior, which nowing subjects :— independence and manliness of character. tested by writing to

4. The Governor in Council resolves, therefore, in compliance Government of India, to lay down for the guidance of the head Compound Rules and Revenue, Judicial, Military and Public branches of the service, principles by which the dismissal of Uncovenanted Servants should nowing, viz. -

* Madras G. O. G., 19th June 1868, No. 232.

5. Persons appointed to permanent situations in any department shall not be dismissed but for fraud and dishonesty, continued and wilful negligence, offences involving moral disgrace and proved incompetency.

6. As, under the present rules for the Revenue and Judicial Departments, fines exceeding 10 Rupees cannot be inflicted without the sanction of the Board of Revenue and the High Court respectively, it is simply consistent to provide the same control over the dismissals of persons receiving upwards of 10 Rupees; but it will be sufficient to require returns to be made of such dismissals, specifying the cause of dismissals as falling within one or other of the heads in the above category, and to provide that no dismissal shall be final until the expiration of three months from the date on which the return shall be transmitted, giving the party a right of appeal at any time within that period. It should be understood that dismissal not appealed from, nor objected to, by the controlling Board upon their own review of the returns, are to be taken as confirmed.

7. The rule should be more definite than it is in the Judicial Department as to what servants may be dismissed without the previous consent of the controlling authority. In the Revenue Department, Tahsildars cannot be dismissed without previous sanction—and this rule ought to be extended to some other responsible situations—such as Taluq Serishtadars, Peishcar, Huzur Head Gomastah, and the like. A similar rule should be applied to protect Officers of the same grades in the Judicial Department.

8. The Governor in Council considers it but just and proper that greater protection should be given to *old* servants, and with this view he directs that the previous sanction of the controlling authority should be indispensable to the dismissal of any servant of 15 years' standing receiving a certain salary, say 25 Rupees a month; but the amount will be determined on the report of, or according to, the opinion of the High Court and Board of Revenue, who will confer together and report on this point.

9. In every case, the specific grounds upon which it is proposed to dismiss any servant should be reduced to writing and furnished to him, and the answer or defence or explanation of the party taken in writing, and the final decision of the superior recorded in writing. It will not be absolutely necessary for every head of charge to be formally proved by evidence, but where a specific fraudulent act is charged, of course it should be so proved in the presence of the party accused and subject to his cross-examination, and so with other specific acts susceptible of proof by the evidence of witnesses upon which accusations within the category are built; but the charges will often be matter of inference from circumstances not capable of formal proof, not but less leading to a moral conviction. The rule, therefore, on this head, ought not to be rigorous.

10. As connected with this subject, the Governor in Council takes the opportunity of declaring the practice of Officers introducing their own dependents or followers from other districts into high and responsible trusts under them in a new office, thus superseding the old servants of the office to be very objectionable; and he accordingly resolves that this source of arbitrary removal be at once checked. With regard to the highest offices in the Revenue Department, they are subject to the confirmation of the Board of Revenue, and it will be the duty of the Board to prevent the appointment of a follower of the Collector without good and sufficient reason being assigned, contrary to the declared sense of Government on the subject. The appointment of Deputy Serishtadar should also be made subject to the confirmation of the Board; but it will be sufficient when an Officer of that grade is appointed, that the appointment shall be reported to the Board with a statement of his previous services, that the Board may interfere if the appointment shall appear objectionable on the ground of the declaration of Government.

11. This course should also be followed in regard to the appointment of the Serishtadars and other principal Ministerial Officers of the Judicial Courts.

12. With regard to offices which are subject to no controlling authority, the Government will directly exercise the same measure of control as is proposed to be exercised by the High Court and the Board of Revenue respectively, in regard to the heads of Offices subordinate to them.

13. The High Court and the Board of Revenue, as well as other controlling authorities, will accordingly prepare and submit subsidiary Rules for giving effect to the foregoing views and orders of Government.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

DIVISION.

Colonel D. G. ROBINSON, R. E., Director General of Telegraphs in India.—On leave.
 Lieut.-Col. R. MURRAY, R. A., Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India, (Calcutta.)
 A. J. L. CAPPEL, Offg. Deputy Director General of Telegraphs in India, (Calcutta.)
 T. H. LANE, Offg. Director of Traffic.
 Capt. H. MALLOCK, B. S. C., Director of Construction.

HEAD QUARTERS, MADRAS.

MADRAS DIVISION.

J. BURKE, Superintendent.

LINES.

BEZWARRAH SUB-DIVISION,

From Umbarepett to Right Bank of Kistna River including branch line from
 Bezwarrah to Musulipatam.

H. M. O'KELLY, Assistant Superintendent, in temporary charge.

NELLORE SUB-DIVISION,

From Right Bank of Kistna River to Madras.

H. M. O'KELLY, Assistant Superintendent, in charge.

PONDICHERRY SUB-DIVISION,

From Madras to Negapatam.

J. S. LINCOLN, Assistant Superintendent, in temporary charge.

PAUMBEN SUB-DIVISION,

From Negapatam to Tallamannar.

W. REES PHILLIPS, Assistant Superintendent.

GOOTY SUB-DIVISION,

From Madras to Raichore.

T. PRIDDLE, Inspector, in temporary charge.

OFFICES.

HEAD OFFICE, ESPLANADE, BLACK TOWN.

W. P. JOHNSTON, Assistant Superintendent, in charge.

1. Madras.. . . .	{	Mr. W. S. Roberts.....	} Telegraph Masters.
		Mr. P. Thorpe.. . . .	
		Mr. R. Parrott.	
		Mr. J. Hooper.....	
2. Nellore... . .	{	Mr. C. H. King.....	Telegraph Master.
3. Bezwarrah.....	{	M. Vanugopaul Pillai.	} Telegraph Masters.
		Mr. E. Adshead	
4. Masulipatam.....	{	M. Balasoontheram Moodelly.....	Telegraph Master.
5. Guntúr.....	{	C. Coorasooloo Naidu.....	Telegraph Master.
6. Pondicherry.....	{	Mr. C. T. Shunker.....	} Telegraph Masters.
		Mr. T. Halge.....	
7. Negapatam.....	{	Mr. W. J. Borgonha.....	} Telegraph Masters.
		N. Royappen.....	
8. Paumben.....	{	A. S. Penagapany Moodelly.....	} Telegraph Masters.
		Mr. J. R. Quailey.....	

STORE DEPÔT, MOOTIALPETTAH, MADRAS.

W. P. JOHNSTON, Assistant Superintendent, in charge.

A. RAMAKISHTNAH MOODELLY, Storekeeper.

TELEGRAPH RULES AND RATES.

The following Revised Rules and Tariff relating to the Despatch of Telegraph Messages in India, British Burmah and Ceylon, sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council with effect from the 1st January 1873, are published for general information.

General.

Rule I.—The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed, and the sender and receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays.

Classification of Offices.

Rule II.—Telegraph Stations are divided into three Classes. 1st, those performing permanent day and night duty; 2nd, those performing full day duty; 3rd, those performing limited day duty.

Office hours.

Except on the days mentioned in Rule III, stations of the 1st class are open day and night for the reception and transmission of messages.

Stations of the 2nd class are open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M. (local time).

Stations of the 3rd class are open from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M., and on Sundays and the holidays enumerated in Rule III, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M. (local time).

Hours of business on Sundays and Holidays.

Rule III.—All Offices will be closed to the public between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. (local time) on Sunday, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday.

Exceptions in favor of emergent telegrams signed by competent authority.

Rule IV.—In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary emergency, a message countersigned by the chief Civil or Military authority at a station, or by any of the authorities empowered to "clear the line" (see Rule XLVI), can be sent from any Office at any time.

Messages should be legibly written and clearly expressed.

Rule V. Senders of messages are advised to write their messages in an unmistakable and distinct hand, and to use the shortest and most familiar words they can select. The more intelligible the message the greater is the probability of its being correctly transmitted.

Acceptance of Messages for Transmission.

Limit to length of messages.

Rule VI.—No message or messages of more than 200 words can be sent at any one time by any private individual or firm, and no second message by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the lines be free and not required by any one else.

Messages must be in the Roman character, or Arabic figures.

Rule VII.—All messages must be legibly written in the Roman character or in Arabic figures. Subject to the above limitation, messages may be sent in the vernacular or any foreign language, or in cipher, if written in the Roman character, or in Arabic numerals.

Messages translated for natives.

At stations other than the Presidency Towns, every assistance possible is afforded to natives in the translation of messages into English or *vice versa*.

Cipher messages.

Rule VIII.—*Cipher messages* are those which consist either wholly or in part of groups of figures or of letters not forming words. The whole of the cipher portion must be composed either *exclusively* of letters of the alphabet or *exclusively* of Arabic figures. The body of the message may consist either wholly of cipher or

partly of cipher, and partly of ordinary language. The parts in cipher must be placed between parentheses, separating them from the rest of the message.

EXAMPLES OF CIPHER MESSAGES WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE.

"(4597) (63289) (459) (181764)."

"Send sharp (839) (2146). Further shipments (154)."

"(A V K) (B) (C P G) (G K R S N)."

EXAMPLES OF CIPHER MESSAGES WHICH ARE NOT ADMISSIBLE.

"(45 A B C) (234 X Y Z)."

"(1234) (P Q R) (C B G) (789)."

Form to be followed.

Rule IX.—The body of the message must be preceded by the *address* (as defined in Rule XX). The true signature and address of the sender must always be written at the foot of the message.

Verification of signature to private messages may be insisted upon.

The sender of a private message can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

Full address necessary.

Rule X.—The address must contain all the information necessary to ensure the delivery of the message at its destination, and the sender in all cases supports the consequences of insufficiency of address. After the message is once despatched, it can neither be cancelled, completed, nor rectified except by the despatch of a fresh paid message.

Authentication of corrections necessary.

Rule XI.—Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or alteration of words must be authenticated by the sender of the message, or by his representative.

Rule XII.—Messages from

Messages sent by post to Telegraph Stations for transmission.

places where there is no Telegraph Station should be addressed to the nearest Government Telegraph Office by Post registered, together with Telegraph or Postage Stamps sufficient for their payment. Such messages are charged at the day rate at whatever time they may reach the Telegraph Station, and a receipt for the amount will be posted *free* to the sender.

Treatment of messages received by post for transmission insufficiently stamped.

In the case of a private message sent by Post to a Telegraph Station with an insufficient number of stamps, the message and stamps will be returned "Service Bearing" to the sender, who should in all cases give his full address.

Messages addressed to non-Telegraph Stations.

Rule XIII.—Messages can be addressed to places where there are no Telegraph Stations. In such cases the sender must state (free) from what Telegraph Office delivery is to be effected.

Example.—To Hazarcebaugh, "Post Burhee." No charge will be made for ordinary *inland* postage, which is defrayed by the Telegraph Administration. But if the sender of a message that has to be delivered by *inland* post wishes it to be registered, he must prepay the postal registration fee of four annas, and intimate that this has been done by adding (free) the words "Post registered," instead of "Post," before the name of the Telegraph Station at which the message is to be posted.

Postal registration is compulsory in the case of messages which have to be posted in India to places beyond Indian limits, and in such cases both the postage and registration fees must be prepaid by the sender.

Rule XIV.—With the following exception, all charges for messages must be prepaid in cash or in stamps:—

"Bearing" messages.

Messages are sent "bearing" from sea-ports when received for despatch by mail steamers or other vessels, but

no such message whether "prepaid" or "bearing" will be received for transmission until the name of the vessel has been made known. *Bearing messages will not be delivered to the addressees until after payment has been obtained.*

Use of Stamps.

Form of stamp provides a guarantee to the sender and to Government.

Forms obtainable *gratis* at all stations.

Stamps to be properly affixed to the forms.

defaced with the Office Stamps which bears the name of the station and the date.

Cut or defaced Stamps cannot be received.

Charges on service messages.

Service messages take their turn for despatch with private messages.

No unpaid messages to be despatched under penalty.

the station from which a message is improperly despatched to dismissal from the public service.

Rule XIX. Telegraph Masters are required to refuse to transmit a message which

Objectionable messages to be refused acceptance.

may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of a message be disputed, the matter may be referred to a Secretary to Government, if the dispute occur at the seat of Government, or to the chief Civil or Military Officer if at a provincial station.

CHARGES.

Rule XX.— *No charge is made for the transmission of the address.*

The address includes names of stations from and to which the message is to be despatched, the *bond fide* names or designations of the sender and addressee, and the *latter's address*. No other words can be transmitted unless paid for as part of the

body of the message, and the Officers of the Telegraph Department are authorized to omit from the address any words which are not essential to the correct delivery of the message.

If the sender of a message desire *his own* address to be telegraphed, it must be included in the body of the message, and paid for.

Rule XV.—All charges on telegrams are prepaid in Telegraph Stamps, which are procurable at every Treasury and every Government Telegraph Station.

Telegraph Stamps are double-headed, the object being that the *upper half* shall be returned on the receipt (whereby the sender receives a guarantee that his message has not been suppressed for the sake of the stamps), and the *lower half* shall be affixed to the message as voucher to Government that it has been prepaid.

Proper Forms on which to write messages are available *gratis* at all Telegraph stations, and *senders are requested to use these forms only.*

The senders of messages should be careful to affix their stamps on the spaces left blank for the purpose on the message forms, the *upper half on the receipt, the lower half on the message*, and to see that the stamps are

Telegraph Stamps cut in two, before being sent into a Telegraph Office, or which are in any way defaced, cannot be accepted.

Rule XVI. Service messages from all public functionaries must be paid for in cash or in stamps prior to despatch: the rules are the same for service messages as those charged to private individuals. (*This rule will be relaxed in the case of Secretaries to Government and the chief Civil and Military officers of a station, but to them only in cases of emergency, the sender of the message being also bound to take the necessary steps to ascertain the amount of the charges on it, and to pay them into the Telegraph Office without fail within 24 hours.*)

Rule XVII. Service messages have no right of precedence, and take their turn for despatch with private messages, except in cases of pressing public emergency, when priority may be claimed on special grounds.

Rule XVIII. No unpaid messages, except those specified in the Departmental Regulations, shall on any account be transmitted. A violation of this rule will subject the Signaller or Telegraph Master in charge of

Charge for a message.

Rule XXI.—The following are the rates of charges for a message in ordinary language :—

a. Between any two stations in India, or between any two stations in the Provinces under the Administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, *one rupee for every six words or less, exclusive of the address.*

b. Between any station in India and any station in British Burmah, or between any station in India and any station in Ceylon, *one rupee eight annas for every six words or less, exclusive of the address.*

c. Between any station in Ceylon and any station in British Burmah, *two rupees for every six words or less, exclusive of the address.*

Rule XXII.—A double charge will be levied on all messages tendered for transmission between the hours of 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. (local time), also on Sundays and the following holidays :—
Occasions on which double charges are leviable. Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday.

Charge for a message in cipher.

Rule XXIII.—The charge for a message in cipher is double the charge for a message in ordinary English language.

Messages despatched to and from Railway Stations without extra charge.

Rule XXIV. —A message can be sent from any station of the Government Telegraph Department to any Railway Telegraph Station, or *vice versa*, without additional charge.

Rule XXV The local rates in Ceylon are *one rupee for 20 words, inclusive of address*, for any description of message between any two stations *not exceeding 200 miles apart*, with eight annas for every additional ten or fraction of ten words. For distances greater than 200 miles, these charges are doubled. Double charges are levied on messages sent after hours or on holidays, the same as in India.

TABLE OF CHARGES.

No charge is made for the transmission of the address. See Rule XX.

	FOR EVERY SIX WORDS OR LESS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE ADDRESS.		
	In ordinary language.	In cipher.	
	RS. A.	RS. A.	
Between any two stations in <i>India</i>	1 0	2 0	See Rules XXI(a) and XXIII.
Between any two stations in the provinces under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of <i>British Burmah</i>	1 0	2 0	
Between any station in <i>India</i> and any station in <i>British Burmah</i>	1 8	3 0	See Rules XXI(b) and XXIII.
Between any station in <i>India</i> and any station in <i>Ceylon</i>	1 8	3 0	
Between any station in <i>Ceylon</i> and any station in <i>British Burmah</i>	2 0	4 0	See Rules XXI(c) and XXIII.

CEYLON LOCAL TARIFF.

	For a message of 20 words, including address.	For every additional ten or fraction of ten words.
Between any two stations in Ceylon not exceeding 200 miles apart	One rupee.	Eight annas.
Between any two stations in Ceylon exceeding 200 miles apart	Two rupees.	One rupee.

APPLICATION OF CHARGES.

Rule XXVI.—The maximum length of a word is fixed at six syllables. The excess is counted as a word.

Rule XXVII.—Messages must not contain any unusual combinations, abbreviations, or constructions. Any word in common use, which, although requiring two words to express it, is generally recognised as one word, is charged as one word when so written; when the two parts are not joined by a hyphen or apostrophe, and when less than seven syllables. “Halfpenny,” “Twopence,” “Threepence,” up to “Elevenpence,” when written as a single word, count as one word only. “F. O. B.” and “C. F. I.,” when written as separate letters, are each counted as three words, but when written “Fob,” “Cfl,” as one word.

Words joined by a hyphen. Rule XXVIII.—Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

Words separated by an apostrophe. Rule XXIX. Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words. (*This rule does not apply to nouns in the possessive case, as “General’s,” “Charles’,” “Brother’s.”*)

Rule XXX.—Proper names of towns and persons, names of places, streets, ships, titles, Christian names, prefixes, and qualifications are counted for the number of words employed by the sender to express them.

Every separate character, including an underline, charged as a word. Rule XXXI.—Every isolated character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline.

Rule XXXII.—Signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parenthesis, fresh paragraphs are not counted in ordinary messages. But decimal points, commas, and bars of division, used with figures, are each counted as a figure.

Rule XXXIII.—When numbers are expressed in figures in ordinary messages each group of five or fewer figures is counted as a word; the same rule applies to groups of letters; letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers are each counted as a figure.

Rule XXXIV.—In cipher messages all the characters, figures, letters, or signs employed in the cipher text are added together, the total divided by five, and the quotient, plus one for the remainder, if there be any, gives the number of words the ciphers represent. Signs used to separate groups in cipher messages are counted each as a figure or letter, unless the sender expressly desires that they be not transmitted.

Rule XXXV.—All that the sender writes in his message to be transmitted is included in the cost, but the address of a message, as defined in Rule XX, will be transmitted without charge.

All words to be transmitted charged for.

The day, hour, and minute (Madras time) of receipt of a message into a Telegraph Office for despatch are in every instance added by the department *and telegraphed free of charge*. Senders may, however, date their messages if they think fit, but the sender's date, if given, will be charged for.

Multiple messages charged as separate messages.

Rule XXXVI.—A message addressed to several persons, or to the same person in localities where delivery is to be effected by different offices, is charged for as so many separate messages.

Rule XXXVII.—A message addressed to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence in one locality, with or without transmission by post, is charged for as a single message, but a copying fee of four annas, independently of postage, if any, is charged for each destination after the first.

Multiple messages charged as one message.

Collation (or Repetition) of Messages.

Rule XXXVIII.—The sender of any message can require that it be collated. In this case the different stations employed in its transmission collate it as it passes, repeating it to each other integrally.

Collation of messages.

Rule XXXIX.—The charge for collating is equal to half the charge for the message. A collated message is indicated by the word "*collationee*," which, to ensure the greatest accuracy, is telegraphed (free) both in the official instructions and as the first word of the text of the message.

Charge for collation.

Advice of Delivery.

Rule XL.—Any sender can require that a notice of the time at which his message is delivered be transmitted to him by telegraph. This advice of delivery may be addressed to him at any station he may name.

Advice of delivery.

Rule XLI.—If the message cannot be delivered, the return telegram indicates the circumstances which prevented delivery, and, if possible, gives the information necessary to enable the sender to cause his message to reach its destination.

Case of non-delivery.

The return message has priority in transmission over other messages of the same class.

Priority of return message.

Rule XLII.—The charge for an advice of delivery is equal to that for a single message at ordinary or day rate.

Charge for advice of delivery.

Prepayment of Reply.

Rule XLIII.—The sender of a message can prepay a reply not exceeding 200 words. He must add to his message the words "reply paid" or "answer paid." These must form the concluding words of the message, but will not be charged for. On depositing the corresponding sum, the sender can add (free) to the words "reply paid" or "answer paid" the amount to which he wishes the reply to be limited. When the words "reply paid" alone are given, without any specified amount, it will be understood that the minimum charge only has been prepaid. The terminal station pays to the receiver, in Telegraph Stamps, the amount prepaid, leaving it to him to send his answer how, when, and to what address he pleases, or not to send one at all. The reply, if sent, is considered in every respect as a fresh message. Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a reply-paid message, the terminal station sends a telegram to that effect to the sender, and this telegram takes the place of the return message for which a reply has been prepaid. *The words "reply paid" or "answer paid" entitle the addressee to receive the equivalent of the minimum charge only, and if he wishes to answer at a time when the double charge is levied, he must pay the additional cost himself. It should be distinctly understood that it is not compulsory on the addressee to send a reply. The duty of the Telegraph Department consists simply in paying to him in Telegraph Stamps the amount prepaid, leaving him at liberty to do what he pleases with it.*

Delivery.

Free delivery within five miles of a Telegraph Station.

Rule XLIV.—Messages will be delivered free of charge at any place within five miles of a Telegraph Station. Beyond this distance messages will be sent by Post or by such other means as the sender may arrange and pay for.

Rule XLV.—Should the addressee of a message have left the station to which it is addressed, and it be sent on by Telegraph to some other station, it will on re-transmission be considered in every respect as a fresh message, and all bearing charges must be paid by the addressee before the telegram is delivered to him.

Charge for re-addressing a message.

Clear Line Messages.

Rule XLVI.—On emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have the power to “clear the line,” that is, to suspend the receipt and despatch of all messages until the one for which the line is “cleared” is passed on:

- (1).—The Governor-General of India.
- (2).—The Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon.
- (3).—Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras, and Bombay.
- (4).—Lieut.-Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.
- (5).—Secretaries to the Government of India.
- (6).—Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.
- (7).—Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, and Mysore and Coorg.
- (8).—Agents to the Governor-General, Rajpootana and Central India.
- (9).—Commissioners of Sindh and Peshawur.
- (10).—Director-General of Telegraphs in India.
- (11).—The Resident at Hyderabad (Deccan).

The messages so sent are, however, to be paid for in cash or in stamps as other service messages.

Refunds.

No refund given for errors in an uncollated message.

Rule XLVII.—No refund will be made for a message delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state, unless the extra charge for collation has been paid by the sender. See Rule XXXIX.

Conditions of refund in the case of non-delivery or delay of messages.

Rule XLVIII.—If a message be not delivered or be subjected to serious delay through the fault of the Telegraph Department, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the sender.

Rule XLIX.—Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting messages, should be addressed to the *Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta*. Such claim for refund should be made, under penalty of rejection, within two months from the date of the message, but this period is extended to six months in the case of a collated message or of a message for which a reply or an advice of delivery has been prepaid. (*When an overcharge has been made on an Inland message through the neglect of the Telegraph employés, and when there exists no doubt whatever as to the justice of the claim, the amount overcharged will be repaid at once by the Telegraph Master.*)

Rule L.—If the sender of an Inland message wishes to cancel it before transmission has commenced, he can do so; but the charges upon it will not be returned when once the stamps are obliterated. If the message is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can only be cancelled by a paid message from the sender to the Telegraph Master of the terminal station. If in addition the sender wishes to be informed by Telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram.

Obligation of Service.

Rule LI.—To secure secrecy as much as possible, all persons, including Officers of the Department not actually on duty, are strictly prohibited from entering the signal-room. Breach of this regulation renders an offender liable to a fine of Rs. 100 under Act VIII of 1860.

Rule LII.—Violation of secrecy on the part of any person in the Department will be punished by dismissal from office, forfeiture of

Penalties for divulging arrears of pay, and a declaration in the official Gazette of the contents of a message. the incapacity of the delinquent to serve the Government in any capacity. He will also be liable to the further punishment of fine, or to imprisonment (with or without labor) not exceeding two years, or to both.

It is a violation of secrecy to mention the fact that a message has been received or despatched by any particular person or firm.

Copies of Messages.

Rule LIII.—The sender and receiver have a right to be furnished with certified true copies of any message sent or received by them; a fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy furnished. As no Telegraph Office keeps copies of messages longer than three days, applications for copies required after that time has elapsed should be made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

Applications for copies must be made within six months of the date of the message. At the expiration of that period all message drafts are destroyed.

One anna must be enclosed for postage of the reply, failing which it will be sent "bearing."

Press Messages.

Rule LIV.—Under certain conditions, to be ascertained on application to the Director-General of Telegraphs (Traffic Branch), *bond fide* Press messages, i. e., messages in the ordinary English language addressed to, and intended for, publication in a newspaper, can be despatched at reduced rates.

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES FROM 1st JANUARY 1873.

(All previous notices cancelled.)

The minimum charge (or single rate) is for a message of 20 words, including names and address. A half rate is chargeable for every 10 words or less in excess of 20 words. The Station From, as well as the date and time tendered for transmission, are telegraphed free.

All charges are payable by the sender, except in the few instances where the Rules specially state that the receiver has to pay.

Foreign Messages are received for transmission subject to the Rules of the International Convention.

The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed, and the Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of Foreign telegrams.

The sender of a message can *PREPAY A REPLY*, by adding the words "*reply prepaid*" (which are counted and charged for), and depositing the cost of the reply, which is limited to three times the cost of the original message. The delivering station pays the amount to the addressee in money or stamps, leaving it to him to send the reply at any time, by any route and to any address he pleases. The reply, if sent, is treated in every respect as a fresh message. If the original message cannot be delivered, or the addressee refuse the amount deposited, the sender is informed of the fact by a telegram, which takes the place of the reply.

Messages can be *collated*. The sender writes the word "*Collationnée*" (which is charged for) as the first word of the message and also in "Official Instructions." The message is then repeated back from station to station to ensure correctness. The charge for "*collating*" is equal to half the charge for the message.

The sender can prepay the charge for an *advance of delivery*. If the message is delivered, the exact time at which it reached the addressee is given. If the message cannot be delivered, the cause of non-delivery is stated. The cost of this message is that for a message of a single rate.

The sender can prescribe the ROUTE he wishes his telegram to follow; no charge is made for this. (Instructions as to route printed on the message form are not admissible.)

UNDER-CHARGES MADE IN ERROR ARE RECOVERABLE FROM THE SENDER OF THE MESSAGE.

Refund of the whole cost is given if the telegram is subjected to serious delay, or fails to reach its destination *through the fault of the Telegraph Service*, but the sender must accept the consequences of insufficiency of address. Refund is also given in the case of a *COLLATED message only* if, in consequence of mutilation, the telegram is unable to fulfil its object. Claims to refund must be made *by the sender* to the CHECK OFFICE, GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, within six months of the date of the message, and must be supported, in case of non-delivery, by a certificate to that effect from the Terminal Station or addressee; and, in case of mutilation, by the copy actually delivered, and by a certificate from the addressee that, in consequence of mutilation, the telegram was unable to fulfil its object.

All enquiries respecting a message should be made to the Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta, within six months of its date. No such enquiry can be attended to without the production of the receipt.

TARIFF FOR A MESSAGE OF 20 WORDS.

To	From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chit tagong and in Ceylon	
	RS.	A	RS.	A
ADEN	25	4	27	4
{ <i>via</i> Suez	57	12	59	12
{ „ Teheran	51	0	56	0
{ „ Turkey				
(Postage to Seychelles or Mauritius 12 annas.)				
ALDERNEY	(See Great Britain.)			
ALEXANDRIA	(See Egypt.)			
ALGERIA	(See Barbary.)			
AMERICA—				
{ <i>via</i> Suez and Brest	83	0	85	0
{ „ Teheran and Brest				
{ „ Suez and Valentia	81	4	86	4
{ „ Teheran and Valentia	80	8	82	8
{ „ Turkey and Brest	81	12	83	12
{ „ Turkey and Valentia				
(Deduct Rs. 2-1 8 for each word less than 20 down to 11 words, inclusive. For more than 20 words, calculate the usual rate to London or Brest (France), and add Rs. 2-1 8 for each word in the message.)				
{ <i>via</i> Suez and Brest	85	12	87	12
{ „ Teheran and Brest				
{ „ Suez and Valentia	87	0	89	0
{ „ Teheran and Valentia	83	1	85	4
{ „ Turkey and Brest	84	8	86	8
{ „ Turkey and Valentia				
(Deduct Rs. 2 3 9 for each word less than 20 down to 11 words, inclusive. For more than 20 words, calculate the usual rate to London or Brest (France), and add Rs. 2 3 9 for each word in the message.)				
{ <i>via</i> Suez and Brest	96	1	98	4
{ „ Teheran and Brest				
{ „ Suez and Valentia	97	8	99	8
{ „ Teheran and Valentia	93	12	95	12
{ „ Turkey and Brest	95	0	97	0
{ „ Turkey and Valentia				
(Deduct Rs. 2-12 2 for each word less than 20 down to 11 words, inclusive. For more than 20 words, calculate the usual rate to London or Brest (France), and add Rs. 2 12 2 for each word in the message.)				
For all other places in America, - See TARIFF PAMPHLET				

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To		From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chit- tagong and in Ceylon.	
		RS.	A.	RS.	A.
AUSTRALIA—					
Port Darwin and South	{ via Amoor	168	4	170	4
Australia	{ „ Penang	73	12	75	12
Victoria	{ via Amoor	169	8	171	8
	{ „ Penang	75	0	77	0
New South Wales	{ via Amoor	171	0	173	0
	{ „ Penang	76	8	78	8
Queensland	{ via Amoor	173	8	175	8
	{ „ Penang	79	0	81	0
AUSTRIA—HUNGARY					
	{ via Suez	40	4	42	4
	{ „ Teheran				
	{ „ Turkey	36	0	38	0
BADEN..... (See Germany.)					
BARBARY—					
Algeria and Tunis	{ via Suez	39	0	41	0
	{ „ Teheran	43	12	45	12
	{ „ Turkey	39	8	41	8
Benghazi and Tripoli	{ (Add 12 annas postage from Malta.) via Suez	37	0	39	0
	{ „ Teheran				
	{ „ Turkey	37	8	39	8
BAVARIA..... (See Germany.)					
BELGIUM					
	{ via Suez	40	12	42	12
	{ „ Teheran				
	{ „ Turkey	37	12	39	12
BENGHAZI..... (See Barbary.)					
BOSTON..... (See America.)					
CAIRO..... (See Egypt.)					
	{ via Suez and Brest	83	0	85	0
	{ „ Teheran and Brest.....				
CANADA					
	{ „ Suez and Valentia	84	4	86	4
	{ „ Teheran and Valentia ...				
	{ „ Turkey and Brest	80	8	82	8
	{ „ Turkey and Valentia ...	81	12	83	12
(Deduct Rs. 2 1 8 for each word less than 20 down to 11 words, inclusive. For more than 20 words calculate the usual rate to London or Brest (France), and add Rs. 2 1 8 for each word in the message.)					
CANDIA..... (See Turkey.)					
CANEA..... (See Turkey.)					
CEPHALONIA .. (See Ionian Isles.)					
CHINA—					
Hong-Kong	{ via Amoor	85	12	87	12
	{ „ Penang	48	0	50	0
Amoy and Shanghai	{ via Amoor	85	12	87	12
	{ „ Penang	50	0	61	0
CHIO..... (See Turkey.)					
COCHIN-CHINA					
	{ via Amoor	107	8	109	8
	{ „ Penang	35	12	37	12
	{ via Suez and Brest	104	0	106	0
	{ „ Teheran and Brest				
COLUMBIA, BRITISH					
	{ „ Suez and Valentia	105	4	107	4
	{ „ Teheran and Valentia ...				
	{ „ Turkey and Brest	101	8	103	8
	{ „ Turkey and Valentia ...	102	12	104	12
(Deduct Rs. 3 2 5 for each word under 20 down to 11 words, inclusive. For more than 20 words, calculate the usual rate to London or Brest (France), and add Rs. 3-2 5 for each word in the message.)					
CORTU..... (See Ionian Isles.)					
CORSICA..... (See France.)					
CYPRUS..... (See Turkey.)					
DEMERRARA .. (See West Indies, &c.)					

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—*continued.*

To		From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chit- tagong and in Ceylon.	
		RS.	A.	RS.	A.
DENMARK	<i>via</i> Suez	40	4	42	4
	" Teheran	37	12	39	12
	" Turkey	35	12	37	12
EGYPT.....	<i>via</i> Suez	36	12	38	12
	" Teheran	33	0	35	0
	" Turkey	40	12	42	12
FRANCE	<i>via</i> Suez	38	4	40	4
	" Teheran	40	4	42	4
	" Turkey	37	8	39	8
GERMANY	<i>via</i> Suez	42	4	44	4
	" Teheran	41	0	43	0
	" Turkey	40	4	42	4
GIBRALTAR	<i>via</i> Suez	42	8	44	8
	" Teheran	40	0	42	0
	" Turkey	43	0	45	0
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—		40	8	42	8
London, and Stations in London Radius*.....	<i>via</i> Suez.....	43	12	45	12
	" Teheran.....	41	4	43	4
	" Turkey.....	43	8	45	8
All other places.....	<i>via</i> Suez.....	43	0	45	0
	" Teheran.....	41	0	43	0
	" Turkey.....	43	8	45	8
Channel Isles (Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney)...	<i>via</i> Suez.....	43	0	45	0
	" Teheran.....	41	0	43	0
	" Turkey.....	43	8	45	8
Orkney Islet†.....	<i>via</i> Suez.....	43	0	45	0
	" Teheran.....	41	0	43	0
	" Turkey.....	43	8	45	8
Scilly Isles—		43	0	45	0
St. Mary's.....	<i>via</i> Suez.....	43	0	45	0
	" Teheran.....	41	0	43	0
	" Turkey.....	43	8	45	8
Shetland Isles—†		43	0	45	0
Moss Bank (<i>M. land</i>) Culla Voe (<i>Gell</i>).....	<i>via</i> Suez.....	43	0	45	0
	" Teheran.....	41	0	43	0
	" Turkey.....	43	8	45	8
Uya Sound (<i>Unst</i>).....	<i>via</i> Suez.....	43	0	45	0
	" Teheran.....	41	0	43	0
	" Turkey.....	43	8	45	8
Balta Sound (<i>Unst</i>).....	<i>via</i> Suez.....	43	0	45	0
	" Teheran.....	41	0	43	0
	" Turkey.....	43	8	45	8
All other places.....		43	0	45	0
	<i>via</i> Suez.....	43	0	45	0
	" Teheran.....	41	0	43	0
	" Turkey.....	43	8	45	8

* The stations within the London Radius are:—Balham, Battersea, Bayswater, Bermondsey, Blackfriars, Blackheath, Blackwall, Bow, Brompton, Brixton, Camberwell, Camden Town, Chalk Farm, Chelsea, Clapham, Dalston, Deptford, Dulwich, Euston, Forest Hill, Gipsy Hill, Greenwich, Hackney, Hampstead, Hornie Hill, Highbury, Highgate, Holloway, Hornsey, Islington, Kensington, Kentish Town, Kilburn, King's Cross, Kingsland, Knightsbridge, Lower Norwood, New Wandsworth, Notting Hill, Paddington, Peckham, Pimlico, Poplar, Ratcliffe, Shoreditch, Shepherd's Bush, Southwark, Stockwell, Stratford (Essex), Streatham, St. John's Wood, Sydenham, Vauxhall, Victoria Docks, Walworth, Wandsworth, Waterloo, Westminster, and Woolwich.

† The stations in the Orkney and Shetland Isles are:—Balta Sound, Culla Voe, Kirkwall, Lerwick, Longhope, Moss Bank, Scalloway, Stromness, and Uya Sound.

Special Tariff for a message of 20 words between India and Native Burmah.†

	RS.	A.	P.
Between any station in Native Burmah and any station in British India East of Chittagong			3 0 0
Between any station in Native Burmah and any station in British India West of Chittagong or any station in Ceylon			4 8 0

† The stations in Native Burmah are Mandalay, Menjam.

The River Plate Telegraph Company, Limited, notifies that messages can be addressed to Monte Video for onward transmission to places in URUGUAY, the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC and CHILI, all charges from Monte Video to destination being collected from the addressee.

Telegrams should be addressed to the care of Mr. Oldham (Manager, River Plate Telegraph Company, Limited) Monte Video. They can be either posted direct or telegraphed to Lisbon and thence posted by Steamers leaving for Monte Video on the 4th, 7th, 12th, 19th and 27th of each month. Postage 8 annas

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To	From Stations West of Chittagong.	From Stations East of Chit- tagong and in Ceylon.			
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	
GREECE—					
Continental.....	{ via Suez.....	41	4	43	4
	{ " Teheran.....	35	4	37	4
	{ " Turkey.....	41	12	43	12
Spezzia.....	{ via Suez.....	36	0	38	0
	{ " Teheran.....	42	8	44	8
	{ " Turkey.....	36	8	38	8
Syra.....	(See Great Britain.)				
GUERNSEY.....	(See West Indies)				
HAVANNA.....	{ via Suez.....	40	12	42	12
	{ " Teheran.....	37	12	39	12
HOLLAND.....	(See China.)				
HONG-KONG.....	(See Austria-Hungary.)				
HUNGARY.....					
IONIAN ISLES—					
Cephalonia, Ithaca and Zante.....	{ via Suez.....	41	12	43	12
	{ " Teheran.....	36	0	38	0
	{ " Turkey.....	40	12	42	12
Corfu.....	{ via Suez.....	36	8	38	8
	{ " Teheran.....	41	4	43	4
	{ " Turkey.....	35	8	37	8
St. Maure.....	(See Great Britain.)				
IRELAND.....	{ via Suez.....	39	8	41	8
	{ " Teheran.....	36	0	38	0
ITALY.....	(To ships at Sea from Semaphore Stations, 12 annas per 20 words additional)				
	(See Ionian Isles.)				
ITHACA.....	(See West Indies.)				
JAMAICA.....					
JAPAN—					
Nagasaki.....	{ via Amoor.....	85	12	87	12
	{ " Penang.....	60	12	71	12
Other places.....	{ via Amoor.....	91	4	93	4
	{ " Penang.....	75	4	77	4
JAVA—					
Batavia and Weltevreden.....	{ via Amoor.....	123	8	125	8
	{ " Penang.....	38	8	40	8
Sumatra and West of Samarang.....	{ via Amoor.....	124	4	126	4
	{ " Penang.....	39	4	41	4
East of Samarang.....	{ via Amoor.....	125	4	127	4
	{ " Penang.....	40	4	42	4
JERSEY.....	(See Great Britain.)				
LONDON.....	(See Great Britain.)				
LUXEMBURG.....	{ via Suez.....	40	8	42	8
	{ " Teheran.....	37	8	39	8
	{ " Turkey.....	37	0	39	0
MALTA.....	{ via Suez.....	37	8	39	8
	{ " Teheran.....				
	{ " Turkey.....				
MITTYLENE.....	(See Turkey.)				
MONTENEGRO.....	{ via Suez.....	40	8	42	8
	{ " Teheran.....	36	4	38	4
	{ " Turkey.....				
NEW SOUTH WALES.....	(See Australia.)				
NEW YORK.....	(See America.)				

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—*continued.*

To	From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chit- tagong and in Ceylon.	
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
NEW ZEALAND.....	169	8	171	8
(Postage 12 annas.)	75	0	77	0
NORWAY.....	40	8	42	8
ORKNEY ISLES.....	38	12	40	12
PENANG.....	102	4	104	4
PERSIA.....	20	0	22	0
PERSIAN GULF—	50	0	52	0
Gwadar.....	20	4	22	4
Jask.....	34	0	36	0
Henjam.....	9	4	11	4
Bushire.....	11	4	16	4
Fao.....	17	4	19	4
(Boat hire Henjam to Bunder Abbas, Lingah, or Bassa- dore, Rs. 5 per message or copy of a message.)	27	12	29	12
PORT DARWIN.....	(See Australia.)			
PHILADELPHIA.....	(See America.)			
PORTUGAL.....	42	4	44	4
QUEENSLAND.....	39	12	41	12
RHETIMO.....	(See Turkey.)			
RHODES.....	(See Turkey.)			
ROUMANIA.....	39	8	41	8
RUSSIA—	34	12	36	12
In Europe.....	35	12	37	12
On Caucasus.....	34	4	36	4
In Asia—	44	0	46	0
West of Tomsk	32	4	34	4
Between Tomsk and	30	12	32	12
Werkhne Oudinsk ...	46	4	48	4
Between Werkhne Oud- insk, and the Pacific	36	8	38	8
Ocean	34	12	36	12
SAIGON.....	49	8	51	8
SAMOS.....	40	0	42	0
SAN FRANCISCO.....	38	0	40	0
SCILLY ISLES.....	56	4	58	4
SCOTLAND.....	45	12	47	12
SERBIA.....	46	0	48	0
SHANGHAI.....	(See Cochinchina.)			
SHETLAND ISLES.....	(See Turkey.)			
SINGAPORE.....	(See America.)			
	(See Great Britain.)			
	(See Great Britain.)			
	40	0	42	0
	34	12	36	12
	(See China.)			
	(See Great Britain.)			
	93	12	95	12
	28	8	30	8

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To	From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chit- tagong and in Ceylon.	
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.....(See Australia.)				
SPAIN{ via Suez	41	12	43	12
{ „ Teheran	39	4	41	4
{ „ Turkey				
SPERDIA .....(See Greece.)				
ST. MAURK.....(See Ionian Isles.)				
SUEZ .....(See Egypt.)				
SUEZ CANAL STATIONS.....(See Egypt.)				
SWEDEN{ via Suez	40	0	42	0
{ „ Teheran	38	8	40	8
{ „ Turkey.....				
SWITZERLAND{ via Suez	40	0	42	0
{ „ Teheran	36	8	38	8
{ „ Turkey.....				
SYRA .....(See Greece.)				
TASMANIA{ via Amoor	173	8	175	8
{ „ Penang	79	0	81	0
TRIPOLI .....(See Barbary.)				
TUNIS .....(See Barbary.)				
TURKEY—				
In Europe—				
Seaports{ via Suez	29	8	31	8
{ „ Teheran	32	0	34	0
{ „ Turkey.....				
Inland.....{ via Suez	30	12	32	12
{ „ Teheran	32	0	34	0
{ „ Turkey.....				
In Asia—				
Seaports via Suez	42	12	44	12
Inland..... via Suez	44	8	46	8
Within a radius of 233 } via Teheran	28	8	30	8
miles from Poti.....				
All other places..... via Teheran	29	8	31	8
1st Division via Turkey.....	27	12	29	12
Eastward of Diarbekir....				
2nd Division via Turkey.....	29	12	31	12
Diarbekir and Westward..				
Candia—				
Canea, Rhetimo{ via Suez	32	0	34	0
{ „ Teheran	31	12	33	12
{ „ Turkey.....				
Chio, Mitvlene, Rhodes and } via Suez	30	4	32	4
Samos.....				
{ „ Teheran	30	0	32	0
{ „ Turkey.....				
Cyprus{ via Suez	30	12	32	12
{ „ Teheran	30	8	32	8
{ „ Turkey.....				
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND .....(See Tasmania.)				
VICTORIA .....(See Australia.)				
WASHINGTON.....(See America.)				
WEST INDIES, &c.				
{ via Suez and Brest	158	0	160	0
{ „ Teheran and Brest.....				
{ Suez and Valentia.....	159	4	161	4
{ „ Teheran and Valentia....				
{ „ Turkey and Brest	155	8	157	8
{ „ Turkey and Valentia.....	156	12	158	12

(Deduct Rs. 5 12-5 for each word under 20 down to 11 words, inclusive. For more than 20 words, calculate the rate to London or Brest (France), adding Rs. 117-4-0 for the first 20 words, and Rs. 5-12-5 for each word above 20.)

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued

To	From Stations West of Chittagong	From Stations East of Chit tagong and in Ceylon	
		Rs.	A
Havana	via Suez and Brest	105	8
	„ Tchern and Brest	106	12
	„ Suez and Valparaiso	103	0
	„ Tchern and Valparaiso	104	4
	„ Turkey and Brest		
(Deduct Rs. 3.25 for each word under 20 down to 11 words, inclusive. For more than 20 words, calculate the rate to London or Brest (France), adding Rs. 6.12 for the first 20 words, and Rs. 3.25 for each word above 20)			
Jamaica	via Suez and Brest	116	0
	„ Tchern and Brest	117	4
	„ Suez and Valparaiso	113	8
	„ Tchern and Valparaiso	114	12
	„ Turkey and Brest		
(Deduct Rs. 3.10 for each word under 20 down to 11 words, inclusive. For more than 20 words, calculate the rate to London or Brest (France), adding Rs. 7.54 for the first 20 words, and Rs. 3.10 for each word above 20)			
For all other places, See Tariff Pamphlet			
WURTEMBERG	(See Germany)		
ZANIB	(See Ionian Isles)		

CABLE LINES.

BOMBAY-ADEN SECTION		ADEN-SUEZ SECTION	
Shore end at Bombay	100.2 knots	Shore end at Aden	9.98 knots
1st Intermediate Cable	86.04 „	Intermediate do	323.73 „
2nd do	50.01 „	Main Cable	1116.26 „
Main Cable	1645.41 „	Shore end at Suez	10.18
2nd Inter Cable at Aden	16.61		1160.15
Shore end do.	10.04		= 3278 knots
	1818.13 knots		

Besides these sections the Eastern Telegraph Company's system comprises—

Alexandria to Malta	924 knots
Do do	976 „
Malta to Bona (Algeria)	378 „
Bona to Marseilles	447 „
Malta to Gibraltar	1120 „
Gibraltar to Villa Real (Spain)	155 „
Do to Lisbon	351
Lisbon to Porthcannon near Penzance	824

Bilbao to Lizard Point, and also lines in the Ionian and Grecian Archipelago, &c., just laid or being laid—lengths unknown

The lines are in good condition, work very regularly, and give great satisfaction.

MADRAS RAILWAY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

G. K. Winter, Esq. Telegraph Engineer, in charge.

C. Henegan Workshop Superintendent.

T. Barathalvar Moodelly Engineering Assistant, Head Office.

G. Abboy Naidu Relieving Inspector.

C. D. Theobald Inspector, between Madras and Jollarett.

P. Valoo Moodelly Sub-Inspector, between Madras and Perambore
Workshops, and Inspector between Bangalore and
Salem.

D. Jones Inspector, between Salem and Beypore and Neil-
gherry Branch.

T. Hall Sub-Inspector, between Beypore and Pothanore.

J. J. Duckworth Sub-Inspector, between Arcunum and Cuddapah.

P. Rajahgopaul Chetty Inspector, between Cuddapah and Raichore and
Bellary Branch.

P. Colundavaloo Pillay Sub-Inspector, between Cuddapah and Ghooty

J. Yarde Sub-Inspector, between Raichore and Goondacul.

R. Dias Sub-Inspector on special works between Beypore and
Paulhaut.

MADRAS RAILWAY TELEGRAPH.

Table showing the Stations, Codes, Hours for the receipt and despatch
of "Paid" Messages, and transmitting Stations for Telegraph
Stations, on the Madras Railway, with Rules
for charging, &c.

STATIONS.	Station Codes.	Hours for the receipt and despatch of Paid Messages.	Transmitting Stations.
MADRAS...	M A	Always open.	
		A. M. P. M.	
Perambore	P E	6 to 6	Madras
Avady... ..	A V	6 " 6	do
Tinnanore	T I	6 " 6	do
Trivellore	T R	6 " 6	do
Cudumbathoor	C U	6 " 6	do
Chinanapett	C H	6 " 6	Vellore.
ARCUNUM JUNCTION	A J	6 " 6	

TABLE SHOWING THE STATIONS, CODES, &c.—*continued.*

STATIONS.	Station Codes.	Hours for the receipt and despatch of Paid Messages.		Transmitting Stations.
		A. M.	P. M.	
N. W. L.	Tirutany	R	Y 6 to 6	Arconum.
	Naggersy... .. .	NN	G 6 " 6	do
	Puttoor	P	O 6 " 6	do
	Poodu	D	Y 6 " 6	do
	Tirupetty	Q	R 6 " 6	do
	Codoor	C	D 6 " 6	Cuddapah.
	Reddipully... .. .	P	X 6 " 6	do
	Rajampett	B	J 6 " 6	do
	Nundalore	N	R 6 " 6	do
	Wontimettah.. .. .	W	A 6 " 6	do
	CUDDAPAH... .. .	H	X Always open.	
	Camalapoore	C	M 6 to 6	Cuddapah.
	Yerragoontla	Y	A 6 " 6	do
	Moodanoor	M	A 6 " 6	do
	Kondipuram	D	P 6 " 6	do
	Tadputri.. .. .	T	U 6 " 6	do
	Royalcherroo	R	L 6 " 6	Gooty.
	GOOTY	G	Y Always open.	
	Goondacul Junction.. .. .	G	C 6 to 6	Gooty.
	Veerapoore	V	P 6 " 6	Goondacul.
	Bellary	B	Y 6 " 6	
	Nuncherla	N	L 6 " 6	Gooty.
	Auspree	J	P 6 " 6	do
	Adoni	A	D 6 " 6	do
	Kosgee	K	G 6 " 6	do
	Toongabudra... .. .			
	Muturri	M	Y 6 to 6	Raichore.
	Raichore	R	I 6 " 6	
	Sholinghur... .. .	S	H 6 " 6	Vellore.
	Arcot	A	R 6 " 6	do
	Tiruvellum... .. .	T	II 6 " 6	do
	VELLORE	V	E Always open.	
	Gooriattum	G	O 6 to 6	Vellore.
	Mailputty	L	Q 6 " 6	do
	Amboor	A	B 6 " 6	Jollarpett.
	Vaniembady	V	F 6 " 6	do
B. Branch.	JOLLARPETT JUNCTION	H	R Always open.	
	Coopum... .. .	C	P 6 to 6	Jollarpett.
	Colar Road... .. .	Y	D 6 " 6	do
	Malloor	L	R 6 " 6	do
	Cadjoody	D	G 6 " 6	do
	BANGALORE	G	L Always open.	
	Tripatore... .. .	T	P 6 to 6	Jollarpett.
	Samulputty	S	L 6 " 6	do
	Morapoore... .. .	M	P 6 " 6	do
	Mullapoorean.. .. .	M	U 6 " 6	Salem.
	Shervaroy Hills... .. .	H	K 11 " 4	do
	SALEM	S	A Always open.	
	McDonald's Choultry	D	C 6 to 6	Salem.
	Sunkerydroog	S	G 6 " 6	do
	ERODE JUNCTION	R	D 6 " 7	
	Peranduray	P	Y 6 " 6	Erode.
	Wutkallee... .. .	T	K 6 " 6	do
	Avenashy Road	H	Y 6 " 6	do
	Somanoor	S	N 6 " 6	do

TABLE SHOWING THE STATIONS, CODES, &c - *continued.*

STATIONS	Station Codes		Hours for the receipt and despatch of Paid Messages		Transmitting Stations
POIHANORI JUNCTION	P	J	6	6	Pothanore Junction
Neigheri Branch { Coimbatore	C	O	6	6	do
Tudialoor	T	D	6	6	do
Karimnady	K	A	6	6	do
Mettapollium	M	L	8	8	do
Muddalur	M	R	6	6	do
Wallur	W	k	9	5	do
Conjeevur	C	N	6	6	do
PAIGHAT	G	H	6	6	do
Punley	L	Y	6	6	do
Luckady	L	D	6	6	do
WOODAPOLITHU	W	U	6	6	
Shorano	S	R	6	6	Beypoor
Puttamby	P	I	6	6	do
Cootupanam	C	Y	6	6	do
Tinori	R	O	6	6	do
Tanori	T	A	6	6	do
Peiponguly	P	G	6	6	do
BIYLOOR	B	R	6	6	

The Madras Railway Company forward Telegraph Messages for the public to any Station on the Railway and Towns adjacent thereto on the following conditions viz

General Instructions

The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed and the sender and receiver must accept all risks arising from non delivery or delays.

No message or messages of more than 200 words can be sent at any one time by any private individual or firm and no second message by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours unless the lines be free and are not required for the Company's use.

Senders of messages are advised to write their messages in an unmistakable and distinct hand and to use the shortest and plainest language which they can select. The more intelligible the message the greater is the probability of its being correctly transmitted.

In cases of extreme pressure of business Signallers in charge of Offices may refuse to receive for despatch any message beyond the number which experience shows may be cleared off within the day. The messages in such cases are not to be received and kept for despatch the following day but must be returned so as to prevent accumulation.

In cases of interruption on any line Signaller in charge of Offices have the power to refuse the receipt of messages for transmission to Stations, communication with which is interrupted.

In every case all persons sending messages for places *beyond* the interrupted Station, should be informed of the interruption, advised not to leave the message, and acquainted that a refund will not be made in case of delay from this cause.

No stranger can be admitted behind the counter of the Telegraph Office except by a special Order from an Officer of the Company.

Acceptance of Messages for Transmission

Messages must be in the Roman character, and legibly written. Messages can be sent in vernacular, if written in the Roman character, the charge will be the same as for a message in a foreign language.

The body of the message must be preceded by the address, and followed by the signature. The true signature and address of the sender must always be written at the foot of the message.

The sender of a private message can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

The address must contain all the information necessary to ensure the delivery of the message at its destination, and the sender must in all cases support the consequences of insufficiency of address. After the message is once despatched, it can neither be cancelled, completed nor rectified except by the despatch of a fresh paid message.

Messages may be written in *ordinary English language*, in *cipher*, in *code*, or in any *foreign language* written in the Roman character.

Ordinary messages can contain only standard English dictionary words.

Cipher messages are those which consist wholly or in part of groups of figures or letters not forming words. The whole of the cipher portion must be composed either *exclusively* of letters of the alphabet or *exclusively* of figures. The body of the message may consist either wholly of cipher or partly of cipher, and partly of ordinary language. The parts in cipher must be placed between parenthesis, separating them from the rest of the message.

EXAMPLES OF CIPHER MESSAGES WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE.

“(4597) (63289) (459) (181764).”

“Send sharp (839) (2146). Further shipments (154).”

“(AVK) (B) (CPG) (GKRSN).”

“Exchange falling (BKS) (FBJK). No demand (BKJ).”

EXAMPLES OF CIPHER MESSAGES WHICH ARE NOT ADMISSIBLE.

“(45 ABC) (234 XYZ).”

“(1234) (PQR) (CBG) (789).”

“*Code*” messages are those in which a number of recognised words follow each other without forming sense.

Messages consisting of nouns, adjectives, &c., unconnected by verbs and other parts of speech necessary for the formation of sentences are considered “code” messages. Cipher and code messages are always repeated back by every station *en-route* to ensure the greatest possible accuracy.

Messages in ordinary language can contain no unusual combinations, abbreviations, or constructions, nor words of more than six syllables. Any word in common use, which, although requiring two words to express, is generally recognised as one word, is charged as one word when so written; when the two parts are not joined by a hyphen or apostrophe, and when less than seven syllables. “Halfpenny,” “Twopence,” “Threepence,” up to “Elevenpence,” when written as a single word, count as one word only. “F. O. B.” and “C. F. I.” when written as separate letters, are each counted as three words, but when written “Fob,” “Cfi,” as one word.

Every interlineation, reference, erasure or alteration of words should be authenticated by the sender of the message, or by his representative.

Messages can be addressed bearing to places inland where there are no Telegraph

Stations. In such cases the sender must state from what Telegraph Station the message should be posted.

Example.—To Seringapatam “Post Bangalore.” To Ramandroog “Post Bellary.”

If the sender of a message that has to be delivered by *inland* post wishes it to be sent to destination by registered Post, he must prepay the postal registration fee of four annas, and intimate that this has been done by placing the words “Post registered,” instead of “Post,” before the name of the Telegraph Station at which the message is to be posted.

Postal registration is compulsory in the case of messages addressed to places beyond Indian limits, and in such cases the postage and registration fees must be prepaid.

Proper Forms on which to write messages are available *gratis* at all Stations, and senders are requested to use these forms only.

No unpaid private messages shall on any account be transmitted. A violation of this rule will subject the Signaller in charge of the Office from which a message is improperly despatched to dismissal.

R U L E S.

(CHARGES.)

No charge is made for the transmission of the address.

The address includes names of Stations from and to which the message is to be despatched, the *bona fide* names of the sender and addressee, and the latter's address. No other words can be transmitted unless paid for as part of the body of the message.

RS. A.

For every six words or less or fraction of six words of ordinary English language exclusive of the address between any two Stations in India	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
For every six words or less or fraction of six words in cipher exclusive of the address	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
For every six words or less exclusive of the address in ordinary English language between any Stations in India and any Station in British Burmah or Ceylon	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
In cipher	...	...	...	...	...	3	0

The maximum length of a word is fixed at six syllables ; the excess is counted as a word.

For repeating a message by order of sender.—Twice the value of a single charge.

The charge for a message in cipher, is double the charge for a message in ordinary English language.

A message can be sent from any Station on the Madras Railway to any Government Telegraph Station, or *vice versa*, without additional charge.

A double charge will be levied on all messages tendered for transmission between the hours of 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., double charges are also collected on Sundays and on the following holidays: —viz., Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and on the Queen's Birthday.

Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words, but this order does not apply to nouns in the possessive case, as “General's,” “Charles's,” “Brothers,” &c.

Proper names of towns and persons, names of places, streets, ships, titles, Christian names, prefixes and qualifications, are counted for the number of words employed to express them.

Every separate character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline.

Signs which the instruments express by a single signal (signs of punctuations, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parenthesis, fresh paragraphs) are not counted. But decimal points, commas, and bars of division, used with figures, are each counted as a figure. Signs used to separate groups in cipher messages are counted each as a figure or letter, unless the sender expressly desires that they be not transmitted.

When numbers are expressed in figures in ordinary messages, each group of five or fewer figures is counted as a word; letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers are each counted as a figure.

In cipher messages, the parts in cipher must consist exclusively of Arabic figures or exclusively of letters of the alphabet, and be placed between parenthesis, separating them from the rest of the message. All the characters, figures, letters, or signs employed in the cipher text are added together, the total divided by five, and the quotient, plus one for the remainder, if there be any, gives the number of words the ciphers represent.

All that the sender writes in his message to be transmitted is included in the cost, but the address of a message *will be transmitted without charge*.

The day, hour, and minute of receipt of a message into a Telegraph Office for despatch are in every instance added by the Signaller *and signalled, free of charge*. Senders may, however, date their messages if they think fit, but the sender's date if given, will be charged for, and, to avoid confusion with that given by the Signaller, will, if written at the beginning, be transferred to the end of the message.

1st. A message addressed to several persons in localities where delivery is to be effected by different Offices, is charged for as so many separate messages.

2nd. A message addressed to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence in one locality, with or without transmission by post, is charged for as a single message, but a copying fee of four annas, independently of postage, if any, is charged for each destination after the first.

3rd. The charge for a message sent partly by Government, and partly by any Railway Company's Line of Telegraph will be the same as that charged for a message between any two Stations on this Railway.

4th. The charge will be divided between the Companies concerned in the following manner, viz:—

5th. In the case of a message passing over *two systems only* say—from Salem to Bombay, the Madras Railway Company's share will be one-half, and the Government Telegraph share will be the other half.

6th. In the case of a message passing over *the three different systems*—say from Trichinopoly to Bombay, the Great Southern Railway Company's share will be one-third, the Madras Railway Company's share one-third, and the Government Telegraph share one-third.

Pre-paid Replies.

The sender of a message can pre-pay a reply not exceeding 200 words. He must add the words "reply paid" or "answer paid." These must form the concluding words of the message, but will not be charged for. On depositing the corresponding sum the sender can add (free) to the words "reply paid" or "answer paid," the amount to which he wishes the reply to be limited. When the words "reply paid" alone are given, without any specified amount, it will be understood that the minimum charge only has been pre-paid. The reply is considered in every respect as a fresh message. Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a reply paid message, the terminal Station sends a telegram to that effect to the sender, and this telegram takes the place of the return message for which a reply has been pre-paid. *The words "reply paid" or "answer paid" entitled the addressee to receive the equivalent of the minimum charge only, and if he wishes to answer at a time when the double charge is levied, he must pay the additional cost himself. It should be distinctly understood that it is not compulsory on the addressee to send a reply.*

Delivery.

Messages will be delivered free of charge at any place within five miles of a Station. Beyond this distance, messages will be sent by Post or by such other means as the sender may arrange and pay for.

Any additional words that may be necessary to explain the delivery of a message, when its destination is more than five miles beyond the nearest Telegraph Station, will be considered as part of the message, and charged for accordingly.

Should the addressee of a message leave the Station to which it is addressed, and it be sent on by Telegraph to some other Station, an additional charge of one Rupee for every six words of message in ordinary English language, and of two Rupees for every six words of message not in ordinary English language, must be paid by the addressee for every extra address, *before the telegram is delivered to him.*

Refunds.

No refund will be made for a message delivered wholly or partially in an intelligible state (or for late delivery, mis-delivery, or non-delivery) unless it be repeated. Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting messages, should be addressed to the Traffic Manager, Madras.

Every claim should be made, under penalty of rejection, within three months from the date of the message. *When an over-charge has been made on a message through the neglect of the Railway employes and when there exists no doubt whatever as to the justice of the claim, the amount over-charged will be re-paid at once by the Traffic Manager.*

If a registered message be not delivered through the fault of the Railway employes or be delayed or mutilated to such an extent as to be manifestly unable to fulfil its object, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the sender.

If the sender of a message wishes to cancel it when the message is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can only be cancelled by a paid message from the sender to the Signaller of the terminal Station. If in addition the sender wishes to be informed by Telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram.

It is requested that all irregularities and delays may be notified to H. E. CHURCH, Traffic Manager, Madras.

ROBERT B. ELWIN,

Agent and Manager.

MADRAS, 1st October 1873.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Officers of the Department.

Director-General of the Post Office	{ A. M. Monteath, Esq.
Deputy Director-General.....	{ F. R. Hogg, Esq., (Officiating.)
Postmaster General, Bengal.....	{ E. R. Douglas, Esq., (Officiating.)
Postmaster General, Bombay.....	{ F. R. Hogg, Esq.
Postmaster General, North Western Provinces ..	{ T. W. Gribble, Esq., (Officiating.)
Postmaster General, Punjab.....	{ Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Battye.
Compiler of Post Office Accounts and Personal Assistant to Director-General.....	{ J. McFarlan, Esq., (Officiating.)
Postmaster, Calcutta.....	{ C. W. Hutchinson, Esq.
Postmaster, Bombay.....	{ Major W. M. Lane.
	{ Lt.-Col. G. M. Battye, (Officiating.)
	{ H. A. Brown, Esq.
	{ W. H. McGowan, Esq.
	{ E. A. Roussac, Esq., (Officiating.)
	{ C. A. Stuart, Esq.
	{ E. C. George, Esq., (Officiating.)

Postmaster General's Office.

ARMENIAN STREET—10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Major The Hon'ble E. R. Bourke,.....Postmaster General.
Mr. J. D. CasterAssistant.

Postmaster's Department.

POPHAM'S BROADWAY—10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
M. Percy, Esq.....Postmaster

Inspectors of Post Offices.

Division.	
1st or Vizagapatam	C. Smith, Esq.
2nd or Masulipatam	J. Bower, Esq.
3rd or Hyderabad	{ T. W. Hill, Esq., (on leave)
	{ G. E. Walker, Esq., (Acting)
4th or Bellary	C. S. Bonifacio, Esq.
5th or Nellore	H. D. Theobald, Esq.
6th or Mount.....	T. Rhenius, Esq.
7th or Railway	J. Homer, Esq.
8th or Calicut.....	W. J. Rose, Esq.
9th.....	G. W. Crosswell, Esq.
10th or Cuddalore	M. Kinsley, Esq.
11th or Trichinopoly	J. G. Combes, Esq.
12th or Palamcottah	E. H. Gregory, Esq. [leave.]
Supernumerary Inspector attached to Postmaster General's Office, Madras	{ C. V. Kistnama Charloo, B.A., (on
	{ P. T. Raja Rao Pillay, (Acting)
Candidate Inspector	E. Dawes, Esq.

Postmasters.

Bangalore.....Mr. D. Oliver.	Mount.....Caroonambaram Pillay.
Bellary....., W. H. Ricks.	Nellore.....Mr. W. G. Wright.
Berhanupore...J. Ramdoss Naidu.	Ootacamund... , W. Kelly.
Calicut.....Mr. J. C. Shakespear.	Pondicherry... , E. R. Lawrence.
Cocanada....., J. C. Paterson.	Palamcottah...B. Gooroo Rajah.
Cannanore ... , B. G. A. Boesch, (Depty)	Salem.....Mr. H. Blake.
Cochin....., T. C. D'Rozario.	Secunderabad. , J. Fernandez, (Deputy.)
Cuddalore....V. Mootoosawmy Pillay.	Trovandrum .S. Rungiah Chetty.
Cuddapah ....T. Saravana Pillay.	Trichinopoly .Mr. S. Christian, (on leave.)
Hyderabad ...Mr. G. E. Walker, (on duty.)	
	B. Thurmah, (Acting.)
	Tanjore.....K. Chinnasawmy Pillay, (on
Kurnool .....Toekaram Sing.	
Madura.....P. T. Raja Rao Pillay, (on duty.)	
	Mr. H. Humphreys, (Acting.)
	M. H. Teixeira.
Mangalore, J. Sequeira.	Vizagapatam .M. Venutasawmy Naidu.
Masulipatam..Mr. W. A. Johnson.	

Table showing the latest hour for posting Letters and Newspapers at the several Post Offices and Pillar Letter Boxes in Madras for Stations in the Mofussil and Delivery in Town and Suburbs of Madras.

		LATEST HOUR FOR POSTING.											
		For Despatch.						For Local Delivery.					
		For Despatch.						For Local Delivery.					
		For 9 A. M. Mail on Runner Line for Poondoovoil, Pollut, Ponnatt, Todai, and Soolevoil.	For 11:30 A. M. Special Mail for Saint Thomas, Mount and Palavaram.	For 4:45 P. M. North-West Train Mail.	For 6 P. M. South West Train Mail.	For 7 P. M. Southern Coast Mail.		For 8 A. M. or 1st Delivery.	For 1-15 P. M. or 2nd Delivery.	For 4-15 P. M. or 3rd Delivery.			
		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Madras	(General Post Office.)	8-30	11-0	11-45	1-30	4-45	6-0	7-30	11-45	12-45	...	3-45	3-45
	(Pillar Letter Boxes.)	6-30	6-30	...	...	2-45	2-45	6-30	11-45	...	...	2-45	2-45
Royapuram	(Branch Post Office.)	7-0	10-30	10-45	12-30	3-45	5-30	7-0	...	12-30	...	3-45	3-45
	(Pillar Letter Boxes.)	5-15	5-15	...	...	2-0	2-0	5-15	10-45	...	...	2-0	2-0
Perambore	(Branch Post Office.)	7-10	9-40	11-15	12-45	3-40	5-55	7-10	...	12-45	...	3-40	3-40
	(Pillar Letter Boxes.)	5-40	5-40	...	...	2-10	2-10	5-40	11-15	...	...	2-10	2-10
Pursevaukum	(Branch Post Office.)	6-55	10-10	11-0	12-30	3-25	5-40	6-55	...	12-30	...	3-25	3-25
	(Pillar Letter Boxes.)	5-25	6-25	...	...	1-55	1-55	5-25	11-0	...	...	1-55	1-55
Egmore	(Branch Post Office.)	6-40	9-25	10-45	12-15	3-10	5-25	6-40	10-45	12-15	...	3-10	3-10
	(Pillar Letter Boxes.)	5-10	6-10	...	...	1-40	1-40	5-10	...	12-0	...	1-40	1-40
Nungumbaukum	(Branch Post Office.)	6-25	9-55	10-30	12-0	2-55	5-10	6-25	10-30	12-0	...	2-55	2-55
	(Pillar Letter Boxes.)	4-55	4-55	...	...	1-25	1-25	4-55	10-30	...	...	1-25	1-25
Teynampett	(Branch Post Office.)	6-25	9-10	10-30	12-0	2-55	5-10	6-25	10-30	12-0	...	2-55	2-55
	(Pillar Letter Boxes.)	4-55	4-55	...	...	1-25	1-25	4-55	10-30	...	...	1-25	1-25
Adyar	(Branch Post Office.)	6-15	9-10	11-55	12-15	3-10	5-25	6-15	11-55	12-15	...	3-10	3-10
	(Pillar Letter Boxes.)	4-40	4-40	...	...	1-40	1-40	4-40	10-45	12-15	...	1-40	1-40
Mylapore	(Branch Post Office.)	6-40	9-10	10-45	12-30	3-25	5-40	6-40	10-45	12-30	...	3-25	3-25
	(Pillar Letter Boxes.)	5-10	5-10	...	...	1-40	1-40	5-10	11-0	12-45	...	1-40	1-40
Royapettah	(Branch Post Office.)	6-55	10-10	11-0	12-45	3-40	5-55	6-55	11-0	12-45	...	3-40	3-40
	(Pillar Letter Boxes.)	5-25	5-25	...	...	1-55	1-55	5-25	11-15	12-50	...	1-55	1-55
Mount Road	(Branch Post Office.)	7-10	10-40	11-15	12-15	2-10	5-55	7-10	11-15	12-15	...	2-10	2-10
	(Pillar Letter Boxes.)	5-40	5-40	...	...	2-10	2-10	5-40	11-15	12-50	...	2-10	2-10
Sydupett	(Branch Post Office.)	5-45	5-45	11-15	12-50	2-15	5-45	5-45	11-15	12-50	...	2-15	2-15
	(Pillar Letter Boxes.)	4-0	4-0	...	...	3-50	3-50	4-0	...	...	...	3-50	3-50
Fort St. George...	Receiving House	8-0	8-0	...	...	...	...	7-20	...	...	...	...	...

Registered letters during the hours for receipt of such covers for any particular Mail must be tendered at the General Post Office half an hour, and at the Branch Post Office fifteen minutes before the closing of the Mail

**List of Pillar Letter Boxes, showing the Post Office to which attached
and Hours at which served.**

Postal District	Number.	Locality of Pillar Box	HOURS AT WHICH SERVED.					
			1st A. M.		2nd A. M.		3rd P. M.	
Madras G P O	1	Tannah June, Thumboo Chetty Street	H	M	H	M.	H.	M.
	2	Town Police Court						
	3	Custom House, Beach						
	4	Tannah, Manady Bazaar Street						
	5	Tannah, near Mint	6	30	11	45	2	45
	6	Tannah, Parcherry Bazar						
	7	Tannah, General Hospital						
	8	Tannah, Salay Street, Sowcarpett						
	9	Gooply Bazaar						
Royapoorum P Office	10	Veerabudra Pooliar Coval Street						
	11	Gow's Moddeen Street, Cissimode						
Perambore P Office	12	Trivattoor High Road, Tondiarpett	5	15	10	45	2	
	13	Jemadar's Tannah, Washermanpett						
	14	Railway Station, Perambore	5	40	11	15	2	10
Pursewaukum P. Office	15	Park Gate, Salt Cotours						
	16	Perambore Barracks Road, non Dispensary						
	17	Choolay Road	5	25	11	...	1	55
Egmore P O ...	18	Rundall's Road, near late Police Court.						
	19	Police Station, New Town						
	20	Begum Bagh, Poonamallee Road	5	10	10	45	1	40
	21	Kilpauk Garden Road						
Nungumbaukum P O	22	Orme's Road, Kilpauk						
	23	Munro's Bridge, Spur Tank Road						
	24	Junction of Graeme's Road	4	55	10	30	1	25
	25	Tannah, Anderson's Bridge, Pantheon Road						
Teynampett P Office	26	Tannah, Pully Teynampett, Mount Road						
	27	Mowbray's Road	1	55	10	30	1	25
Adyar P O	28	Luz Church Road						
	29	None						
Mylapore P. Office	30	Jemadar Tannah, Cutcherry Road						
	31	Tannah, Noohakoopum, S Beach Road	5	10	10	45	1	40
Royapettah P Office	32	Sunt Thom's Station						
	33	Kistampett, Ice House Road	5	25	11	.	1	55
	34	Ice House Road						
	35	Neill's Statue, Mount Road						
Mount Road P. Office.	36	Bell's Road						
	37	Revenue Board Office, Chepauk						
	38	Jemadar's Tannah, Triplicane High Road						
	39	Tannah, Jam Bazaar, Pycroft's Rd	5	40	11	15	2	10
	40	Harris' Road, Poodoopett						
Fort St. George R. H Sydapett P. Office.	41	Jemadar's Tannah, Chintadrepett						
	42	Periamettoo, opposite S W Gate, People's Park						
	43	Opposite the Office - - -	7	20	8	...	12 3 6 2	50 50 0 15
		Do do - - -	5	45	11	15		

Other than the Pillar Letter Boxes particularized above, the following are attached to the General Post Office, and served by a rural messenger who also delivers letters at the places named, on the afternoons of the days on which the boxes are served. He also receives letters for post and sells stamps in small quantities when on his tour—

No. 44, Red Hills, 6 P. M., on Mondays and Thursdays, No. 45, Ennore, 6 P. M., on Tuesdays and Fridays, No. 46, Trivattur, 12 noon, on Wednesdays and Saturdays

List of Postal Districts and Suburbs included in each, showing the probable hour the Letter-Carriers attached to each Office leave with Covers for delivery.

Postal Districts	Suburbs included in each District	HOURS THE DELIVERIES ARE EFFECTED AT EACH OFFICE			
		Week Days			Sundays one Delivery only.
		1st Delivery	2d Delivery.	3d Delivery.	
		A M	P M	P M	P M
Madras G. P. O.	{ Black Town, Moolalpett, Beach, Isplanade, Mint, Paricherry, Sowwampett, John Pettern, Coogely Bazaar, Fort St George, General Hospital, &c }	8-0	1-15	4-15	1-15
Royapooram Post Office	{ Royapooram, Chinnamode, Coorookupett, Washermimpett and Tondripett }	8-30	1-15	4-45	1-15
Perambore Post Office.	{ Perambore, Visnupudy, Chohupet, Chooliy, Narainampet and Vetrampthotum }	8-25	1-40	4-40	1-40
Pursewaukum Post Office	{ Vepery, Pursewaukum, Loeck's Gardens, New Town, Perumettoo, the Poomamillee Road, East of the Scotch Kirk. }	8-40	1-55	4-55	1-55
Egmore Post Office	{ Egmore, Poodoopett, Pantheon Road, Chitput, the Poomamillee Road, West of the Scotch Kirk }	8-55	2-10	5-10	2-10
Nungumbaukum Post Office	{ Nungumbaukum and Mackay's Gardens }	9-10	2-25	5-25	2-25
Teynampett Post Office.	{ Teynampett, Holme's Gardens, and Mount Road, from Bakery up to Thousand Lights }	9-10	2-25	5-25	2-25
Mylapore Post Office	{ Saint Thome, Mylapore, Luz, Mowbray Road, Elliot's Gardens, and its neighbourhood }	8-55	2-10	5-10	2-10
Adyar Post Office.	Adyar and its neighbourhood.	9-10	2-25	5-25	2-25
Royapettah Post Office.	{ Royapettah, Kistnumpett, Meerasubpettah, Club and Hotels in the neighbourhood, and the Mount Road, from Thousand Lights to Neill's Statue }	8-40	1-55	4-55	1-55
Mount Road Post Office	{ Camp Equipage Depôt, Mount Road, from Government House to Neill's Statue, Triplicane, Chempauk Palace, Chintadrepettah, Nursingapooram & Mundy Bazaar }	8-25	1-40	4-40	1-40
Sydapett P. Office	Sydapett and its neighbourhood	9-40	2-55	5-55	2-55

Table showing the latest hour for posting Parcels and Packets at the several Post Offices in Madras for despatch to stations in the Mofussil.

	For 9 A. M. Mail on Runner Line for Poodoovoil, Pulicat, Ponnari, Toda, and Sooloorpett.		For 2-45 P. M. North-West Train Mail		For 6 P. M. South-West Train Mail		For 7 P. M. Southern Coast Mail.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
		Previous day						
Madras General Post Office	8 0	. . . .	...	12-45		1 0	.	5-0
Royapooram Branch Post Office ..	7 0	. . .	...	12 20		3 35		3 35
Perambore do ..	7 10	...	...	12 35		3 30		3-30
Pursewaukum do. ...	.	4	...	12 20		3 15		3 15
Egmore do. ...	.	4	...	12 5		3-0		3 0
Nungumbaukum do ...	...	1	11-50	...		2-45		2-45
Teynampett do ..	...	4	11 50	...		2 15	...	2 45
Adyar do. ...	...	1	11-45	.	...	2 30	...	2 30
Mylapore do. ...	...	1	...	12 5		3-0	...	3-0
Royapettah do .	...	4	...	12 20		3 15	...	3-15
Mount Road do ..	7-10	. . .	...	12-35		3 30	...	3-30
Sydapett do ..	...	2 5	11-10	..		2-5	...	2-5
Fort St. George Receiving House	7 20	. .	.	12 40		3-40	...	3-40

Table showing latest hour for posting Letters and Papers at the Branch Post Offices for Mails closing at the General Post Office for despatch by Steamers.

	LATEST HOUR FOR POSTING.					
	For Mails closing between 6 and 8 A. M.	For Mails closing between 8 and 11-30 A. M.	For Mails closing between 11-30 & 2 P. M.	For Mails closing between 2 & 5 P. M.	For Mails closing between 5 & 6½ P. M.	For Mails closing between 6½ & 8 P. M.
	Previous day					
Royapooram Post Office . . .	P. M. 5-30	A. M. 7-0	A. M. 10 30	P. M. 12 30	P. M. 3 15	P. M. 5-30
Perambore do. ...	5-55	7 10	9 40	12-45	3-40	5-55
Pursewaukum do. ...	5-40	6-55	10-10	12-30	3-25	5-40
Egmore do. ...	5-25	6-40	9 25	12-15	3-10	5-25
Nungumbaukum do. ...	5 10	6 25	9 55	12-0	2-55	5-10
Teynampett do. ...	5 10	6-25	9-10	12-0	2-55	5-10
Adyar do. ...	5-0	6 15	9-10	11-55	2-40	5-0
Mylapore do. ...	5-25	6-40	9-40	12-15	3-10	5-25
Royapettah do. ...	5-40	6-55	10-10	12-30	3-25	5-40
Mount Road do. ...	5-55	7-10	10-40	12-45	3-40	5-55
Fort St. George R. H. ...	6-0	7-20	8-0	12-50	3-50	6-0
Sydapett Post Office. ...	2-15	5 45	5-45	11-15	2-15	2-15

NOTE.—At the General Post Office the Mails are closed about two hours before the time notified for the sailing of Steamers.

Memorandum showing the hour of arrival of the several Mails at the General Post Office daily, and the Deliveries at which they are distributed.

Mails.	Hour of arrival at the General Post Office.	Deliveries at which they are distributed.
From Cuddapah and Stations on the Northern Coast	About 7-30 P. M.	1st or 8 A. M. Delivery.
Do. Poodoovail, Ponnari, Tada, Sooloorpett, and Naidupett ...	Between 8 and 9 P. M. ...	Do. do. do.
Do. Stations on the South-West Line	About 6-30 A. M.	Do. do. do.
Do. do. on the North-West Line.	About 11-30 A. M.	2nd or 1-15 P. M. do.
Do. Cuddalore and Stations on the Southern Coast	Between 9 and 10 A. M. ...	Do. do. do.
Do. St. Thomas' Mount and Palaveram by Special Mail Cart...	About 12-15 P. M.	Do. do. do.

List of Postal Stations.

List of Stations for which Mails are forwarded from Madras by the 6 p. m. Train.

Adonie.	Belgaum.	Ganjam.	Kurrachee.
Amlapoor.	Benares.	Gazpathanugger.	Kumpli.
Addunki.	Bagulpore.	Gooty.	Kussowlie.
Ankapully.	British Burmah.	Gudur.	Langasoogoor.
Ankola.	Bunnosce.	Gulburgah.	Lahore.
Anantapoor.	Bunkapore.	Gudduck.	Luxmeshwer.
Aska.	Casseboogah.	Guntoor.	Lucknow.
Aspery.	Carwar.	Gudgerry.	Mausulipatam.
Averkee.	Cassimcottah.	Gundacul.	Madagoond.
Agra.	Chendragiri.	Gungolee.	Mominabad.
Ahmedabad.	Central Provinces.	Gopaulpore.	Moonderghee.
Ahmednugger.	Chicacole.	Gurug.	Moondagode.
Akola.	Chitterpoor.	Hominabad.	Muctul.
Akyab.	Cheeparupully.	Hangul.	Mungalagherry.
Aloor.	Copum.	Hombul.	Mogullur.
Allahabad.	Chodooveraru.	Hydrabad.	Meerut.
Arungabad.	Coompta.	Heraykeroor.	Missricote.
Aungheiry.	Cocanada.	Hingolee.	Midnapore.
Badgee.	Codor.	Hospet.	Mirzapore.
Banidoor.	Coringa.	Honore.	Moordeshwer.
Bauputla.	Crosser.	Hooblee.	Mooltan.
Barwah.	Cuddapah.	Hullihul.	Mogud.
Bettigery.	Cumbum.	Istoor.	Moulmein.
Bhalkul.	Calingsapatam.	Itchapore.	Nuranaveram.
Bellary.	Calcutta, and all places in the Bengal Presidency.	Jammulnugdu.	Narainpett.
Belghee.	Cawnpore.	Janumpett.	Nagrikatakum.
Berhampore.	Conjeveram.	Jaggumpett.	Nailoopett.
Bezwada.	Chandernagore.	Juggulpett.	Nawpada.
Bimlipatam.	Coompta.	Kalastry.	Nedathavole.
Bolarum.	Cuttack.	Kimedy.	Neelapully.
Baitool.	Datchapully.	Kistna.	Nellore.
Banda.	Davaroyapully.	Kurnool.	North-West Provinces
Baroda.	Dowlaishweram.	Kuthiri.	Nundigama.
Bombay, and all places in its Presidency.	Dracharam.	Kavali.	Nundial.
Birhee.	Dharwar.	Kulladghee.	Nursarowpett.
Budwail.	Dunbul.	Kandakur.	Nursapore.
Barrackpoor.	Dhoonsee.	Kamptee.	Nursapatam.
Bassein.	Dinapore.	Kirkee.	Nursanapett.
	Ellimanchilli.	Kotree.	Nagode.
	Ellore.	Kutghutghee.	Nagpore.
	Ellichpoor.	Koondgole.	Nassick.
		Kothapatam.	Neemuch.
		Kurrujghee.	Nurgoond.

List of Postal Stations—continued.

Neermul.	Ventapollum.	Guyud.	Permagoody.
Nowgoond.	Vizagapatam.	Goodaloor.	Perambalora.
Nowgaum.	Vincondah.	Gooriatlum.	Punganoor.
Nowgong.	Vizianagram.	Harryhur.	Puttamby.
Nusseerabad.	Veeravasaram.	Hoonsoor.	Palney.
Nynetal.	Waltair.	Hassan.	Quilandy.
Naggery.	Woodiagherri.	Iyempet.	Quilon.
Ongole.	Wontimetta.	Jollarpet.	Ramaiswerum.
Oudh.	Yellapoor.	Kamudy.	Ramnad.
Oomrawutty.		Karical.	Razipore.
Palcole.		Koyalpattam.	Salem.
Petta.		Kistnagherry.	Sattoor.
Podily.		Kanandacoody.	Sayerpooram.
Poondy.		Kavarypauk.	Shermadavey.
Palcondah.		Kodicanal.	Shoranore.
Parvatipore.		Kohtali.	Satghur.
Peddapore.		Kuttalum.	Sooramungalum.
Pittapore.		Keelakarai.	Sunkeranareoil.
Prodatore.		Kotergherry.	Sunkerrydroog.
Peishwar.		Kuttaparamba.	Sriviguntum.
Patna.		Laulgoody.	Sholinghur.
Poona.		Madura.	Shivagunga.
Port Blair.		Mana Madura.	Srirungum.
Purru.		Mangnanapooram.	Striperumbudoor.
Punjab.		Malliapuram.	Strivillipootoor.
Pullumpett.		Manantoddy.	Suttiamungalum.
Ranibednoor.		Manamalgoody.	Shertaly.
Raichore.		Mannargoody.	Tanjore.
Rajahmundry.		Mangalore.	Tellichery.
Rapoor.		Mercara.	Teppacolum.
Rayachote.		Mettapoliham.	Terupoor.
Roan.		Mumissal.	Tranquebar.
Kenigunta.		Muttighiri.	Trevandrum.
Reypully.		Muddenpully.	Trichinopoly.
Ramandroog.		My sore.	Tripatore.
Russelcondah.		Mahe.	Trivellore.
Reddy pullu.		Melur.	Tuticorum.
Rangoon & all places		Malapolliam.	Talaparamba.
in British Burmah		Moodoocalatoor.	Trivellore.
Rajapootana.		Moosery.	Tencassy.
Rewah.		Mootoopetta.	Tringhooly.
Samulcottah.		Muddenpully.	Teroomungalum.
Swansee.		Nagercoil.	Terupavenun.
Sompett.		Nazereth.	Timnevelly.
Sawanoor.		Nagore.	Tritrapoondy.
Secundrabad.		Needamungalum.	Tondi.
Sedashepett.		Namcul.	Thornyore.
Sidapore.		Nangoonary.	Trichoor.
Sidhout.		Negapatam.	Trivellore.
Sircee.		Namilun.	Trivady.
Sind.		Oosoor.	Teroovaroor.
Seegaum.		Ootapidaram.	Ternvadamarthur.
Soopa.		Ootacamund.	Tiroor.
Shabad.		Palamcottah.	Udhy.
Sholapoor.		Palghaut.	Udmulpettah.
Shirhatti.		Perpenagoody.	Utengherry.
Simla.		Palmanair.	Vaniembady.
Sudashnagur.		Perambalora.	Vellore.
Sumbulpore.		Polachy.	Virduputty.
Tadputry.		Poonganore.	Veerajenderpett.
Tanaku.		Poloor.	Vullum.
Tackally.		Ponany.	Vythery.
Toonee.		Pootoor.	Wandewash.
Terutany.		Pothanore.	Wallajanugger.
Trimulgherri.		Puttuccottah.	Wootapollem.
Tripaty.		Paumbum.	Wellington.
Udiagherri.		Pullicondah.	Wolleokode.
Umritsur.		Poonamallee.	Wolvanad.
Vencataghiri.		Pareacollum.	Wallajabad.

List of Stations for
which Mails are for-
warded from Madras,
by 6 p. M. Train.

Amboor.
Allepy.
Arcot.
Ambasamoodrum.
Amutty.
Ammanacknoor.
Aroopocottah.
Arnee.
Aryalora.
Althoor.
Aryandanghi.
Bangalore.
Barkur.
Beejapur.
Beypore.
Buntwal.
Buddigaura.
Bowani.
Calicut.
Calmere Point.
Cannanore.
Caroor.
Colar Road.
Colar Station.
Chowghaut.
Coopum.
Cochin.
Coimbatore.
Combacorum.
Chittoor.
Cumbum.
Coonoor.
Cassargode.
Chinnamanoor.
Colasagrapatam.
Cottiam.
Collogal.
Colachel.
Ceylon and places in
Colombo.
Catupady.
Condapore.
Darumpoori.
Dannoor.
Dindigul.
Darupooram.
Devicottah.
Donkencottah.
Devipatam.
Ercaud.
Erode.
Elliangoody.
Ernacolum.
French Rocks.

List of Postal Stations—continued.

List of Stations on the Southern Division for which Mails are forwarded from Madras at 7 P. M. by Mail Cart.

Acherpaukum.
Bowengherry.
Chellumbrum.

Chunampet.
Cuddalore.
Cheyoor.
Chenglepat.
Mayaveram.
Madranticum.
Nellocoopum.
Ootramulloor.
Palaveram.
Pondicherry.
Porto Novo
Punrooty.

St. Thomas' Mount.
Sadras.
Sheally.
Tindevanum.
Teroocolicoondrum.
Terupooror.
Teruveedi.
Uloondoorpett.
Virdachellum.
Villoopooram.

List of Stations on the Northern Coast, for which Mails are forwarded from Madras by runner at 9 A. M. daily.

Poodoorvail.
Pulicat.
Ponnari.
Sooloorpet.
Tada.

The public are invited to give particular attention to the following remarks and instructions, viz :—

ADDRESSES ON INLAND COVERS.—No address is complete which does not contain the Post Town, from which delivery is intended, and care should always be taken to write the name of the Post Town as clearly as possible. It should generally form the last part of the address. If, however, the cover be directed to a Post Town of small note (especially if situated in another Province), or if it be directed to a Post Town having a name the same as, or very similar to the name of another Post Town, it is proper to add in brackets the name of the District or Province in which the Post Town of address is situated. This can always be ascertained by reference to the List of Post Offices.

Care should be taken to spell the names of Post Towns in the same way as they are spelt in the List of Post Offices and to write them *legibly in large well-formed characters*. It must be remembered that to natives of this country the English language is an acquired one, and that they are not so well able to decipher imperfect current hand-writing as if the language and character were their own.

Covers not exceeding 10 tolas in weight which are intended to be sent otherwise than by Letter Post should have the words "Packet Post" or "Banghy Post" (as the case may be) superscribed on the address side of the cover. In the absence of such superscription, they are forwarded by Letter Post and charged at Letter rates.

ADDRESSES ON FOREIGN COVERS. In the case of letters for places abroad, the name of the *country* (written clearly in large well-formed characters) as well as the town or city should be given in full. Attention to this rule will often assist in deciphering the name of the town or city, and will prevent the letter from being mis-sent when there are towns of the same name in different countries. The address of every letter to a place abroad should end with the name of the country. Names of foreign towns, cities, or countries should be spelt in the address in the same way as in the Foreign Postage Schedule; and the attention of foreigners is particularly directed to this point, as many of them are in the habit of spelling foreign names according to the foreign method. If the route by which the cover is intended to be sent be given by the sender, it should be written on the upper left-hand corner, and if the name of the sender be given, it should be written on the lower left-hand corner.

For rules respecting the marking of the *particular route* by which a cover is intended to be sent, and respecting the practice of the Post Office in selecting routes when no particular route is given by the sender.

POSTAGE LABELS HOW TO BE PLACED, &c.—Labels should be placed on the front, that is, the address side of the letter and upon the right-hand upper corner. On re-directed letters, however, care should be taken not to place fresh stamps over the stamps which have been previously used.

The public are recommended to mark the stamps affixed by them to covers either by lines drawn across them or by writing across them. Covers may be destroyed for the sake of the stamps borne by them, and as stamps bearing any mark denoting previous use cannot be so readily disposed of, much risk is avoided by the practice here recommended.

TRANSMISSION OF CURRENCY NOTES BY POST.—Letters containing coin or a Currency Note or any portion thereof addressed to any place in India *must be regis-*

tered, and it is strongly recommended that Currency Notes sent through the post be sent in *halves*, the second halves being forwarded on acknowledgment of the receipt of the first halves. This method avoids much risk, for the value of the half-note (if the other half be lost) can be recovered from the Paper Currency Department at a small charge under a Bond of Indemnity. If, on the other hand, whole notes sent by post are lost, the Currency Department does not recognize any claim on the part of the loser, although it records the loss, and, when the note is presented and paid at any Currency Office, informs the Police and the person who lost the note. As, however, stolen notes are seldom presented by the thief, and as notice received in good faith are good possession, the recovery of a lost whole note is comparatively rare.

When Currency Notes are sent by post, covers or envelopes of a substantial and non-transparent kind should be used. The large black figures indicating the value of a Currency Note can be deciphered even if covered by eight-fold of paper of the thin transparent kind so commonly used in this country. The public are earnestly requested not to place unnecessary temptation in this respect before their own servants who take such letters to the post and before the Post Office employes.

REGISTRATION OF PACKETS, &c.—Attention is invited to the fact that not only Letters but also Newspapers and *Packet of books or patterns*, can be registered by inland post to any part of India, or by foreign post (British Packet) to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and any British Colony. The fee for registering, newspaper or packet is the same as for registering a letter, and in all cases mentioned is irrespective of weight.

CHANGES OF RESIDENCE.—Persons changing their place of residence are particularly requested to leave written instructions at the Post Office of their previous residence and to send written instructions to the Post Office of the place to which they may be going. A separate written instruction is required for every change of address, and no instruction will be attended to for more than three months after its receipt. No complicated or conditional instructions for re-direction can be attended to, and persons desiring services of this nature are advised to employ an Agent, to whom, if they so desire, all letters received to their address will be delivered. Instructions for re-direction should state clearly whether they are meant to apply to covers for other members of the family or household of the person giving the instructions.

RE-POSTED ARTICLES.—Covers of which delivery is actually effected, if again committed to the post, are termed re-posted covers, and are treated in the same way as covers committed to the post for the first time, no account being taken of any obliterated stamps which may be borne by them. If, however, a cover tendered at the place of address is at once returned to the Post Office person who brings it (whether with or without an indication of revised address), it is treated as a re-directed article, the postage chargeable for further transmission being at prepaid rates only.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POST OFFICE.—Complaints against the Post Office, certified as such under the full signature and address of the sender, and addressed to any officer of the Postal Department, are not chargeable with any postage. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters or other articles, the covers or envelopes bearing the Post Office stamp must be presented for inspection; and when any complaints are preferred against any letter-carrier, the number on his badge should be specified.

WINDOW DELIVERY.—To payers of a fee of 12 Rupees per annum, tickets are furnished which entitle the holders thereof to receive all letters, &c., at the General Post Office, as soon as the Mails (Indian or English) have been examined and sorted.

AT PROVINCIAL OR MORUSSIL POST OFFICES.—The delivery of letters, &c., depends on the time of the arrival of Mails.

INDIAN INLAND LETTER POST. Letters and other articles are conveyed by this means between any two Post Offices in India, at the following rates, if prepaid:—

Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ tolah, 6 Pice; 1 tolah, 1 Anna; $1\frac{1}{2}$ tolah, 2 Annas; 2 tolahs, 3 Annas; and so on, adding an additional Anna for every tolah in weight or fraction thereof.

Every person who may not be paid by Post Office Department, through whom any district post letter may be delivered, is authorized to receive a fee of one Pice, (a fourth of an Anna) for his own use, in addition to any unpaid postage which may be due on it.

Inland postage is not chargeable on Soldiers' *overland* letters.

Newspapers for Soldiers are not subject to forward postage when re-directed

REGISTRATION.—Letters and Newspapers, can be registered by payment of 4 Annas in addition to postage, both of which must be prepaid by stamps.

The party posting such letters will be furnished with receipt bearing the address of the letter and the office stamps.

Letters sent to be registered should be well secured with sealing wax, as those fastened with gum or wafer can be opened with impunity and without the slightest difficulty.

Registration makes the transmission of a letter more secure, as its disposal can thereby be traced.

As registration does not involve a receipt for the contents of a letter, and as abstraction thereof may take place *before* as well as *after* the cover is posted, it is always advisable for the addressee who expects valuable enclosures to *open the letter in the presence of the Postman* at the time of granting the receipt.

The registration of letters containing valuables, such as Bank Notes or coin is compulsory—covers containing such articles when posted without being registered are charged with a double fee.

On the delivery for a registered letter, a receipt for the same must be signed immediately and given to the delivery peon.

CEYLON POST.—Letters sent from India by post, whether by land or by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers to any part of Ceylon, are liable to the undermentioned rates of postage, which must be prepaid; otherwise they will be returned to the sender through the Dead Letter Office if the letters are superscribed for either of those routes.

For a letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz	2 Annas.
Do. exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. 4 "	
Do. do. 1 oz. do. $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 6 "	
Do. do. $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. do. 2 ozs. 8 "	

and so on, adding 2 Annas or 3d. for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

The above rates will only prepay a letter from the station of despatch to that of original address.

Newspapers are forwarded both by dawk as well as by Steamers at the rate of 2 Annas for 4 ozs. which will carry them to destination. Book-packages and Patterns are only sent by Steamers at the rate of 2 Annas for every 4 ozs.

MYSORE ANCHAY POST.—The postage on letters, &c., posted for delivery through the *Mysore Anchay, i. e.*, the separate post of the Mysore Government, must be *fully* prepaid, or otherwise they are detained and forwarded to the Dead Letter Office for disposal, except in the case of unpaid imported letters, &c., and those taxed with forward postage for re-direction.

DESTINATION.	Limit to which letters may be paid	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.
1 <i>Via</i> BRINDISI, FRANCE or ALGERIA.	Destination.	RS A.P. 0 6 8	RS A.P. 0 13 4	RS A.P. 1 4 0	RS A.P. 1 10 8
2 FOREIGN COUNTRIES <i>via</i> FRANCE.					
* Spain.....	Through France....	0 7 4	0 14 8	1 6 0	1 13 4
* Portugal.....	Destination.	0 8 8	1 1 4	1 10 0	2 2 8
* Luxemburgh.....					
* Baden.....					
* The Netherlands.....					
* Belgium.....					
* Rhenish Prussia.....					
* Bavaria.....					
* Wurtemberg.....					

DESTINATION.	Limit to which letters may be paid	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	Above $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES <i>vid</i> FRANCE—<i>contd.</i>					
German States, <i>viz.</i> :—Hohenzollern, Birkenfeld, Hesse, Homburg, Lippe-Detmold, Schwartzburg, Rudolstadt, Reuss Nassau, Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Hildburghausen, Hesse Electoral-Hesse Darmstadt, Saxe-Weimer, Eisenach, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck.....	Destination.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Switzerland.....		0 8 8 1	1 4 1	10 0 2	2 2 8
Prussia, (the Rhenish Provinces excepted).....	Do.	0 10 0 1	4 0 1	14 0 2	8 0
Hanover.....		0 10 0 1	4 0 1	14 0 2	8 0
Saxony.....	Do.	0 10 0 1	4 0 1	14 0 2	8 0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....		0 10 0 1	4 0 1	14 0 2	8 0
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	Do.	0 10 0 1	4 0 1	14 0 2	8 0
Brunswick.....		0 10 0 1	4 0 1	14 0 2	8 0
Oldenburg (the principality of Birkenfeld excepted).....	Do.	0 10 0 1	4 0 1	14 0 2	8 0
Anhalt.....		0 10 0 1	4 0 1	14 0 2	8 0
Austrian Dominions.....	Do.	0 10 0 1	4 0 1	14 0 2	8 0
Denmark.....		0 10 0 1	4 0 1	14 0 2	8 0
Servia.....	Frontier of Austria.	0 10 0 1	4 0 1	14 0 2	8 0
Montenegro.....		0 10 0 1	4 0 1	14 0 2	8 0
Moldavia.....	Do.	0 10 0 1	4 0 1	14 0 2	8 0
Wallachia.....		0 10 0 1	4 0 1	14 0 2	8 0
Turkey in Europe, (the places at which France maintains Post Offices excepted) <i>vid</i> Austria.....	Destination.....	0 14 0 1	12 0 2	10 0 3	8 0
Sweden.....		0 14 0 1	12 0 2	10 0 3	8 0
Norway.....					
Poland.....					
Russia.....					

NOTE.—The Schedule of Postage rates is too voluminous for insertion in this Almanac. For Schedule of Postage rates, see Indian Postal Guide for April 1873. Copies may be had at the General Post Office on payment.

The following Table shows the postage chargeable on Letters, &c., sent to Italy and Foreign Europe via Italy.

VIA BOMBAY AND ITALY.	Letters $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.	Packets of Newspapers, Books and Patterns.					
		Not exceeding 2 ounces.			Not exceeding 4 ounces a like rate extra for every additional 4 ounces.		
Italy	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Switzerland	0 6 8	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 3 8	0 2 8	0 3 8	0 4 8
German States	0 9 8	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8
Austria	0 9 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8
Belgium	0 9 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8
Netherlands	0 13 4	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8
Denmark	0 13 4	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8
Heligoland.....	1 3 4	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8
Sweden	1 3 4	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8
Norway	1 3 4	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8
Russia	1 3 4	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8

The above rates carry the covers to destination. The pre-payment of letters is optional. Insufficiently paid letters will be treated as if totally unpaid.

Registered Letters must be prepaid at double the ordinary rates of postage.

MEMORANDUM showing the rates of combined Steamer and Inland Postage on Papers and Books sent to the undermentioned places.

DESTINATION	PAPERS.						BOOKS.					
	4 ozs.			8 ozs.			4 ozs.			8 ozs.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Australian Colonies	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Hong-Kong	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Galle	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Mauritius, per French Steamer...	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Do. via Bombay	0	2	8	0	5	4	0	2	8	0	5	4
Penang	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Singapore	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Aden	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Malacca	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Calcutta	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
*Rangoon	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Suez... ..	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Alexandria	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
†Foreign Europe, via Trieste ...	0	2	8	0	4	8	0	2	8	0	4	8
Malta	0	2	8	0	5	4	0	2	8	0	5	4
Gibraltar... ..	0	2	8	0	5	4	0	2	8	0	5	4
France	} Inland postage only on despatch and receipt.											
Madeira												
Portugal... ..												
Foreign countries, via France ...												
French Post Offices in Alexandria ...												

Postal Notice.

Under the notification of the Government of India, F. D., No. 35,840, 17th May 1872, the British packet rates of postage on letters passing between India and Egypt have been increased with immediate effect.

2. From that date the rates chargeable on correspondence between India and Egypt will be those shown in the following Table, which includes Indian inland postage.

To	Letters.						Newspapers.					
	Not exceed- ing $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.			Not exceed- ing 1 oz.			Every addi- tional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.			Not exceeding 4 ozs.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Alexandria... } Cairo } By British Packet.. Suez..... }	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	2	0

3. Pre-payment of the full amount of the postage shown in the above Table is compulsory.

4. Paid letters and newspapers received from the abovementioned places will be delivered in India without any charge on account of Indian postage.

5. Unpaid letters and newspapers which may be received will be charged at the rates shown on the Table.

(1) *Letters (a).* The payment of postage on letters to the United Kingdom, Malta, Gibraltar, Calcutta, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Malacca, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Reunion, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and (St. Helena), is optional; but on those to the Australian Colonies, China except Hong-Kong, Manilla, Batavia, Java, Mauritius, or any place not a British colony, compulsory. In the former case, so far

* For inland despatch. { $\frac{1}{2}$ anna for a Registered Newspaper of 4 ozs.
1 do. Non do.

† 2 annas and 8 pies for 2 ozs. and 4 annas 8 pies for 4 ozs.

as the United Kingdom is concerned, unpaid or insufficiently paid letters will be forwarded, charged with a fine of 6 Annas in addition to the ordinary postage ; in the latter, they will be returned to the sender through the Dead Letter Office.

(b.) Letters forwarded by the *French route to France or Algeria* and other *foreign countries*, are charged as follows. The payment of postage is optional, except when sent to the places marked,* when it must be paid in advance. Letters intended for despatch by this route should have the words *via Bombay and France* written on them. Letters *posted in France*, if sent unpaid, are charged at the prepaid rates chargeable on letters sent from India by corresponding routes plus a fine of 4 Annas each.

NEWSPAPERS AND PRICES CURRENT.—The rates of postage chargeable on Newspapers and Prices Current sent by Her Majesty's Mail, are given in the annexed table. No more than one paper can be put under the cover. Newspapers to all places except to and via France, must be prepaid with steam postage. Those insufficiently paid to the United Kingdom via Southampton, but upon which a single rate of 8 Pies has been paid, will be forwarded charged with the deficient postage and a fine of 8 Pies.

STATIONS AND ROUTES.	NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT.											
	2 ozs.			4 ozs.						8 ozs.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
United Kingdom,												
Via Southampton.....	0	1	4	0	1	4	.....			0	2	8
Brindisi.....	0	2	0	0	2	0	.....			0	4	0
United States,												
Via Southampton.....	0	2	4	0	2	4	.....			0	4	8
Brindisi.....	0	3	0	0	3	0	.....			0	6	0
West Indies,												
Via Southampton.....	0	2	4	0	2	4	.....			0	4	8
Brindisi.....	0	3	0	0	3	0	.....			0	6	0
Indian Ports and the Colonies.....	0	2	0	0	2	0	.....			0	4	0

Letters for any station in India insufficiently stamped are taxed with double the deficient postage.

Letters once posted cannot be recalled, unless by an express order of Government, or the Postmaster General.

Letters of any weight may be transmitted by post.

Late Letters will be received at any Post Office until fifteen minutes before the despatch of the Mails. But no late letter will be forwarded by the Mail preparing for despatch unless fully prepared, by means of Stamps, so as to include the ordinary postage and a late letter fee of half a Rupee. Late letters are such as are posted after the hour fixed for the closing of any Mail, and which, therefore, cannot be sent forward by the Mail then in preparation, unless extra payment be made. No office shall be kept open merely for the reception of the late letters after the usual hour of closing at night. Late letters can be posted only at a Post Office.

The Post Master at any station, or person in charge of the Post Office, shall have power to refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed, or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature, that they were sent in that state.

REGISTERED INLAND NEWSPAPER POST.—Newspapers and proof sheets are transmitted by letter post at the following rates *which must be prepaid by stamps* :—

Not exceeding 10 tolahs in weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ Anna ; 20 tolahs, 1 Anna.

They should be packed in covers open at the ends, or sent without covers.

No more than one newspaper can be sent under one cover. An extra Supplement of the same date may be enclosed.

Newspapers must not contain any writings except the name and address of the person to whom they are sent, and the name and address of the sender.

The pre-payment of postage on newspapers is compulsory.

The paper must have on the wrapper the word Registered followed by the Registered No. printed, otherwise it cannot be sent by Letter Mail.

Newspapers posted unpaid or insufficiently paid or transferred to the Dead Letter Office, for return to sender. Proof sheets are treated as newspapers when the contents are correctly certified on the cover, with the full signature of the sender.

The term "newspaper" implies any periodical published at regular intervals not exceeding 28 days, provided it is the medium of current intelligence and has not been registered.

Rates of Postage and conditions of transmission by the Inland* Post.

EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE OF THE INDIAN POST OFFICE.

The Indian Post Office is governed by the provisions of Act No. XIV of 1866, entitled "The Indian Post Office Act, 1866." By the above-mentioned Act the exclusive privilege of carrying letters is vested in the Government of India (Sections 5 and 6), and penalties are prescribed (Section 41), for any infringement of this privilege.

Prepaid Postage Rates.

	LETTER POST.			BANGHY POST.	
	Letters	Registered Newspapers and Proof Sheets.	Unregistered Newspapers, &c.	Parcels.	Packets.
		Open covers Prepayment compulsory	Open covers Prepayment compulsory.		Open covers. Prepayment compulsory.
	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ tola in weight	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ tola and not exceeding 1 tola in weight ...	1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exceeding 1 and not exceeding 2 tolas in weight	2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
For every additional tola ..	1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not exceeding 10 tolas in weight	...	0 6	1 0	.....	.....
Ditto 20 ditto ..	...	1 0	.....	4 0	2 0
Exceeding 20 and not exceeding 30 tolas in weight .....	.....	1 6	.....	6 0	3 0
For every additional 10 tolas ...	.....	0 6	.....	2 0	1 0

Note.—(1.) Postage can be prepaid only by means of a proper stamp, or stamps adhesive or embossed

(2) Any article sent by letter post can be registered under the regulations applicable to the registration of letters

(3) The tola is the standard weight of a Government Rupee. It is equal to $1\frac{3}{5}$ ounce (avoirdupois), 10 tolas being thus very slightly in excess of 4 ounces.

† 4 pies = $\frac{1}{2}$ d	1 anna = $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2 annas = 3d.
6 pies or $\frac{1}{2}$ anna = 3 farthings.	1 anna 4 pies = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	8 annas = 1s.
8 pies = 1 penny.	1 anna 8 pies = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1 rupee = 2s.

* By "Inland Post" is meant the post maintained by the Government of India between Indian Post Offices, whether by land or by sea. This does not include the post maintained by the Government of India between British Burmah and the Straits (British India Steam Navigation Company), or between Calcutta and the Straits and China (Opium Steamers), or between India and Ceylon (British India Steam Navigation Company and Land Dak), the Post Offices in the last-mentioned places not being Indian Post Offices, nor does it include the post maintained by Her Majesty's Government or by the French Government between the Indian Post Offices of Calcutta, Madras, Pondicherry, Bombay, and Aden, but it includes the post maintained by means of the Indian Contract Mail Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between the Continent of India and British Burmah, as well as between the different ports on the east and west coasts, and between Bombay, Kurrachoe, and the Indian Post Offices in the Persian Gulf, &c

LETTERS.

What articles treated as letters.

2. Any article, not coming under the condition prescribed for registered newspapers, proof sheets, or unregistered newspapers, which does not exceed ten tolas in weight, and which is not specially superscribed for transmission as a parcel or a packet, is treated as a letter, and any article, not coming under the conditions prescribed for registered newspapers or proof sheets, which exceeds ten tolas in weight and which is superscribed for transmission by letter post, or is prepaid at the letter post rate, or is judged from outward appearance or other considerations to be intended for transmission by letter post, is also treated as a letter.

Unpaid or insufficiently paid letters.

3. The postage chargeable on a letter, if not prepaid, is double the amount which would have been chargeable if prepaid, and if the prepayment is insufficient, double the deficiency is charged.

REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS.

What articles treated as registered newspapers.

4. Periodical publications, published at intervals not exceeding 31 days, which have been registered for transmission by post in the Office of the Post Master General (or officer exercising the powers of Post Master General) of the postal circle in which they are published, and which fulfil the undermentioned conditions, are treated as registered newspapers.

N. B.—The registration of a paper expires at the close of the calendar year following that in which the registration was effected, and must be renewed if a continuance of the privilege beyond that time is desired.

Each registered newspaper charged separately.

5. The postage rates given above are chargeable upon *each* registered newspaper ; but an extra or supplement to any registered newspaper bearing the same date as the newspaper, and transmitted therewith under the same cover, is deemed part of the newspaper.

Prepayment of registered newspapers compulsory.

6. Registered newspapers can be forwarded by the letter post at the above-mentioned rate only if the postage be fully prepaid. A registered newspaper posted unpaid or insufficiently paid will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office.

Conditions to be observed in respect of registered newspapers.

7. Registered newspapers can be forwarded by letter post at the above-mentioned rates only if the following conditions be observed, viz :—

(1).—It shall be without a cover or in a short cover open at the ends.

(2).—There shall be no word printed on such newspaper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or mark upon it, or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, and the name and address of the sender.

(3).—There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such newspaper.

(4).—The newspaper must bear in print immediately above the address the word “registered” followed by the registration number given by the Post Master General.

N. B.—The word “registered” followed by the number may be printed on the paper itself or on its cover, but must in all cases be *immediately above the address*.

(5).—The newspaper must be posted at the place of publication.

N. B.—It is immaterial whether the paper is posted by the publisher or by any one else, or whether it is posted on the day of publication or on a subsequent date. When a registered newspaper is re-directed, “forward” postage is charged at the lower rate, even though the re-direction may take place at an office other than that of the place of publication. Registered newspapers when re-posted are treated as if posted for the first time, and are entitled to transmission at the lower rate only if the conditions be fulfilled.

PROOF SHEETS

May be sent by letter post at registered newspaper rates under certificate.

8. Proof sheets, marked as such, may be sent by the letter post either without covers or in covers open at the ends at the rates prescribed for registered newspapers, provided that the contents be correctly certified on the cover by the signature in full of the sender.

UNREGISTERED NEWSPAPERS, &c.

What articles treated as unregistered Newspapers.

9. Any cover not exceeding ten tolas in weight which is posted with the ends open (so as to admit of examination of contents) and prepaid with one anna postage, and which does not contain any letter (not wholly printed) or communication of the nature of a letter, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed, is treated as an unregistered newspaper.

PARCELS AND PACKETS.

What articles treated as parcels or packets.

10. All articles committed to the Post Office, which are superscribed for transmission as parcels or packets or which do not fall to be treated as letters, registered newspapers, proof sheets, or unregistered newspapers under the preceding paragraphs, are transmitted by banghy post as parcels or packets.

Distinction between parcels and packets.

11. The distinction between parcels and packets is (1) that packets must be packed in open covers, while parcels may, at the option of the sender, be packed in closed covers; (2) that parcels are transmitted under a system of registration, while packets are not; and (3) that for parcels prepayment of postage is optional, while for packets full prepayment is compulsory. Any article of this class, which is posted fully prepaid at parcel rates, or superscribed by the sender for transmission as a parcel, or presented at the Post Office for that purpose, or which, owing to deficient prepayment or excess of size, or mode of packing, cannot be forwarded as a packet, is treated as a parcel, and all other articles of this class are treated as packets.

Contents of parcels and packets.

12. Not more than one letter, (not wholly printed) or communication of the nature of a letter may be enclosed in any parcel, and no letter (not wholly printed) or communication of the nature of a letter may be enclosed in a packet, nor may a packet contain anything closed against inspection; but with these exceptions, and with the exception also of dangerous substances and other articles which cannot be sent by post in any form, there are no restrictions as to the contents of parcels and packets.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid parcels.

13. Unpaid parcels are charged on delivery at the same rates as would have been chargeable if the postage had been prepaid; insufficiently paid parcels are charged on delivery with the deficiency.

Receipts given for parcels when properly packed.

14. A person tendering a parcel at a Post Office within the prescribed hours is entitled to get a receipt for it, provided that the parcel so tendered is securely packed in cloth, wax-cloth, or tin; and if it is packed in cloth or wax-cloth, provided further that it bears seals with distinct impressors of some device (not that of a current coin) at intervals not exceeding five inches along the ^{seams} of sewing.

Receipts to be signed by addressee on delivery of ⁱⁿ parcels.

15. The addressee of parcels are required to sign receipts for them on delivery.

Limit of weight of parcels.

16. No parcel exceeding 25 seers (2,000 tolas) in weight can be received at any Post Office for despatch.

Parcels received by post from seaward, exceeding the above weight, are made over to the Collector of Customs for publication in his list of unclaimed packages.

Limit of size of packets.

17. No packet may exceed one foot and a half in length, or one foot in width or depth, and if any such packet be posted it will be treated as a parcel and charged accordingly.

Parcels between places connected by railway.

18. Between places connected by railway, where the railway authorities may have intimated their readiness to undertake the conveyance and delivery of parcels, the Post Office does not convey parcels, except such as may be sent on the public service. Of course, if either the place of address or the place of despatch be not on the line of railway, the above rule does not apply.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS, &c.

Name of sender not to be demanded.

19. The name of the sender of any letter or other article shall not be demanded in any Post Office : this rule does not prevent the name of the sender being asked for in the case of a registered letter or parcel (with the view of enabling the Department to communicate with him in the event of loss or miscarriage), but it is optional with the sender even in such cases to refuse compliance with the request.

Transmission of dangerous or offensive substances prohibited.

20. It is forbidden to send by post explosive, dangerous or offensive substances or material such as gunpowder, matches, percussion caps, saltpetre, indigo, assafoetida, glass, liquids, &c., or any article which either in itself (however packed) or by reason of insecure packing may be liable to injure the contents of the mail bags or the persons of the mail officers. For the disposal of covers suspected to contain such articles, see the last clause of the following paragraph.

Treatment of letters, &c., suspected to contain anything in contravention of Postal Rules.

21. Letters or other articles, suspected to contain anything in contravention* of Postal Rules, shall not be detained for examination at the despatching office, but shall be forwarded marked "doubtful." The Post Master receiving such letters or other articles shall then act in accordance with Section 60 of the Post Office Act.

Where the infringement of rule is obvious, no detention being necessary for the purpose of examination, and the penalty being merely the charge of a different rate of postage, or the refusal to receive or forward the article, the Post Master of the despatching office will himself take the necessary steps ; and in all cases in which it is suspected that explosive, dangerous, or offensive substances are enclosed, it is the duty of the despatching office to do so.

Detention of parcels, packets, &c., on account of unusually heavy despatches.

22. The main business of the Post Office being the transmission of letters, the forwarding of newspapers, packets, and parcels (which no one is compelled to send through the Post Office), though an important, is only a secondary object ; and in any case, therefore, where an unusual weight of mails prevents the transmission of the whole at once, a Post Master is authorised to detain for a period not exceeding 24 hours the inland parcels and packets, also imported newspapers and packets, and, if necessary, also the heavier service letters, except such as may be marked "Despatch."

Instructions respecting the address of letters.

23. On this subject, see Remarks and Instructions, p. 272.

Post Office may refuse to receive letters, &c., bearing appearance of having been opened.

24. The Post Master at any station, or the person in charge of the Post Office, has power to refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature that they were sent in that state.

Compulsory registration of letters containing coins, &c.

25. On this subject, see Remarks and Instructions, p. 272.

* For example

- (1) Any letter, paper, writing or other enclosure of a private nature forwarded under color or pretence of an official communication.
- (2) Articles other than proof sheets sent under color or pretence of being proof sheets
- (3) Any contraband article or any article on which duty is owing to Government
- (4) Newspapers having unauthorised printing, writing, or marks or unauthorised enclosures.
- (5) Packets containing a letter (not wholly printed) or communication of the nature of a letter.
- (6) Parcels having more than one letter (not wholly printed) or communication of the nature of a letter.
- (7) Covers containing Opium transmitted otherwise than on Government account
- (8) Clubbed packets.

Post Masters not knowingly to receive valuables for despatch.

26. In order to protect, as far as possible, the public mails from the chance of robbery, officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive coin, bullion, precious stones, or jewels for despatch either by Letter or Banghy Post.

Expresses to be sparingly used by public Officers.

27. As the employment of expresses interferes with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails, and is attended with expense, public Officers are enjoined to employ them as sparingly as possible; and any public Officer despatching an express when the exigency of the public service does not, in the opinion of the authority to whom he is subordinate, require it, will be held answerable for the expenses attending that method of transmission. Public expresses from a Post Office at the seat of any Government or Administration can only be ordered by a Secretary to Government; in other cases, by the Chief Civil or Military Authority of the place.

Letters, &c., once posted not to be returned without express order, except in specified cases.

28. Unless by an express order of the Government, or Director General of the Post Office, or a Post Master General, no letter or other article, which has been delivered into any Post Office, shall be restored to the sender thereof except in the manner described (for unclaimed letters, &c.) in section 29 of the Post Office Act, and except in the case of a letter or other article addressed to a place beyond the limits of British India which for any reason cannot be forwarded to its destination.

Person rejecting a letter, &c., unopened, not bound to pay postage.

29. The person to whom any letter or other article, the postage of which has not been paid, may be delivered, is not bound to pay the postage if he forthwith returns the same unopened; but if he opens or retains the same he is bound to pay the postage due thereon. If he forthwith returns the same unopened, the cover is treated as refused.

Refund of postage on letters, &c., sent maliciously.

30. If a letter or other article shall appear to the satisfaction of the Post Master of the Office of delivery to have been maliciously sent for the purpose of annoying the person to whom it is addressed, the Post Master of the Delivery Office may remit the postage.

Postage marked on a letter, &c., to be paid at once.

31. Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper, packet, or parcel must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to.

Complaints against the Post Office.

32. On this subject, see Remarks and Instructions, p. 272.

Remedy of Post Office in case of refusal to pay postage.

33. Postage which any person is bound to pay, but which he refuses to pay, is recoverable in the same manner as a fine under the Post Office Act, and the Officer in charge of any Post Office has further the power of withholding from any person so refusing, until such postage be paid, any other letter or article addressed to that person not being on Her Majesty's Service.

Commanding Officers to receive letters for their Regiments.

34. Letters directed to Native Officers, or men of Regiments or Detachments, shall be delivered to an Orderly or any other fit person, who shall be deputed by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Detachment to receive the same, but letters on which postage may be due shall not be delivered to such person unless the postage be first paid.

Letter-carriers must require immediate payment of postage.

35. Letter-carriers are forbidden to deliver any letter, newspaper, or other article without requiring immediate payment of the exact amount of postage. They are not bound to give change. If the amount of postage due is not at once tendered, and the letter-carrier is subjected to detention, the letters, &c., upon which postage is due shall be taken back to the Post Office for the next delivery. Letter-carriers are forbidden to deviate from their prescribed routes.

Delivery Tickets.

36. Delivery tickets can be obtained under the following conditions from all Post Offices authorised by the Post Master General of the Province to grant them, viz:—

(1).—The ticket will remain in force for one year from the date of issue, and will then be cancelled, unless renewed for another year. The date of issue or renewal will be noted on each ticket.

(2).—The payment for a ticket or for the renewal of a ticket is Rs. 12, and this sum must be paid in advance. No refunds are allowed. Extra payment may be demanded under head (3).

(3).—Tickets can only be used at the Offices from which they were issued, but ticket-holders changing their residence may have them transferred from one Office to another, provided the latter is an Office authorised to grant tickets. The Post Master of the Office of Issue will write the words "cancelled for Office" under his full signature, and the Post Master of the other Office will write the words "accepted for Office" under his full signature. A transfer fee of one rupee is payable to the Post Office which accepts the transferred ticket.

(4).—A ticket-holder is entitled to receive his letters, &c., at the Post Office window.

(5).—Or he may receive in a closed bag his letters and newspapers (also such packets as can conveniently be enclosed in the bag) by the ordinary letter-carrier, if he provides the bag or bags required for this purpose. The weight of any such bag when empty is limited to one pound. The letter-carrier who delivers such a bag is bound to receive charge of an empty bag in return if tendered to him, but the ticket-holder may use the bag for sending letters by the hand of his own messenger to the Post Office, where the bag will be opened by the Post Master or other specially appointed Officer of the establishment. Any postage due on the contents of a bag must be paid on delivery of the bag.

Delivery at window not claimable without Ticket at Offices where Tickets are issued.

37. At Post Offices authorised as above to grant delivery tickets, no person residing within the ordinary delivery range can claim to have his letters, &c., delivered at the window, unless he holds a delivery ticket. But the Post Master may deliver from the window to such persons, provided that inconvenience is not caused thereby to the general work of the Office, and especially to the prompt distribution of the mails by the ordinary letter-carriers.

Window delivery how to be made at Offices where Delivery Tickets not issued.

38. At Post Offices not authorised to grant delivery tickets, delivery may be made from the window to any persons who register their names at the Post Office as being desirous of having their letters retained until called for, instead of being sent out in ordinary course for delivery, or to persons who, without having registered their names, apply for letters under circumstances similar to those described in the last sentence of the preceding paragraph.

Admission into interior or examination of records of Post Office not allowed.

39. Persons not belonging to the department shall not be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the records of any Post Office without the special permission of the Post Master General, to whom, or to the Post Master, applications for information or redress must be made either in person or in writing by the party requiring the same.

Letter Boxes to be always open—hours of clearing to be marked thereon.

40. Letter boxes will remain open day and night; the hours at which each letter box will be cleared will be marked upon it.

Letter Boxes marked for "letters only."

41. Letter boxes marked for "letters only" must not be used for posting newspapers, packets or parcels, and any such covers found in them will be subject to detention. Letter boxes are so marked only when, as in the case of some boxes attached or cleared by railway travelling offices, the facilities supplied for the posting of letters (the disposal of which constitutes the primary business of the Post Office) cannot be extended to other articles.

Hours for official references and personal applications.

42. Official references and personal applications must be made between the hours of 7 A. M. and 8 A. M., and between noon and 5 P. M., except on Sundays, when Post Offices will be open for this purpose from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M., and one other hour.

Hours for registration of letters and receipt of Banghy Parcels.

43. At all Post Offices registered letters and banghy parcels will be received every day, Sundays excepted, for despatch from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M., and from noon to 5 P. M., but in the Bombay Post Office the hours have been specially fixed as from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Sundays they will ordinarily be received from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M., and one other hour.

Notice respecting hours of attendance at Post Office and despatch and delivery of Mails.

44. A notice shall be conspicuously placarded in English and the language of the place outside of every Post Office, giving information respecting the hours of attendance, the despatch of mails, and the delivery of letters.

Hours for closing Mails.

45. The packets for all mails to be despatched in the course of the night shall be closed at 6 P. M. (except under special orders to the contrary); but for mails which usually pass in the course of the day, the packets shall be made up half an hour before the time appointed for the arrival of such mails.

Hours for delivery of Mails.

46. The hours at which mails will be delivered must depend upon the hours at which they are received. The number of daily deliveries, and the hours at which the letter-carriers will leave the Post Office, shall be duly notified from time to time in each Post Town.

Late Letters.

47. Except when a Post Master General shall deem a longer interval necessary, "late letters" will be received at any Post Office until fifteen minutes before the despatch of the mails. But no late letter will be forwarded by the mail preparing for despatch unless fully pre-paid by means of stamps, so as to include the ordinary postage and the late-letter fee. The late-letter fee is half a rupee, except where any lower rate or scale of rates may be specially authorised by a Post Master General for any particular Office.

N. B.—Late letters are such as are posted after the hour fixed for the closing of any mail, and which, therefore, cannot be sent forward by the mail then in preparation unless extra payment be made. No Office shall be kept open merely for the reception of late letters after the usual hour of closing at night. Late letters can be posted only at a Post Office.

Unclaimed Letters, &c., how disposed of.

48. Any unclaimed letter or other article, after remaining unclaimed for three weeks in any Post Office (during which it is entered for at least two weeks in the list of unclaimed articles exposed in the Post Office), is returned to the Posting Office (through the Dead Letter Office) for delivery free of charge to the sender, if his name and address are on the cover; and if his name and address are not on the cover, it is forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, where it is opened and returned to the sender in a dead letter cover if his name and address can be ascertained, otherwise it is destroyed after remaining in the Dead Letter Office for one year.

Refused Letters, &c., how disposed of.

49. Any letter or other article rejected unopened by the addressee is, if any postage is due thereon, and if the sender's name and address are written on the cover, returned to the Posting Office (through the Dead Letter Office), in order that the postage due may be recovered from the sender; in all other cases, or when the sender's name and address are not on the cover, such letter or other article is sent to the Dead Letter Office, where it is opened, the postage being recovered from the sender or the cover destroyed.

Unlawful detention of Post Office Messengers, &c., penalty.

50. It is not lawful for any person, unless acting by express order of the Government, to detain, except for a criminal offence, a Post Office messenger whilst carry-

ing the mails, or to detain any carriage or horse upon which the mails are being carried, or on any pretence to open a packet or mail bag or box in transit from one Post Office to another, and any person guilty of such an offence is punishable with a fine not exceeding Rs. 500.

Refusal to deliver up letters, &c., which ought to have been delivered to another person, penalty.

51. Any person who shall fraudulently retain, or wilfully secrete or make away with, or keep or detain, or being required to deliver up by an Officer of the Post Office, shall neglect or refuse to deliver up a post letter or other article which ought to have been delivered to any other person, or mail bag, box, or packet containing a letter or other article which shall have been sent by the post, is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, and is also liable to fine.

Clubbed Packet Definition of, and prohibition against.

52. A "clubbed packet," according to the definition given in the Post Office Act, is "a packet containing a collection of letters not made by an agent of the Post Office, transmitted through the Post Office with the view of the enclosed letters being delivered to more than one person through the agent of the person by whom the packet was made up," and the public are reminded that the transmission of clubbed packets is an infringement of the Law, rendering the person liable to severe penalties under Section 46 of the Post Office Act.

Government not responsible for loss.

53. Under Section 65 of the Post Office Act, the Government is not responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of anything entrusted to the Post Office for conveyance, and no person employed by the Government in the Post Office Department is responsible for any such loss or damage, unless that person shall have caused such loss or damage negligently, maliciously, or fraudulently.

INLAND BANGHY POST. Inland postage is charged by weight on parcels sent by Banghy post, according to the following rate provided that not more than one letter is to be enclosed, under a penalty not exceeding 50 Rupees: -

For every 10 tolahs or fraction thereof 3 Annas.

No parcels exceeding 640 tolahs in weight can be received for transmission on a line where the Banghy is carried by foot-runners, nor can a parcel exceeding 2,000 tolahs in weight be received under any circumstances whatever for despatch by Banghy or letter-runners.

Parcels received by post from sea-ward exceeding the weight which may be sent by Banghy are made over to the Collector of Customs for publication in his list of unclaimed passengers.

Parcels must be securely packed in cloth, wax cloth, or tin, and bear distinct impressions of some device, *not that of current coin*, fixed at intervals not exceeding three inches along the line of sewing. *If these conditions are not observed, the parcel will be returned for that purpose.*

Where there is no Banghy Post establishment, parcels will be transmitted by letter post, charged with postage according to the above scale if it be certified in writing on such parcels, under the full signature and address of the sender, that it does not contain any letter or any other written communication. If the certificate be false, the sender of the parcel will be subject to a penalty not exceeding 500 Rupees.

Parcels not exceeding 10 tolahs, and not superscribed for despatch by "Banghy Post," will be forwarded by Letter Mail taxed with letter rates of postage.

Parcels are not received for transmission by private sailing vessels or non-contract Steamers.

The postage on parcels for stations to which pre-payment is not compulsory, is the same whether posted, prepaid, or bearing.

Parcels once posted cannot be returned to the senders without the permission of Government or the Post Master General.

Parcels cannot be forwarded to the Colonies or the United Kingdom at Banghy rates of postage. If sent, they must be prepaid at the rates prescribed for letters transmitted by the Contract P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Parcels can only be posted between the hours of 7 and 8 A.M., and 12 noon and 5 P.M.

The Banghy Department is opened on Sundays and principal holidays for two hours.

Madras { General Post Office, 7 to 8 A.M. and 3 to 4 P.M.
 { Suburban Post Office, 7 to 8 A.M. and 1 to 2 P.M.

SHIP POSTAGE.—Letters, &c., transmitted to any place by a Contract Coasting Steamer, are taxed with inland rates of postage.

Letters sent by a sailing vessel or non-contract Steamers are subject, in addition to inland postage, to a charge of ship or bounty money of one Anna on each cover, which may, at the option of the sender, be prepaid in stamps or to be paid on delivery.

Letters intended for despatch by private Steamers or sailing vessels, should be so superscribed; or otherwise they may, in the absence of such directions to guide the Post Office, be sent by the land where such communications exist.

Ship and Indian Postage will be levied on all letters received from beyond H. M.'s Indian possessions when delivered at Madras or forwarded to the Mofussil. The Indian postage must be fully paid when letters are posted for despatch, or otherwise they will be retained and disposed by the Dead Letter Office.

Ship postage is not levied on newspapers.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS. Soldiers' letters posted in India, for delivery in India, are subject to the ordinary rates of Indian postage.

Soldiers' letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight are entitled to be conveyed from any part of India to any part of Great Britain or the Colonies for one penny or eight pies, provided the postage is prepaid.

Letters from Soldiers and Sailors in India, addressed to Europe, if not prepaid, are charged two-pence on delivery.

Pre-payment of postage on letters for Soldiers and Seamen, addressed to the undermentioned places, is compulsory:

To the United Kingdom, Canada, the Cape or other British colonies or possessions connected with the United Kingdom by British packet. —Via Southampton, 8 pies. —Via Brindisi, 2 annas and 8 pies.

To Malta, Gibraltar, Aden, Ceylon, Straits, China, Japan or Australia by British packet — 8 pies.

To Mauritius, via Bombay by British packet to Aden and thence by French packet 6 annas.

Book and Pattern Post between India, the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

Under the following conditions as to the mode of packing, exclusion of all communications, of the nature of a letter, and prepayment of postage by means of stamps, packets of books, patterns, publications, or works of literature or art, whether British, Colonial or Foreign; and all packets consisting of printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament or any Colonial Legislature, may be transmitted between any part of the East Indies, Great Britain, Malta, Gibraltar, the Australian Colonies, Hong-Kong, Ceylon, Mauritius, Aden, Singapore and Penang.

1st. —The postage must be prepaid by means of stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover.

2nd. —Every packet must be sent either without a cover, or in a cover open at the side or sides, so as to admit of the enclosures being removed for examination. Samples, however, of seeds, &c., may be enclosed in boxes or in bags of linen, or other material fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened, or in bags entirely closed, provided that they are transparent, so that the officers of the department may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents. If this rule be infringed, the packet will be treated as a letter.

3rd. —A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters,) photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass) prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, parchment or vellum, and the books or other publication, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed or plain, or any mixture of these; but no printed

matter or prints will be allowed, except such as may be printed on paper, parchment or vellum. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise in the case of books); and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the bindings, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

4th. - The packet must not contain any letter closed or open, or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter or any communication of the nature of a letter written or printed in any such packet or on its cover. Entries, however, merely stating who sends the book, &c., or to whom it is given, are not regarded as a letter. In the case of packets of patterns, the address of the sender, a trademark and numbers, and the prices of articles, may be written, not on loose pieces of papers, but on the cover, or on small labels attached to the samples, or bags containing them.

5th. No book or pattern packet can be received, if it exceeds two feet in length, width or depth.

6th. The rule which forbids the transmission through the post of an article which might injure the contents of the mail bags, or the officers of the Post Office, is so far relaxed as to permit the transmission of scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel-pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubings, pieces of metal or ore, and such like as samples; provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and the officers of the Post Office, while, at the same time, the samples may be easily examined. If any packet containing such articles as these be posted, which is found not to be sufficiently guarded, it will be stopped.

7th. - Samples of seed and similar articles may be sent in bags entirely closed if transparent, so that the officers of the Post Office may satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

8th. - Any packet which shall not be open to examination as required by Rule 2, or shall have any letter or any communication of the nature of a letter written or printed in it or upon its cover, will be charged with letter postage.

9th. If a packet be found to contain any letter not wholly printed, whether closed or open, or any enclosure, sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, or any other unauthorized enclosure, the letter or enclosure will be taken out and forwarded to the address on the packet, charged with full postage as an unpaid letter, together with an additional book rate, that is, with the postage chargeable on a book weighing not more than half a pound. The remainder of the packet, if duly prepaid with stamps, will then be forwarded to its address.

10th. - Book or pattern packets which are wholly unpaid, will be forwarded to their destination charged with double the amount of book postage, and those which are insufficiently prepaid with the amount of the deficiency, and an additional book rate as a fine only to the United Kingdom.

* MISCELLANEOUS RULES. In order to protect, as far as possible, the public Mails from the chance of robbery, officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive coin, bullion, precious stones, or jewels for despatch, either by Letter or Banghy Post.

Receipts will not be granted for any letters, or papers, or book packets, received at any Post Office for despatch, except in the case of registered articles; and will be granted for parcels, only when presented readily written, either in books or on separate slips of paper along with the parcels. Receipts so presented will be duly stamped.

Letter-carriers are forbidden to deliver any letter, newspaper, or other article, without requiring immediate payment of the exact amount of postage. They are not bound to give change. If the amount of postage due is not at once tendered, and a letter-carrier is subject to detention, the letters, &c., upon which postage is due, shall be taken back to the Post Office for the next delivery. Letter-carriers are forbidden to deviate from the prescribed route.

Any person can rent a private box and receive his letters, &c., at the Post Office window, who is willing to pay the appointed fee of twelve Rupees per annum, to be paid in advance, and for a period of not less than a year. The same also are

the terms for a private bag, except that in addition, a charge will be made for the cost of the bag itself and for conveyance, —the maximum of the latter being five Rupees per annum, if the bag be conveyed by a rural Messenger, and ten Rupees if by a Contractor for a Mail Cart or other Horse Post. The weight of a private bag, when empty, is limited to one pound. No private bag shall be allowed without the permission of the Inspecting Post Master.

The poster of a letter or parcel containing any explosive or dangerous material or substance is liable to a penalty of Rupees 200. (*See Section 42 of the Indian Post Office Act XVI of 1866.*)

Any person who, for the purpose of defrauding the Post Office revenue, certifies on any official or other letter or packet what is not true in respect to the contents thereof, incurs a penalty of Rupees 500. A party sending private letters under an official cover duly franked, comes under this Rule.

Any person refusing to deliver up a letter or other article erroneously delivered to him by the Post Office, can be punished with imprisonment of either description, and shall also be liable to a fine.

Letters or parcels suspected to contain contraband articles can be opened by the Postal Authorities, and parcels for foreign countries can be refused by them, unless accompanied by a Custom House Certificate.

The Postal Department is not responsible for any loss or damage that may occur in respect of anything entrusted to it for conveyance.

All communications respecting change of address should be made to the Post Master at the station.

A separate instruction is required for every change of address, and no instruction is attended to for more than three months after receipt.

The practice of giving instructions to the officers of the Post Office to intercept and re-direct letters, not only imposes much labor upon them, but in large offices seriously retards the delivery and despatch of Mails. A register of instructions regarding changes of address is kept in every Post Office, but it is to be understood that it is impossible to guarantee that they shall be attended to except in the case of letters received on delivery.

Verbal instructions, or such as may be of a complicated or conditional nature, will not be attended to.

Unless by an express order of Government, or Director General of the Post Offices, or a Post Master General, no letter, parcel, or packet, which has been delivered into any Post Office, shall be restored to the sender thereof, except in the manner described in Section XXIX of the Post Office Act of 1866; and except in the case of a letter or other articles addressed to a place beyond the limits of British India, which, for any reason, cannot be forwarded to its destination.

Letters, papers, or packets, which follow a party are or re-addressed from one station to another, or stopped in transit, taxed with forward postage.

English postage stamps are not recognized in India, nor are Indian postage stamps acknowledged in Great Britain.

Official references and personal application to Post Office Authorities shall be made between the hours of 7 A. M. and 8 A. M., and between noon and 5 P. M., except on Sundays, when Post Offices will be open from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M., and one other hour.

Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper, or parcel, must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of over-charge will be duly attended to. In all complaints of over-charge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, or other articles, the covers of envelopes bearing the Post Office stamp must be presented for inspection; and when any complaints are preferred against any letter-carrier, the number on his badge should be specified.

The Post Office do not grant receipts for parcels, but if written receipts are presented, the Post Office stamps will be affixed.

Indian Parcel Post.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company are authorized by the Director-General of the Post Office of India to receive Parcels for delivery at any

post town or district throughout India at a uniform rate of 1s. 4d. per pound or fraction of a pound weight.

This charge covers the conveyance from London to the address in India, and may either be prepaid or paid on delivery.

Parcels intended for this conveyance must be sent to the *Company's Office in London*, legibly addressed to their destination in India marked "*To be forwarded by Indian Parcel Post.*" If sent to the Company's Office by post or other conveyance, the Indian address must be put on an inner cover. In all cases they must be accompanied by a letter of advice to the Company stating value and contents, for Custom House clearance and by a remittance for the carriage if intended to be prepaid.

Parcels conveyed under these regulations must not exceed 50 pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in measurement, nor be of more than £20 value, nor contain jewellery, watches, or precious stones.

Senders of Parcels will receive a receipt for them from the Company in due course, and, if required, the Company will effect Insurance against Sea and Land risks. The charge for Insurance which must in all cases be prepaid will be 2s. 9d. up to £10 and 5s. 3d. up to £20.

Packages of a fragile nature or containing liquids or articles of a dangerous or damaging nature will not be received.

No letter must, under any circumstances, be enclosed in these parcels.

Overland Parcel Post.

Under arrangements made with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, parcels will be received at any Post Office in India for transmission to the United Kingdom under the following conditions, viz:—

- (1.) Every parcel should be securely packed in a closed cover, and should bear the *name and address of the person in the United Kingdom* for whom it is intended.
- (2.) Every parcel should be accompanied by a separate paper headed with the address of the parcel, and containing a *declaration of its contents and value* under the signature of the sender. Below the signature the address of the sender should be given.
- (3.) The parcel so addressed and the separate paper above referred to should then be enclosed in a *substantial outer cover*.

The outer cover should be superscribed and addressed as follows:

Overland Parcel Post.

To

THE POSTMASTER,

BOMBAY.

It must be *fully prepaid by means of postage stamps at the rate of 3 annas for every 10 tolas or fraction of 10 tolas in weight*, care being taken that the stamps adhere firmly to the cover. The parcel so made up must not exceed 25 seers in weight, or two feet in length by one foot in breadth or depth; it will be received at any Post Office at the hours fixed for the receipt of ordinary banghy parcels, the usual receipt being given to the sender.

- (4.) On arrival at Bombay, the Postmaster will take off the outer covering and forward the inside parcel and accompanying declaration through the Bombay Agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

- (5). The prepayment above described will carry the parcel to London, any additional charge which may become due on account of British custom duty or carriage beyond London being realised from the addressee by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company or their local Agents.
- (6.) No parcel will be forwarded containing opium, jewellery, precious stones, and such like, or liquids, oils, spirits, or any explosive, dangerous, or offensive substance, such as gunpowder, matches, percussion caps, assafœtida, &c.

Arrangements having already been made for the booking of parcels in the United Kingdom by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and their Agents for transmission to destination in India, persons in this country desirous of obtaining parcels may advise their friends or agents at Home to send them by the "India Overland Parcel Post," either prepaid or unpaid

Official Correspondence.

Official Postage Rates.

	LETTER POST.		BANGHY POST.	
	Letters.	Registered Gazettes.	Parcels.	Packets.
	Closed covers.	Open covers.	Closed covers.	Closed covers.
	Prepayment optional.	Prepayment compulsory.	Prepayment optional.	Prepayment compulsory.
Covers not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ tola	A. P. 0 6	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
" exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ and not exceeding 10 tolas	1 0	0 6	.....	.....
" " 10 " 20 "	5 0	1 0	4 0	2 0
" " 20 " 30 "	10 0	1 6	6 0	3 0
" " 30 " 40 "	15 0	2 0	8 0	4 0
For every additional 10 tolas.....	5 0	0 6	2 0	1 0

Note.—The following rule may facilitate the calculation of postage on letters exceeding 10 tolas.—Find the weight in tolas, take the next lower multiple of 10 and divide it by 2; the result will be the number of annas chargeable. Thus, for a cover weighing (say) 38 or 40 tolas, the next lower multiple of 10 will be 30, which, divided by 2, gives 15, being the number of annas chargeable.

Prepayment by means of service labels.

(2.)—Official covers from Government offices should be prepaid by means of service postage stamps purchased at the Government Treasury or other local stamp depôt. These stamps, when used in payment of postage, must be supported by the superscription on the cover "On Her Majesty's Service," under the full signature and official designation of the Government officer who sends the cover, or of the head clerk or superior agent of his office, or of other responsible officer, to whom the duty of despatching is confided. The particular officer who signs the cover must enter in full his own official designation, in order that his individual responsibility may be enforced in cases of doubt or fraud. The superscription and signature should be entered in the form marginally given. Service stamps affixed to a cover without the

<p><u>On Her Majesty's Service.</u></p> <p>To</p> <p>(Here enter address.)</p> <p>(Signature of Sender)</p> <p>(Official designation.)</p>	<p>Service Labels.</p>
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above superscription will not be recognised by the Post Office in payment of postage. Treasury officers are enjoined not to sell service stamps to any but Government officials.

(3.)—Official Gazettes should be registered at the Post Master General's Office, and when so registered are eligible for transmission at the lower rates above given under the same rules and conditions as apply to ordinary registered newspapers.

Unpaid official covers.

(4.)—Official letters and parcels properly superscribed under Rule (2.) but without stamps, are charged with postage on delivery at prepaid rates.

In cases where it is not thought advisable to entrust postage stamps to a subordinate official, who has to correspond with, or send returns to, a superior, he may be allowed by his superior to address official covers to him under this rule, and the same course may be adopted in other cases, where it is found convenient or proper to make the postage charge fall on the receiving office.

Economy to be observed in the use of the post.

(5.)—Government officials should be careful not to incur needlessly the higher charge on account of the transmission of heavy covers by letter post. Similarly, the transmission of heavy covers as parcels (which are conveyed by post under a system of registration) is more expensive than their conveyance as packets, and the parcel post should not therefore be needlessly used by Government officials.

Limits of weight and size.

(6.) No official cover exceeding 600 tolas in weight can be received by the Post Office, and no official cover exceeding the limit of size* prescribed for ordinary packets can be forwarded as a packet, though it may be forwarded as a parcel, if within the limit of weight above mentioned.

Letters and Parcels superscribed "Service Bearing" by Government Officers.

(7.)—Letters and parcels sent by Government officers in their official capacity,

To	<i>Service Bearing</i>
C. D., A. B.,	CALCUTTA
<i>Accountant General</i>	

which relate nevertheless to the private interests and concerns of the individuals addressed, may be endorsed according to the specimen form given in the margin, under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are sent.

Letters and parcels so addressed are regarded by the Post Office as private covers, but are charged, on delivery, with bearing postage at "forward" (i. e., prepaid) rates, and not at double rates as in the case of ordinary letters. Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind noted in the margin, as well as any other communications of a like kind which Government Officers may make to individuals (whether private persons or Government officers) relating to the private interests of the addressees.

Letters and Parcels superscribed "Service Bearing" addressed to Government Officers.

(8.)—Letters and parcels sent by private persons to Government officials relating

	<i>Service Bearing</i>
To	THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
	LUCKNOW
<i>Signature of sender</i>	

to the affairs of Government and endorsed according to the specimen form given in the margin, under the full signature of the sender (the address, including the full official designation of the public office to which the cover is sent), are charged, on delivery, at the rate to which they would have been liable if pre-paid by stamps, and

not at double rates as in the case of ordinary letters. This rule is intended to provide for cases of zemindars reporting the occurrence of crime to a police officer, of employers of laborers sending returns required by the Protector, and of any similar reports or returns authorized to be so sent.

Official covers not liable to re-direction charge.

(9). Official communications addressed to Government officers "On Her Majesty's Service" or "Service Bearing" under the prescribed superscription and signature, are not liable to additional postage on account of re-direction.

Postage due on official covers to be initialed in Post Office.

(10).—The amount of postage marked as due on covers delivered under the superscriptions of "Service Bearing" or "On Her Majesty's Service," will be initialed by the Post Master or Deputy Post Master of the office of delivery.

Government Officers bound to receive and pay for covers under official superscription

(11).—Government officers are bound to receive and pay any postage which may be due on covers addressed to them under the superscription "On Her Majesty's Service."

Registration.

(12).—The rules and conditions for the registration of ordinary covers sent by letter post govern the registration of similar official covers, the service labels affixed to them being supported by the prescribed superscription and signature.

Post Telegram.

(13).—Officers in charge of Telegraph Offices, when posting telegraph messages for onward transmission by post, are entitled to get receipts for them. Such receipts must be presented ready written in the form ordinarily used by the Telegraph Offices when delivering telegraph messages to the addressees. The Post Master will compare the receipt so presented with the address of the cover accompanying it, and, if correct, will affix the Post Office stamp in acknowledgment of receipt. All covers for which receipts are claimed under this rule must be superscribed with the word "Telegram" (in addition to the usual official superscription), and must be fully pre-paid.

Government Officers on leave.

(14).—Government officers, when on leave, and those who have retired from the service of Government, can correspond only as private individuals.

Irregularities of address, &c.

(15). Any irregularity or incompleteness of the address, superscription, or signature on a cover renders it liable to be treated as an ordinary unpaid cover, any service stamps which it may bear not being recognized.

Official correspondence with places abroad or between Indian Post Offices when conveyed by British or French Mail Packets.

(16). The rules contained in the preceding paragraphs relate exclusively to official inland correspondence, i. e., correspondence conveyed between one Indian Post Office and another by Her Majesty's Indian Post.

Official correspondence with places abroad, or between Indian Post Offices when conveyed by British or French Mail Packets (e. g., between Bombay and Aden), is governed by the same rules as ordinary private correspondence, and must either be pre-paid by service stamps (under the superscription and signature prescribed by Rule 1), or, where pre-payment is optional, be forwarded as unpaid, subject to the levy of postage on delivery.

The only exception to the above has reference to official letters (not newspapers or book or pattern packets) sent by British packet to or from the public functionaries or departments in London having special accounts for overland letter postage with the London Post Office. Official letters intended for such offices need not be pre-paid if superscribed as "On Her Majesty's Service" under the full signature and official designation of the sender. The public functionaries or departments in London which have accounts with the London Post Office are—Adjutant General's Office.

(Horse Guards), Admiralty (Somerset House and Whitehall), Audit and Exchequer Department (Somerset House), Board of Trade (Whitehall), Census Office (Craig's Court), Chancellor's Office (Downing Street), Charity Commission (York Street, St. James), Chelsea Hospital (Chelsea), Civil Service Commission (Cannon Row, Westminster), Colonial Office (Downing Street), Colonial Land and Emigration Office (Park Street, Westminster), Commander-in-Chief's Office (Horse Guards), Council of Military Education (Great George Street), Council Office (Downing Street), Court of Bankruptcy (Basinghall Street), Courts of Chancery (Lincoln's Inn Fields and Chancery Lane), Court of Probate (Doctors' Commons), Crown Agents for the Colonies (Spring Gardens), Duchy of Cornwall (Buckingham Palace Gate), the Customs (Lower Thames Street), Ecclesiastical Department (Whitehall Place), Endowed Schools Commission (Victoria Street), Exhibition Commissioners, 1851, (Westminster), Foreign Office (Downing Street), Her Majesty's Home Office (Whitehall), House of Commons, India Office (Charles Street, Westminster), Irish Office (Great Queen Street, Westminster), Inland Revenue (Somerset House), Local Government Act Office (Richmond Terrace, Whitehall), Merchant Seamen's Office (Adelaide Place, London Bridge), Metropolitan Police Office (Whitehall Place), Pay Master General (Whitehall), Local Government Board (Gwyder House, Whitehall), Post Office, Prisons Office (Parliament Street), His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Quarter Master General's Office (Horse Guards), Registrar of Friendly Societies (Abingdon Street), Registrar General's Office (Somerset House), Royal Artillery, Royal Marines (New Street), Science and Art Department, Warden of Standards, Stationery Office (Prince's Street, Storey's Gate), Tithe Copyhold and Enclosure Commissioners (St. James' Square), Treasury Office (Whitehall), Tower, Veterinary Department of the Privy Council (Prince's Street, Westminster), War Office (Pall Mall), Woods, Forests and Land Revenues Office (Whitehall Place), Works and Public Buildings Office (Whitehall Place).

Overland Mail

In consequence of the alteration of hour of despatch of Trains on the North-West Line, the Overland Mail will, on and after Saturday the 25th October 1873, be closed at the General Post Office at 4-15 p. m., until further notice.

Late letters will be received up to 5-15 p. m., if pre-paid with the late letter fee of 2 Annas on such cover.

18th October 1873.

The General and Branch Post Offices are open as under:—

Office.	ON WEEK DAYS.			On Sundays for all purposes.
	For Official reference.	For Receipt of Registered Letters.	For Receipt of Banghy Parcels.	
General P. Office.	10 A. M. to 4 P. M.	7 to 8 A. M. & 12 noon to 5 P. M.	7 to 8 A. M. & 12 noon to 5 P. M.	7 to 8 A. M. & 2 to 3 P. M.
Branch P. Office.	7 to 8 A. M. & 12 noon to 5 P. M.	7 to 8 A. M. & 12 noon to 5 P. M.	7 to 8 A. M. & 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.	7 to 8 A. M. & 1 to 2 P. M.

M. PERCY,

Presidency Postmaster, Madras.

Madras, September 1873.

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE RULES.

OFFICE, NORTH BEACH.

Open for the transaction of business every day, (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

	RS.	A.	P.
J. HUNTER-BLAIR, Esq., <i>Collector</i>	2,333	5	4
Mr. G. B. SHAW, <i>Deputy Collector</i>	700	0	0
Mr. T. G. BLAKE, <i>Appraiser</i>	500	0	0
Mr. W. E. FOX, <i>Deputy Appraiser</i>	300	0	0

RULES AND FORMS FOR ENTRY AND PASSING OF GOODS THROUGH THE SEA CUSTOM HOUSE OF MADRAS.

Imports.

APPLICATIONS.—All applications to the Custom House, except Import and Export Passes, must be on stamped paper. [Import applications to be printed in black, and Export in red ink.]

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.—A License is required for the importation of Arms and Ammunition. No License required for ordinary Fowling Pieces and Section 22, Act gunpowder for sporting purpose imported by private persons in VI of 1863. reasonable quantities for their own use.

The Collector may, however, detain such articles if he thinks proper, pending a reference to Government.

BAGGAGE.—Passengers' Baggage may be landed at any time under the following Rules :—

All Baggage except such as arrives from any British Port in India is to be brought to the Custom House. Articles liable to duty must be cleared only during office hours.

Baggage must be *actually* examined. At the discretion of the Collector or Deputy, list of contents and declaration of value will be received, but only during office hours.

Prohibited or dutiable goods concealed among apparel, &c., or found after a declaration from the owner that he possesses nothing liable to duty, shall be confiscated together with the other contents of the package in which they are found, and the owner shall also be liable to fine.

Passengers will be permitted to clear duty free, new Wearing Apparel and Millinery brought out for *personal use*.

A Military Officer in addition to his uniform and accoutrements will be allowed to clear free of duty a Gun or Rifle, a pair of Pistols and a case of Saddlery, if *accompanying the owner*.

Orders for Baggage Superintendent as to Baggage of Passengers by Steamers.

1. For the accommodation of Passengers by Steamers, the Baggage Superintendent and Assistants will be in attendance at the Custom House on the arrival of the Steamer at any hour between sunrise and sunset, to clear at once all Baggage not liable to duty.

2. The Baggage Superintendent shall pass only Baggage not liable to duty, after actual examination of each box or package.

3. On a Passenger's Baggage being brought to the Custom House he shall be furnished with the usual printed notice, and must enter on the back the particulars therein required, signing the same.

Articles liable to duty and closed-up cases shall only be passed during office hours, when the Baggage Superintendent will at once show the dutiable articles to the Appraiser, who shall satisfy himself as to the valuation, after which the "Notice" paper is to be sent to the Collector or Deputy, that the duty may be levied. If the Baggage contains nothing

dutiable, the Baggage Superintendent shall sign it "Examined, nothing dutiable." Any Package containing articles not liable to duty and which a Passenger may wish to take away with him at once, must be opened and submitted to *actual* examination.

4. The Baggage Superintendent must certify at the foot of the list signed by each Passenger what packages he has passed, and what articles or cases have been detained for duty. These lists are to be transmitted without delay to the Collector or Deputy.

5. The Baggage Superintendent is to be assisted on the arrival of each Steamer by a Tide Waiter, Duffadar and two Peons. Any inconvenience arising to Passengers from non-attendance of these Officers, shall be severely noticed.

6. The object of the above Rules is to enable Passengers landing out of office hours to clear and remove at once as much of their baggage as possible; any Passenger, who may prefer doing so, is at liberty to leave his baggage or any part of it at the Custom House, and clear it afterwards during office hours.

COASTING STEAMERS.

Rules for the issue, &c., of General Passes for Coasting Steam Vessels, under Section 156 of the Consolidated Customs' Act and for entering and clearing such Vessels.

Application for a General Pass under Section 156 of the Consolidated Customs' Act, shall be made by the Owner or Agent of any coasting steam vessel to any Officer in charge of a Custom House who shall forward the same to the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency for sanction.

2. The General Pass, when granted, shall be the Form (marked A) appended to these Rules. It shall not be transferable and shall hold good for the coasting steam vessel *only* in respect of which it is granted, and shall be renewable, on application by the Owner or Agent, at the end of every twelve months.

3. The General Pass shall remain in the custody of the Commander or other responsible Officer on board the said coasting steam vessel, and shall be produced by him when required by any Officer of Sea Customs.

4. When any coasting steam vessel, in respect of which a Pass as aforesaid has been granted, shall sail for a foreign port *only*, the Commander shall deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, before leaving the port, an Account duly signed, with a duplicate thereof, in the Form (marked G) appended to these Rules, and prescribed by Section 144 of the Consolidated Customs' Act; such officer shall retain the duplicate and return the original Account, dated and signed by him; and such Account shall be the clearance of the vessel for the voyage, and Pass for the goods expressed therein, so far as the Custom House is concerned.

5. When any coasting steam vessel shall sail for *British India* ports *only*, the Account (marked G) need not be delivered by the Commander or Agent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House *before sailing*; but the local Agent of the vessel shall deliver such Account, duly signed in duplicate, within forty-eight hours next after the coasting steamer's departure from the port.

6. When any coasting vessel shall sail for *both* foreign and British Indian ports, the Commander shall deliver an Account, duly signed in duplicate, as prescribed in Rule 4 of all goods (to be expressed in detail) destined for any *foreign* port; and he shall receive back the original Account, duly dated and signed by the Officer in charge of the Custom House, *before leaving* the port. A separate Account of all goods destined for British Indian ports shall be delivered by the local Agent of the vessel, as prescribed by Rule 5.

7. On arrival of a coasting steam vessel at any British Indian port from any other British Indian port, the Commander or Agent of the coasting steam vessel shall deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House an Account, duly signed in duplicate, in the Form (marked G) appended to these Rules, showing in detail the cargo to be landed at the port; and the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall, without comparing the goods with such Account, receive the same and retain the duplicate and return the original dated and signed by him, which shall be the clearance of the vessel for the voyage and the Pass for the goods expressed therein, so far as the Custom House is concerned.

8. The Customs Officer shall, as soon as may be convenient, compare the goods with the duplicate retained as aforesaid, and make delivery in the usual manner.

9. On arrival of a coasting steam vessel from any foreign port, the Commander or Agent shall deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House an Account, duly signed in duplicate, in the Form (marked B) appended to these Rules, of all goods laden at any foreign ports (which must be expressed in detail in the Account) and destined for such port of arrival.

10. When bonded goods are exported from one British Indian port to another, the Commander of local Agent shall give intimation of the same to the Officer in charge of the Custom House immediately on arrival at the port of destination.

11. The duplicate of each Account for free goods retained by any Officer in charge of a Custom House under these Rules, shall be endorsed by that Officer and forwarded by Post, without avoidable delay, to the Custom Officer of the Port for which the goods therein expressed are destined. The latter Officer will compare this duplicate Account with the Account delivered, as provided by these Rules, by the Commander or Agent on the arrival of the said vessel at the port of destination, and, if there be no material difference between the two Accounts, will file the same. Should any material difference appear, he will transmit both Accounts, with any information which the local Agent or Commander of the vessel, if in port, may be able to afford to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the port of departure, for adjustment with the Agent of the vessel. This Officer will, if necessary, transmit all papers to the Chief Customs Authority at the Presidency for disposal. In either case both Accounts, together with all papers, will be returned with explanation or orders, to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the port of destination.

12. The discharge of cargo from any coasting steam vessel may be commenced immediately after the anchor is dropped at any British Indian port; and boats may be sent off to receive cargo before delivering the Accounts prescribed by the above Rule. Goods and passengers arriving by any coasting steam vessel may be landed under the above Rules, at any hour of the day or night, not excepting Sundays and Holidays. Subject, however, in the latter case, to the regulated fee to subordinates of the Customs Department in consideration of extra labor entailed, under the orders of the Officer in charge of the Custom House.

13. Boat Notes must be obtained for exports by coasting steam vessels, but are dispensed with for imports.

14. All dutiable goods shall be brought into the steamer-godown or other duly determined part of the Custom House at the port of arrival, where they will be compared with the Accounts and passed on payment of duty.

15. Free goods need not, unless so directed by the Officer in charge of the Custom House, be taken to the Custom House, but may be passed from the Beach.

16. Port Dues shall be paid by the Agents for coasting steam vessels at the various ports, who shall also be responsible that the vessel be duly entered inwards and outwards in the manner required by these Rules.

17. The articles expressed in the list annexed to this Rule, *whether dutiable or free*, shall not be landed at the port of Madras, unless a Special Permit to land has been previously obtained from the Officer in charge of the Custom House; and they shall be carried to such place as may be appointed by him. At the out-ports, a Special Permit previously obtained may be dispensed with; but a *Special Notice* that such articles (to be expressed in detail) are on board, destined for the port, shall be delivered by the Commander or Agent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House as soon as possible after the arrival of the vessel; and such goods shall be landed and kept until duly passed, only at such place or places as may be appointed for that purpose by the Officer in charge of the Custom House. Breach of this Rule will entail detention, fine or confiscation of the Articles.

List of Articles.

Ammunition, Chemicals, Earth-oil, or Mineral Naphtha, Fireworks, Fulminating Powder, Gun Cotton, Gun Powder, Kerosine Oil, Lucifer Matches, (Congreve), Nitro-Glycerine, Phosphorus, Pitch, Sulphuric Acid, Tar, Turpentine, and other dangerous substances.

18. Prior to the issue of a General Pass, under Section 156 of the Consolidated Customs' Act, the Agents or Owners of the vessel or vessels shall deposit with the Officer in charge of the Custom House at Madras such sum as may appear reasonable with reference to the number of the coasting steam vessels of the Owners, and the estimated transactions within the Presidency; and the Officer in charge of the Custom House at Madras, or the Chief Customs Authority in the Presidency shall be authorized at their discretion to carry to the credit of Government such part thereof as may be requisite to meet any claims or duties and dues which may be payable, and such fines and penalties which may be inflicted at any port in the Presidency for contravention of any of the above Rules, or for irregularities in respect to the Accounts or other vouchers which are required to be delivered under these Rules.

20. Appeals from parties who may consider themselves aggrieved by any of the proceedings of any Officer in charge of a Custom House under these Rules, shall lie to the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency.

21. The Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency shall have authority to revoke any

General Pass, for negligence or other causes on the part of Commanders or Agents of coasting steam vessels

22 Nothing contained in these Rules shall be held to exempt coasting steam vessels from the operation of the General Customs Laws obtaining for the time being

(Signed) A MACGREGOR, *1st Secy*

General Pass.

No _____ of 187 —

This General Pass is granted to the Steam Ship _____ Tonnage _____ belonging to _____ under the provision of Section 156 of the Consolidated Customs Act VI of 1863, and on the conditions prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Madras Presidency in the Rules for Coasting Steamers, dated the _____

This Pass holds good for the period of one year from _____ throughout the ports and coasts of the Madras Presidency

Dated at Madras, this _____ (By Order)

Secy to the Board of Revenue

B

LIST of Cargo per Steamer _____ discharged at the Port of _____ on the _____ 187—

Marks, number and kind of Packages	Description of Goods when known	To whom addressed or consigned	Remarks
B B. and I <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">F</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">L</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">I</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">L</div> </div>	10 Bales	From the Port of Bombay, sailed 5th Sept 1864 Silk goods	Misses Burjorjee Bhatnagar
	10 Cases	Wine Sherry	A Campbell, Esq
	Total 25		
None A I & Co	100 Bags 50 Pieces	From Retnanaherry sailed the 16th Sept 1864 Linsced Lumber	Keshon Laljee W Nicol & Co
Total .	150		
< M >	50 Boxes 10 Bags	From Coaz, sailed the 18th September, 1864 Wine Rice	Manockjee Limjee Unknown
	Total .	60	
Grand total ..	235		

And so on as the case may be

Dated _____

(Signed) A B,
Commander, Steam Ship

C

Form of Coasting Pass—(See Section CLIV)

Port of _____

Ship's name	Tonnage	Port of Registry	Master's name	Wharf bonded	Foreign goods, duty paid	Which are warehoused	Country goods	Restricted goods and goods liable to duties of Excise
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Here state the particulars according to the above headings

Cleared the _____ day of _____ 18 _____

(Signed) (_____)

(Signed) (_____)

Officer in charge of Custom House

Name of Master _____

CONFISCATION. With reference to the expression "liable to confiscation" used in the Customs' Act the adjudicating Officer shall have no discretionary power, and must adjudge confiscation if the facts are made out to his satisfaction.

DETENTION OF GOODS. Bill of Lading must be delivered up to the Collector of Sea Customs or Deputy Collector by the person applying to clear Goods, except in special cases upon cause shown to the satisfaction of the Collector.

When there is no Bill of Lading a "Delivery Order" from the Agents, or Commander of the Ship must be produced.

If two persons claim the same Goods the Customs officers shall not deliver to one without the consent of the other, or without an order of Court.

Bill of Lading for Goods to be exported must bear a four Anna Stamp.

Parcel Tickets must also bear a four Anna Stamp.

ENTRY OF MERCHANDISE. Parties applying to pass Goods entered in the General Manifest, must do so agreeably to the following Form—

Form of Bill of Entry.

To the Collector of Customs

Sir, Please permit to pass the undermentioned Goods imported per Ship _____
Commander _____, from _____ under _____ colour, viz. _____

Marks and Number	Number and nature of Packages	Sorts of Goods	Quantity	No. of yards	Weight	Place of production or manufacture	Rate	Market value	Tariff value	Rate of duty	Amount of duty
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_____ do hereby declare that the contents and value are truly stated

Madras, _____ 18 _____

(Signature)

Note.—The total value whether "Market" or "Tariff" weight and quantity, must be written in words as well as figures.

A Bill will be furnished for the amount of Duty paid.

After $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock afternoon, no Cash can be received or Bills of Duties settled. Parties therefore who are desirous of clearing Goods on private packages, are recommended to apply early in the day for the same. This rule is necessary to enable the accounts of the day to be closed in the evening, which could not be done were Duty received until a late hour.

CLEARANCE OF GOODS.—After Duties have been paid or a deposit made for the payment of Duty, persons are required to make application to pass the Goods in the following form:—

Form of Import Pass Application.

To the Collector of Customs.

Sir,—Please permit to be passed inwards the following Goods:—

Marks and Numbers.	Description of Packages.	Description of Goods.	Quantity or Weight	On what Vessel imported.	From what place imported.	Remarks.
--------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------	--------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	----------

Madras, 18—.

(Signature)

All Pass Notes must bear the signature of the person to whom the Goods belong or are consigned. No other signature on documents for entering or clearing Goods through the Custom House is recognized, except when duly authorized.

All Pass Notes for every description of Goods imported or exported must be signed either by the Collector or Deputy Collector; no other signature shall authorize the Gate keepers or other Custom House Officers to pass Goods.

FEES LEVIED AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE. For duplicate of any certificate, Port clearance or other necessary documents (original having been lost,) Rupees 5 each.

For Supplemental Manifest to supply inadvertent omissions in the original and second Port-clearance, Rupees five each.

A fee of one Rupee is charged for granting Certificates.

N. B.—The Collector is not bound to furnish duplicates of any document, but if satisfied that no fraud has been committed or is intended, he may grant them.

FREE GOODS.—All articles other than those specified in Schedules A and B of Act XIII of 1871 are free.

GODOWN RENT AT THE MADRAS CUSTOM HOUSE

Rule 1.—Goods shall be allowed to remain for a week in the Custom House free of charge.

Rule 2.—After that period, single rates shall be charged for seven days.

Rule 3.—Treble rates shall be charged after a fortnight.

Rule 4.—The day of landing and that of removal to be reckoned as one day; Sundays and holidays are not reckoned in the rent free terms. When delay is caused by the inability of the Custom House Officers to examine and pass the Goods, such delay is not to be reckoned.

The object in charging Godown rent is to induce parties to clear their Goods with despatch, and to prevent the yard from being needlessly encumbered.

Rates for Godown Rent.

	Per month.				Per month.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Beer, whole pipes, butt, or puncheon...	0	12	0	Spirits, per pipe	2	0	0
Do. half pipe or hogshhead	0	6	0	Do. in bottle case of 1 dozen	0	1	0
Do. quarter pipe	0	3	0	Do. above 1 & under 3 dozen	0	1	6
Large casks containing glass or earthenware.....	1	0	0	Do. 3 dozen	0	2	0
Tierce do. do. or provisions...	0	12	0	Do. above 3 & under 6 dozen	0	3	0
Large crates, 12 dozen bottles	0	6	0	Do. 6 dozen	0	4	0
Small do., 6 or 8 dozen more or less	0	4	0	Do. for every dozen in excess of 6 dozen size	0	0	9
Wines, butt or pipe	2	0	0	British piece goods, per case above 12 dozen	0	8	0
Do. half pipe or hogshhead	1	0	0	Do. do per case of 12 dozen or above 6 dozen	0	6	0
Do. quarter pipe	0	8	0	Do. do do 6 or 3 dozen do	0	3	0
Do. chests above 12 dozen size	0	8	0	Do. do do 3 do. or less	0	2	0
Do. do. of 12 dozen or above 6 dozen	0	6	0	Do. do per bale of size of bale of twist of 4 to 500 lbs.	0	6	0
Do. do. of 6 dozen or 3 do	0	3	0	Do. do per bale of smaller size.	0	4	0
Do. quarter chest or 3 dozen	0	2	0	Twist of all sorts, per bale of 4 or 500 lbs.	0	6	0
Do. all boxes under 3 dozen and above 1 dozen	0	1	0	Do. do. do of smaller size	0	4	0
Do. one dozen boxes	0	0	9				

Rates for Godown Rent—(continued.)

	Per month.				Per month.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Metals, per bazaar maund...	0	0	6	Sugar, spices, or any other simi-			
Canvas, per bale	0	3	0	lar articles, per hogshead ...	0	8	0
Silk, per bale	0	6	0	Do do. do do., per tierce...	0	4	0
Silk piece goods, per case ...	0	6	0	Sugar-candy, per tub	0	0	6
Indigo, per chest	0	6	0	Tea, per whole chest	0	2	0
Opium... ..	0	6	0	Do per smaller box	0	1	0
Cotton, hemp, jute and safflower,				Paint, per keg of 56 lbs	0	0	6
per bale of 300 lbs. ...	0	4	0	Salmons, herrings, or other fishes,			
Sugar, rice and seeds, per 100				per keg	0	0	6
bazaar maunds	2	8	0	Turpentine, Linseed or other			
Cutch, per 100 bazaar maunds.	2	0	0	vegetable oil, per jar	0	2	0
Shell-lac and lac-dye, per chest	0	4	0	All cordage, per cwt... ..	0	1	0
Vermillion, per box	0	2	0	Rosin or Dammer, per bazaar			
Arsenic, do.	0	3	0	maund	0	1	0
Brass leaf, per box	0	2	0	Tobacco, unmanufactured, per 1			
China paper, per case	0	2	0	maund bale	0	2	0
China, cases of nankin, casia, cam-				Gunnies, per large bale	0	8	0
phor, silk, aniseed, &c., per case	0	3	0	Do per smaller bale... ..	0	6	0
Ginger or Turmeric, per 100				Cow Hides, per large bale	0	12	0
bazaar maunds	3	0	0	Do. per smaller bale	0	8	0
Betelnut, per bazaar maund...	0	0	6	Goat Skins, per bale	0	8	0
Cloves do. do	0	1	0	Quicksilver, per bazaar maund...	0	2	0
Coffee, pepper, cardamom, cum-				Tin plates, per box	0	0	9
minseed, aniseed, in bags or				Bricks, per 1,000	1	0	0
bales, per bazaar maund ...	0	1	0				

ICE SHIPS.—When dutiable goods are on board Ice Ships, a Preventive Officer must be sent on board.

UNCLAIMED GOODS—Goods not cleared within two months from the date of landing will be sold by public auction, after due notice in the Official Gazette. The proceeds will be applied to the payment of duty and other charges, and the surplus (if any) paid to the owner on application within one year from the date of sale.

RE-LANDED GOODS.—Goods re-landed must be reported upon and identified as being the same that have previously passed the Custom House for exportation. No re-landed Goods shall be passed into Town or entered for re-exportation on board another vessel, until the original entry in the Export Register has been duly checked and cancelled to the extent of the quantity re-landed.

A regular application in the form of Pass Note shall be made in all cases of Goods re-landed either for passing them into Town or for re-exporting them from the Custom House.

UNMANIFESTED GOODS—Goods landed in excess of those entered in the Manifest or not corresponding with the particulars therein shown, will be charged double or treble duty. Any special case in which the Collector may consider the Goods liable to confiscation, shall be reported to the Board of Revenue for orders.

Export.

EXPORT CARGO No outward bound vessel is allowed to receive cargo on board until application be made at the Custom House, and an order signed by the Collector or Deputy, be granted for the purpose. Such application shall specify the name, tonnage and nation of the vessel, the name of the Master, and of every Port for which Cargo is to be shipped. If Goods are shipped prior to grant, the Master is liable to a penalty not exceeding 1,000 Rupees.

Form of Permit for Shipping Cargo.

To _____
You are permitted to export on the _____ under your command, the undermentioned articles—

Collector of Sea Customs.

Date.	Description of Articles.
	Sundry Goods and Passengers' Baggage.

N. B.—This Permit will serve as an authority to grant you boats.

All Goods for exportation must be entered for that purpose at the Custom House. The date on which the Goods were entered outwards at the Customs is the date of exportation in the event of any charge being made in the rates of duty or in any fixed valuation. Shippers of export Goods are required to deliver a full and true specification thereof, according to the following Form —

Parties will be allowed to produce Invoices in support of the quantities and weight of Goods as entered in the Export Permit, and also of the value where such is not contained in the Tariff subject to the liabilities contained in Sections 26 to 28, Act VI of 1863.

Form of Export Permit.

Section 123, Act VI of 1863. The class to which the Goods to be exported belong, to be entered in the Form.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1.—Warehouse or drawback Goods. | 4.—Country Goods subject to duty. |
| 2.—Foreign Goods not for drawback. | 5.—Country Goods not subject to duty. |
| 3.—Goods exported under special rule of restriction. | |

Ship's name.	Whether British or Foreign, if Foreign, the Country.	Master's name.	Port of place of destination.	Marks and numbers.	No. and nature of packages.	Sorts of Goods.	Quantity.	No. of yards.	Weight.	Place of manufacture or produce.	Rates.	Market-value.	Tariff-value.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.

Madras, 18 .

_____, do hereby declare that the contents and value are truly stated

(Signature.)

NOTE.—The total value, weight and quantity must be written in words as well as figures.

The tare of packages should be written on each by the Exporter or entered in the Permit where the duty on Goods is chargeable by weight. Goods to be exported free must be entered in a separate application, as also Goods for drawback; and no Goods liable to duty should be mixed with either of the former kind.

A Pass will be required to be taken for Export Goods as for Goods imported.

Form of Shipping Pass.

Marks and numbers.	Description of Packages.	Description of Goods.	Quantity or Weight.	On what Vessel exported.	To what place exported.	Remarks.

Madras 18 .

(Signature.)

LAND CERTIFICATES — Goods having paid, Import duty may be exported free by land under the following certificate —

CERTIFICATE.

Sea Custom House,
Madras, 18 .

This is to certify that _____ is about to export by land the undermentioned Goods imported by sea at Madras, and that all demands on account of Import duty have been complied with.

Collector, Sea Customs.

To whom consigned and to what place.	Number and description of Packages.	Stores of Goods.	Quantity or weight.	Amount.	Date of Duty.	Amount of Duty.
				RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.

FREE GOODS.—All articles other than those specified in Schedules A and B of Act XVII of 1871, are free.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

AGENTS.—The clerk, servant or known Agent of a mercantile office may transact business and receive moneys for his employer, if a member of the Firm identifies him before the Officer in charge of the Custom House, and empowers him to do so agreeably to the following Form :—

To

The Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.

SIR,

(We or I) hereby authorize you to pay to _____ all drawbacks, refunds, and other moneys which may be due to (us or me) from the Madras Custom House, for which he shall produce receipts purporting to be (our or my) receipts.

MADRAS,
The _____ of _____ 187 . }

Your obedient Servant,

This document must bear a one Anna Stamp, and is required only from mercantile Firms and persons engaged in Trade, who have frequent transactions with the Custom House, and not from private individuals who are expected to transact their business personally or to give a special order for each occasion.

Section 217, Act VI of 1863. Any person making an unauthorized declaration of value is liable to a penalty not exceeding Rupees 1,000.

APPEAL.—All disputes regarding matters not specially provided for by law between an Officer of Customs and another person, has to be decided by the Revenue Board, subject to an appeal to Government : See Section 6, Act VI of 1863. This Section does not apply to cases regularly adjudicated, such as smuggling, &c., but to differences of opinion as to the construction of the Act, rates of duty, classification of Goods, &c., appeals are provided for in the former cases by Section CCXVIII.

BAND INSTRUMENTS for the use of a Regiment are exempt from Customs Duty.—*Fort St. George Gazette, 3rd November 1863, page 797.*

FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—Consignments for the use of the French Government Offices, from one French Settlement in India to another, are allowed to pass free through the British Custom Houses at the Ports under certificate and Seals—*Board's Circular Order, No. 4,392, 8th July 1862.*

HOLIDAYS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—In addition to Her Majesty's Birthday, Christmas and New Year's days, those days on which the Madras Bank and the Merchants close their Offices, as notified by their Advertisements in the *Government Gazette*, are considered complete Holidays at the Custom House.—*Government Order, 14th February 1853.*

OPIMUM may be imported on payment of a duty of 24 Rupees per seer of 80 tolas and an export duty of 600 Rupees per chest of 2 Indian maunds. In the latter case a Pass should be obtained from an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government.

PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS.—Section 23 of Act VI of 1863 shall be deemed to authorize and to have always authorized the Governor-General in Council to prohibit or restrict the importation or exportation by sea or by land, or both by sea and by land, of any particular class of Good—Act XIV of 1871.

STORES IMPORTED BY GOVERNMENT are landed duty free, but when articles are purchased by Government in this country after duty has been paid on them, the price should be paid including the duty.—*Government Order, 26th August 1854, No. 1,557.*

RULES FOR GODOWN RENT FOR GOODS LEFT IN CUSTOM HOUSES AT THE SEVERAL OUT-PORTS.

1. Goods will be allowed to remain in the Custom House free of charge for three days only.
2. After that period, single rates on each package for four days.
3. After that, treble rates.
4. The day of landing and that of removal to be reckoned as one day—Sundays and holidays are not reckoned in the rent-free terms. When the delay is caused by the inability of the Custom House Officers to examine and pass the Goods, such delay is not to be reckoned.

N. B.—The foregoing Rules do not apply to personal effects until the fifteenth day after their deposit in the Custom House.

Rates of Wharfage.

	Per month.				Per month.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Beer, whole pipes, butt, or puncheon ...	0	12	0	Spirits, hogshead ...	1	0	0
Do. half pipe, or hogshead ...	0	6	0	Do. in bottle case of 1 dozen...	0	1	6
Do. quarter pipe ...	0	3	0	Do. above 1 and 3 dozens ...	0	1	6
Large casks, containing glass or earthenware ...	1	0	0	Do. 3 dozens ...	0	2	0
Tierce do. do. or provisions ...	0	12	0	Do. above 3 and under 6 dozs...	0	3	0
Large crates, 12 dozen bottles ...	0	6	0	Do. 6 dozens ...	0	4	0
Small do. 6 or 8 dozs. more or less	0	4	0	Do. forevery dozen in excess of 6 dozen size ...	0	0	9
Wines, butt, or pipe ...	2	0	0	British piece goods, per case above 12 dozens...	0	8	0
Do. half pipe or hogshead ...	1	0	0	Do. do. per case of 12 dozens, or above 6 dozens ...	0	6	0
Do. quarter pipe ...	0	8	0	Do. do. 6 do. or do. 3 do ...	0	3	0
Do. chests above 12 doz. size ...	0	8	0	Do. do. 3 do. or less ...	0	2	0
Do. do. of 12 dozens or above 6 dozens ...	0	6	0	Do. do. per bale of size of bale of twist of 4 to 500 lbs. ...	0	6	0
Do. do. of 6 do. or 3 do ...	0	3	0	Do. do. per bale of smaller size ...	0	4	0
Do. quarter chest, or 3 dozs ...	0	2	0	Twist of all sorts, per bale of 4 or 500 lbs. ...	0	6	0
Do. all boxes, under 3 dozens and above one dozen ...	0	1	0	Do. do. of smaller size...	0	4	0
Do. one dozen boxes ...	0	0	9	Metal, per bazaar maund ...	0	0	6
Spirits, per pipe ...	2	0	0	Sugar, spices, or any other similar articles, per hogshead ...	0	8	0
Canvas, per bale ...	0	3	0	Do. do. per tierce ...	0	4	0
Silk, do. ...	0	6	0	Sugar-candy, per tub ...	0	0	6
Do. piece goods, per case ...	0	6	0	Tea, per whole chest ...	0	2	0
Indigo, per chest ...	0	6	0	Do. do. smaller box ...	0	1	0
Opium ...	0	6	0	Paint, per keg of 56 lbs. ...	0	0	6
Cotton, hemp, jute and safflower, per bale of 300 lbs. ...	0	4	0	Salmon, herrings, or other fish, per keg ...	0	0	6
Sugar, rice and seeds, per 100 bazaar maunds ...	2	8	0	Turpentine, linseed, or other vegetable oil, per jar ...	0	2	0
Cutch, per 100 bazaar maunds ...	2	0	0	All cordage, per cwt. ...	0	1	0
Shell-lac and lac-dye, per chest ...	0	4	0	Rosin or daumner, per bazaar maund ...	0	1	0
Vermillion, per box ...	0	2	0	Tobacco, unmanufactured, per 1 maund bale ...	0	2	0
Arsenic, do. ...	0	3	0	Gunnies, per large bale ...	0	8	0
Brass leaf, do. ...	0	2	0	Do. smaller bale ...	0	6	0
China paper, per case ...	0	2	0	Cow hides, per large bale ...	0	12	0
Do. cases of nankin, cassia, camphor, silk, aniseed, &c., per case	0	3	0	Do. do. smaller bale ...	0	8	0
Ginger or turmeric, per 100 bazaar maunds ...	3	0	0	Goat skins, per bale ...	0	8	0
Betel nut, per bazaar maund ...	0	0	6	Quicksilver, per bazaar maund ...	0	2	0
Cloves, do. ...	0	1	0	Tin plates, per box ...	0	0	6
Coffee, pepper, cardamom, cumminseed, aniseed, in bags or bales, per bazaar maund ...	0	1	0	Bricks, per 1,000 ...	1	0	0

SCHEDULE A

IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
1	APPAREL, INCLUDING HABERDASHERY, MILLINERY, &c.....	RS. A. Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
2	ARMS, AMMUNITION & MILITARY STORES.		
	Gunpowder, common.....	0 5 per lb	
	„ sporting.....	1 0 „	
	Fire-arms and parts thereof.....	Ad valorem.	
	All other sorts, including Military Accoutrements, Uniforms, &c., but excluding Military and other Regulation Accoutrements and Uniforms imported for private use by persons in the public service.....	Ad valorem.	

IMPORT TARIFF.—continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
3	ASPHALTE.....	rs. A. 20 0 per ton.	
4	BEADS AND FALSE PEARLS—		
	Beads, China.....	30 0 per cwt	
	Do. Common.....	28 0 "	
	Do. Ruby, of all sizes. . . .	0 12 per lb.	
	Do. Seed.....	0 10 "	
	Do. Small, Scarlet and Red..	0 10 "	
	Do. Coral (false) Moorzun....	0 8 per corge of 2,000 beads	
	All other sorts of false Corals and Beads	Ad valorem.	
	Pearls, false, Bajeria.....	5 0 per lakh	
	Do. Boria	1 0 per 1,000.	
	Do. Jouria....	8 0 per lakh.	
	Do. Nathia	0 6 per 1,000.	
	Do. Tachea.....	0 12 "	
	Wattanah	10 0 per lakh.	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
5	CABINET-WARE	Ad valorem	
6	CANDLES, WAX, COMPOSITION AND OTHER KINDS—		
	Candles, Wax.....	1 0 per lb.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Do. Paraffine.....	0 8 "	
	Do. Spermaceti.....	0 8 "	
	Do. Composition & other sorts	0 5 "	
7	CARRIAGES	Ad valorem.	
8	CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND OTHER TIME- KEEPERS	Ad valorem.	
9	COFFEE—		
	Persian Gulf and Red Sea... ..	30 0 per cwt.	
	Other places.....	20 0 "	
	CORALS, REAL	Ad valorem.	
11	CORKS	1 8 per gross.	
12	COTTON—		
	Thread—		
	Sewing Thread, white and colored	0 11 per lb.	
	Do. In reels, or on cards of one hundred yards (and <i>pro rata</i> above and below)*	2 4 per gross	[re
	Do. Goa and Country	30 0 per cwt.	
	Twist—		
	Mule, under No. 15	0 6 per lb	
	Nos. 16 to 24....	0 9 "	
	25 to 32	0 10 "	
	33 to 42	0 11 "	
	43 to 52	0 12 "	
	53 to 60.	0 14 "	
	No. 70	0 15 "	
	80	1 0 "	
	90.....	1 1 "	
	100	1 2 "	
	110	1 3 "	
	120	1 4 "	
	and one anna addi- tional for every count of ten above No. 120.		Three and a half per cent.
	Water, No. 20.....	0 10 "	
	30.....	0 11 "	
	40.....	0 13 "	
	50.....	0 15 "	
	Above 50	1 0 "	

* Exceeding this length to be charged in proportion.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
	COTTON—continued.	RS. A.	
	Turkey Red Twist, all kinds*	1 6 per lb. }	Three and a half per cent. * Duty to be charged on the Grey weight of the colored Yarn; when not ascertainable, the actual Wharf weight or Invoice weight to be taken
	Twist, Orange, Red and other colors*	0 15 „ }	
	Piece Goods—		
	Grey—		
	Mulls.....	1 1 per lb.	Five per cent.
	Jaconets exceeding 10 × 10 to the quarter inch.....	0 13 „	
	Other Jaconets.....	0 11 „	
	Shirtings, Madapollams and Prints.....	0 11 „	
	Long Cloths, Jeans, Domestics, Sheetings, Drills and T. Cloth.....	0 9 „	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
	Cotton Rope.....	25 0 per cwt.	
	Cotton Goods, other kinds.....	Ad valorem.	
13	DRUGS AND MEDICINES—		
	Acid, Sulphuric.....	0 8 per lb.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Alkali, country (Sajee Khar).....	2 0 per cwt.	
	Aloes, black.....	10 0 „	
	Do. Socotra.....	25 0 „	
	Alum.....	3 8 „	
	Arsenic.....	25 0 „	
	Do. China, Munseel.....	8 0 „	
	Assafetida (Hing).....	55 0 „	
	Do. coarse, (Hingra).....	10 0 „	
	Brimstone, Flour.....	7 0 „	
	Do. Roll.....	6 0 „	
	Do. Rough.....	4 8 „	
	Camphor, Blumsing (Barras).....	50 0 per lb.	
	Camphor, Refined cake.....	65 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Crude in powder.....	50 0 „	
	Cassia Lignea.....	38 0 „	
	Coova, red.....	Ad valorem.	
	Copperas, green.....	2 8 per cwt.	
	Quinine.....	Ad valorem.	
	Sal Ammoniac.....	22 0 per cwt.	
	Salep.....	60 0 „	
	Senna Leaves.....	6 0 „	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
14	DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—		
	Cochineal.....	1 12 per lb.	
	Gallnuts, country, Myrabolan.....	3 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Persian.....	35 0 „	
	Gamboge Wood.....	20 0 „	
	Madder or Munjeet.....	10 0 „	
	Orchilla Weed.....	8 0 „	
	Saffron, Europe.....	16 0 per lb.	
	Do. Meadow, Soorunjun.....	10 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Persian.....	12 0 per lb.	
	Do. in cakes or lumps.....	5 0 „	
	Sapan Wood and Root.....	3 8 per cwt.	
	Roseinne and Magenta Crystals.....	0 4 per oz.	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
15	FIREWORKS—		
	China.....	30 0 per box of 133½ lbs.	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	

* Exceeding this length to be charged in proportion

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
16	FLAX, MANUFACTURES OF—	RS. A.	Five per cent.
	Piece Goods	Ad valorem.	
	Other sorts including linen thread....	Ad valorem.	
17	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—		Seven and a half per cent.
	Almonds, without shell	25 0 per cwt.	
	Do. with shell.....	10 0 "	
	Cajoo kernels.....	10 0 "	
	Cocoanuts.....	30 0 per 1,000	
	Do. kernel (Copra).....	9 8 per cwt.	
	Currants, Europe.....	35 0 "	
	Do. Persian.....	12 0 "	
	Dates, dry, in bags.....	4 0 "	
	Do. wet, do.	3 0 "	
	Do. do. in pots.....	6 0 "	
	Figs, Europe.....	42 0 "	
	Do. Persian, dried.....	6 0 "	
	Garlic.....	4 0 "	
	Pistachio Nuts.....	14 0 "	
	Prunes, Bussorah.....	12 0 "	
	Raisins, black, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, and Khismis	12 0 "	
	Do. Monocka, Persian Gulf, and Red Sea.....	7 0 "	
	Do. Malaga and Bloom.....	0 10 per lb.	
	Do. Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
	Walnuts, Akroot.....	5 0 per cwt.	
	Mangoes, dried	Ad valorem.	
	Prunes Europe.....	Ad valorem.	
	Other sorts except Bidmiskh and Buzarbuttoo Nuts which are free...	Ad valorem.	
18	GLASS AND GLASS-WARE—		
	Bangles, Glass, China, Gilt.....	10 0 per 100 pairs.	
	Do. not Gilt.....	5 0 " "	
	Glass—broken	5 0 per cwt.	
	Do. China, of all colors	32 0 per 133½ lbs.	
	Do. Crown, colored.....	32 0 per 100 suppl. feet.	
	Do. do. of sizes.....	5 0 per 100 suppl. feet.	
	Glass and Glass-ware of all other sorts, except Bottles which are free	Ad valorem.	
19	GUMS—		
	Gum, Ammoniac	10 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Arabic	16 0 "	
	Do. Bdellium, common Gum ..	5 0 "	
	Do. Benjamin	33 0 "	
	Do. Bysabole, coarse Myrrh.....	12 0 "	
	Do. Copal	65 0 "	
	Do. Frankincense or Olebanum....	9 0 "	
	Do. Gambier (or Kino)	8 0 "	
	Do. Myrrh.....	24 0 "	
	Do. Persian (false).....	3 0 "	
	Do. Rosin.....	12 0 "	
	All other sorts	Ad valorem.	
20	GROCERIES NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED.	Ad valorem.	
21	HIDES AND SKINS—		
	Border Hides, prepared	30 0 each.	
	Buffalo Hides, Country, Tanned.....	80 0 per score.	
	Calf Skins	40 0 per dozen.	
	Chamois Skins.....	6 0 "	
	Cow Hides, Country Tanned.....	60 0 per score.	
	Rhinoceros Leather	40 0 per cwt.	
	Other sorts	Ad valorem.	

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
22	INSTRUMENTS, MUSICAL	RS. A.	
23	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—	Ad valorem.	
	Elephant's Grinders.....	16 0 per cwt.	
	Tusks above twenty lbs .. .	300 0 "	
	Tusks, ten lbs., and not exceeding twenty lbs	225 0 "	
	Tusks under ten lbs	125 0 "	
	Sea Cow or Moyo Teeth, three lbs. and upwards.....	225 0 "	
	Sea Cow or Moyo Teeth, under three lbs	75 0 "	
	Ivory, Manufactures of	Ad valorem	
24	JEWELLERY, INCLUDING PLATE—		Seven and a half per cent.
	Silver-ware, plain.	1 6 per tola.	
	Do. embossed	2 0 "	
	Jewellery and Plate of all other kinds, excepting Precious Stones and Pearls, which are free	Ad valorem.	
25	LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF—		
	Leather.....	Ad valorem.	
	Boots and Shoes.....	Ad valorem.	
	Harness and Saddlery	Ad valorem.	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
26	LIQUORS—		
	Ale, Beer and Porter .....	...	{ One anna per Imperial Gallon.
	Cider and other fermented Liquors }	.....	Three Rupees the Imperial Gallon, and the duty to be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London Proof.
	Spirits.....	.....	Provided that ten per cent. ad valorem shall be charged on all spirits used exclusively in Arts and Manufactures, or in Chemistry, subject to such Rules as the Local Governments shall from time to time prescribe, for ascertaining that such spirits are unfit for use as a beverage and inca- pable of being converted for that purpose. And the officer in charge of the Custom House, subject to the general instruc- tions of the Local Go- vernment, shall decide what spirits fall within the proviso, and his de- cision thereon shall be final in law.
	WINES —		
	Champagnes, Sparkling Wines, and Liquours .....	.....	RS. A. 1 8 per Imperial Gal- lon or six Quart Bottles.
	All other sorts.....	.....	1 0 per do. do.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate and Duty.
27	MATCHES—	RS. A.	
	Lucifer and all other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
28	MATS, FLOOR MATTING, CHINA, OF ALL SORTS.....	50 0 per 100	
29	METALS, UNWROUGHT, WROUGHT, AND MANUFACTURES OF—		
	Brass Beads, Googree, China.....	0 12 per 1,000	
	Do. Old.....	35 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Sheets, rolls very thin.....	80 0 "	
	Copper, Australian Cake.....	41 0 "	
	Do. Bolt.....	43 0 "	
	Do. Brazier's.....	43 0 "	
	Do. China Cash	28 0 "	
	Do. Japan.....	41 0 "	
	Do. Nails and Composition Nails.....	43 0 "	
	Do. Old.....	40 0 "	
	Do. Pigs and Slabs, Foreign.....	38 0 "	
	Do. Sheet, Sheathing and Plate.....	43 0 "	
	Do. Tiles, Ingots, Cakes and Bricks.....	40 0 "	
	Do. China, White Copper-ware.....	1 4 per lb.	
	Do. Foil Dauk panu, China.....	3 0 per book of 100 leaves.	
	Do. do. do. Europe.....	4 0 "	
	All other kinds.....	Ad valorem.	
	Iron, Angle and T iron.....	Ad valorem.	
	Do. Beams, Pillars, Girders and Bridge-work.....	Ad valorem.	
	Do. Flat, Square and Bolt, including Scotch.....	80 0 per ton.	
	Do. Hoop, Plate and Sheet.....	100 0 "	
	Do. Nails, Rivets and Washers.....	10 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Nail Rod.....	90 0 per ton.	
	Do. Old.....	2 8 per cwt.	
	Do. Pig.....	40 0 per ton.	
	Do. Rod, Round, British, under half inch diameter.....	105 0 "	
	Do. Rod, Round, British, exceeding half inch diameter.....	80 0 "	
	Do. Swedish, Flat and Square.....	120 0 "	
	Do. Rice Bowls.....	3 0 per set of 10	
	Do. do.	1 8 per set of 6	
	Do. Galvanised.....	Ad valorem.	
	Do. other sorts, except Anchors, Cables and Kentledge, which are free.....	Ad valorem.	
	Lametta, Double reels.....	1 8 per score.	
	Do. Single do.	2 4 "	
	Lead, Pig.....	10 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Pipes.....	13 8 "	
	Do. do. tinned.....	16 0 "	
	Do. Sheets (other than tin Sheets for Tea Canisters, which are free).....	12 0 "	
	Ore Galena.....	13 0 "	
	Gold leaf, Europe.....	4 0 per 100 lvs.	
	Mock Gold leaf.....	5 0 per 20 bks.	
	Orsidue or Brass Leaves, foreign.....	1 4 per lb.	
	Do. China.....	0 12 "	
	Patent or Yellow Metals, Sheathing and Sheets and Bolts.....	35 0 per cwt.	
	Do. do. old.....	30 0 "	
	Quicksilver.....	1 0 per lb.	
	Shot, Bird.....	15 0 per cwt.	
	Spelter Nails.....	17 8 "	
	Do. Plate and other shapes.....	11 0 "	

Seven and a half per cent.

One per cent.

Seven and a half per cent.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
	METALS—continued.	RS. A.	
	Spelter Sheet or Zinc Sheeting.....	15 0 per cwt.	} Seven and a half per cent.
	Steel, Blistered.....	9 0 "	
	Do. British.....	9 0 "	
	Do. Cast.....	25 0 "	
	Do. Spring.....	10 0 "	
	Do. Swedish.....	10 0 "	
	Tin, Block.....	15 0 "	
	Do. Plates.....	12 8 "	
	Wire, Brass.....	0 8 per lb.	
	Do. Common Iron, Nos. 1 to 10.....	0 8 per cwt.	
	Do. Copper.....	0 10 per lb.	
	Other sorts, including Hand wares, Ironmongery and Cutlery, but excluding Machinery, the component parts thereof, and Agricultural Implements which are free ...	Ad valorem.	} Five per cent.
30	NAVAL STORES—		
	Cables, Coir, tarred.....	10 0 per cwt.	
	Canvas, Country, Cotton.....	50 0 "	
	Do. Europe, Sail, not exceeding forty yards.....	15 0 per bolt.	
	Coir, Rope, Maldivic and Laccadive.....	10 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Yarn of all kinds.....	9 0 "	
	Cordage, Hemp, Europe.....	18 0 "	
	Do. Manila.....	20 0 "	
	Hammer do.....	5 0 "	
	Pitch, American and Europe.....	13 0 { per barrel not ex- ceeding 3 cwt. and pro rata above and below.	
	Do. Coal.....	1 8 { Do. do	
	Tar, American.....	13 0 {	} Seven and a half per cent.
	Do. Coal.....	6 8 {	
	Do. Swedish and Archangel.....	14 0 {	
	Twine, Europe, Sail.....	0 8 per lb.	
	All other sorts, except Oakum, which is free.....	Ad valorem.	
31	OILS.		
	Cardamom.....	10 0 per lb.	
	Cassia.....	4 0 "	
	Cinnamon, Ceylon.....	10 0 "	
	Cocunut.....	20 0 per cwt.	
	Earth.....	10 0 "	
	Grass.....	2 0 per lb.	
	Jingellee or Teel.....	20 0 per cwt.	
	Kerosine, Paraffine, Petroleum, Rock and Shale Oils of all descriptions.....	0 12 per Im gal	
	Linseed, Country.....	18 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Europe.....	2 1 per Im gal	} Twenty-four rupees per seer of eighty tolas.
	Naphtha.....	30 0 per cwt.	
	Otto, of sorts.....	20 0 per ounce	
	Sandalwood.....	8 0 per lb.	
	Sorrel.....	20 0 per cwt.	
	Turpentine.....	2 0 per Im gal	
	Whale and Fish.....	15 0 per cwt.	
	Wood.....	15 0 "	
	All other sorts, except Cocum and Slush Fat, which are free.....	Ad valorem.	
32	OIL AND FLOOR CLOTH. ..	Ad valorem.....	Five per cent.
33	OPIMUM

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
34	PAINTS, COLOURS AND PAINTER'S MATERIALS—	RS. A.	
	Ochre, all colours.....	3 0 per cwt.	} Seven and a half per cent.
	Paints of sorts.....	12 0 „	
	Composition Paint & Patent Driers...	30 0 per cwt.	
	Prussian Blue, China.....	0 8 per lb.	
	Do. Europe.....	1 8 „	
	Red Lead.....	14 0 per cwt.	
	Turpentine.....	2 0 per Im. gal.	
	Verdigris.....	75 0 per cwt.	
	Vermillion, Canton.....	80 0 } pr. box of	
	Do. Macao.....	30 0 } 90 bunds.	
	White Lead.....	12 0 per cwt.	}
	All other sorts, including Brushes....	Ad valorem.	
35	PERFUMERY—		
	Atary, Persian.....	15 0 per cwt.	}
	Rose Flowers, Dried.....	10 0 „	
	Rose Water.....	1 12 per Im. gal.	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
36	PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND MATERIALS.	Ad valorem.	} Five per cent.
37	PIECE GOODS, NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED	Ad valorem.....	
38	PORCELAIN AND EARTHEN-WARE.....	Ad valorem.	}
39	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES—		
	Bacon in canisters, Jowls and Cheeks	0 9 per lb.	} Seven and a half per cent.
	Beef.....	{ 60 0 per tierce of 3 cwt.	
	Cheese.....	40 0 per barl. of 2 cwt.	
	Fish Maws.....	0 10 per lb.	
	Fish Sozillo and Singally, small.....	50 0 per cwt.	
	Flour.....	6 0 „	
	Ghee.....	15 0 per barl. or sack of 200 lbs.	
	Hams.....	36 0 per cwt.	
	Pork.....	0 8 per lb.	
	Shark Fins.....	50 0 pr. tierce of 3 cwt. and	
	Tongues, Salted.....	34 0 per barl. of 2 cwt.	}
	Vinegar in Wood, Europe.....	20 0 per cwt.	
	Do. do. Persian.....	10 0 pr. keg. of 6	
	Do. do. Country.....	1 8 pr. Im. gal.	
	All other sorts, except Biche de mer, Butter and Salted Fish, which are free.....	0 12 „	
		0 6 „	
		Ad valorem.	
40	RAILWAY MATERIALS—		
	Of Iron.....	Ad valorem.	} One per cent.
	Steel Rails and other articles intended for the permanent way of railways	Ad valorem.	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.....	Seven and a half per cent.
41	RATTAN AND CANES—		
	Canes, Malacca.....	1 0 per dozen.	} Seven and a half per cent.
	Rattans.....	7 0 per cwt.	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
42	SALT—		
	imported from any place whether within or without British India,		RS. A.
	(a) into British Burmah.....		0 8 per maund.
	(b) into the territories under the government of the Lieutenant- Governor of Bengal.....		3 4 „
	(c) into any other part of British India		1 13 „

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
43	SEEDS—	18s. A.	
	Anchuchuck.....	10 0 per cwt.	} Seven and a half per cent.
	Anise, Europe.....	28 0 "	
	Assalia.....	7 0 "	
	Cajoo.....	3 0 "	
	Castor.....	4 8 "	
	Cummin.....	12 0 "	
	Do. Black.....	5 0 "	
	Esubgool.....	5 0 "	
	Linseed.....	5 0 "	
	Methee.....	5 0 "	
	Mustard.....	4 8 "	
	Quince Seed or Badana.....	50 0 "	
	Rape or Sursee.....	4 8 "	
	Sawjeerah.....	25 0 "	
	Tookmeria.....	7 0 "	
	All other sorts, excepting Seeds imported by any Public Society for gratuitous distribution, which are free..	Ad valorem.	
44	SHELLS—		
	Chanks, "large shells," for Cameos..	10 0 per 100.	} Seven and a half per cent.
	Do. White, Live.....	6 0 "	
	Do. do. Dead.....	3 0 "	
	Cowdas, Mozambique and Zanzibar..	3 0 "	
	Do. from other places.....	0 8 "	
	Cowries—		
	Bazaar, common.....	4 0 per cwt.	
	Maldiva.....	16 0 "	
	Sunkley.....	40 0 "	
	Yellow, superior quality.....	8 0 "	
	Mother o'Pearl.....	8 0 "	} Seven and a half per cent.
	Tortoise Shell.....	6 0 per lb.	
	Do. Nuck.....	1 0 "	
	Nuckla and other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
45	SILK—		
	Floss.....	8 0 per lb.	} 5 per cent.
	Raw, Charon and Cochun-China.....	4 0 "	
	Do. Mathow.....	1 12 "	
	Do. Other kinds of China.....	7 0 "	
	Do. Persian.....	5 0 "	
	Do. Punjum and Cutchra.....	1 12 "	
	Do. Siam.....	4 0 "	
	Sewing Thread, China.....	8 0 "	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
	Silk Piece Goods of sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
46	SOAP.....	Ad valorem.	
47	SPICES—		
	Aloe Wood.....	3 0 per lb.	} Seven and a half per cent.
	Aniseed Star.....	40 0 per cwt.	
	Betelnut, White, Sheverdun.....	18 0 "	
	Do. all other kinds.....	4 0 "	
	Do. in husk.....	2 0 per 1,000.	
	Cassia Buds, Nagkessur, China.....	0 8 per lb.	
	Chillies, Dried.....	8 0 per cwt.	
	Cloves.....	12 0 "	
	Do. in Seeds, Nurlavung.....	8 0 "	
	Mace.....	0 9 per lb.	
	Do., False.....	10 0 per cwt.	
	Nutmegs.....	0 10 per lb.	
	Do. in Shell.....	0 6 "	
	Do. Wild.....	12 0 per cwt.	
	Pepper, Black and Long.....	14 0 "	
	Do. White.....	25 0 "	
	All other kinds.....	Ad valorem.	

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
		RS. A.	
48	STATIONERY OTHER THAN PAPER.	Ad valorem.	} Seven and a half per cent.
49	SUGAR AND SUGAR-CANDY—		
	Sugar-Candy, China.....	20 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Loaf.....	23 0 "	
	Do. Soft.....	12 0 "	
	All other sorts of Saccharine Produce	Ad valorem.	}
50	TEA.....	1 0 per lb.	
51	TOBACCO—		} Ten per cent.
	Manufactured.....	Ad valorem.	
	Unmanufactured	Ad valorem.	
	Articles, such as Pipes, &c., used in consumption of,	Ad valorem.	
52	TOYS AND REQUISITES FOR ALL GAMES	Ad valorem.	} Seven and a half per cent.
53	UMBRELLAS—		
	Cotton, Steel Ribs.....	0 13 each.	
	Do. Cane Ribs.....	0 11 "	
	Do. China Paper Kettisals.....	45 0 per box of 110.	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	} Five per cent.
54	WOOLLEN GOODS—		
	Piece Goods.....	Ad valorem	
	Brads.....	} Ad valorem.	
	Other sorts.....		
			Seven and a half per cent.

SCHEDULE B.

EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
1	COTTON GOODS—	RS. A.	} Three per cent
	Piece Goods—		
	Battaahs.....	30 0 per score.	
	Gurrah.....	20 0 "	
	Khurwah.....	25 0 "	
	Mamoodie.....	32 0 "	
	Mirzapore Chintz.....	15 0 "	
	Patna.....	30 0 "	
	Shans.....	40 0 "	
	Tunjeeb, Oudh.....	26 0 "	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
	Twist, Country, No. 10.....	0 7 per lb.	
	Do. do. No. 20.....	0 9 "	
	Do. do. No. 30.....	0 10 "	
	Do. Hand Spun.....	0 5 "	
	All other kinds of Cotton Goods.....	Ad valorem.	} Three annas per maund.
2	GRAIN OF ALL SORTS.....		
3	HIDES AND SKINS, TANNED—		} Three per cent.
	Hides—		
	Buffalo, Country, Tanned.....	70 0 per score.	
	Cow " ".....	50 0 "	
	Skins—		
	Goat and Sheep.....	10 0 "	
	Lamb.....	5 0 "	
	Any other sorts of Hides and Skins.....	Ad valorem.	} Three rupees per maund.
4	INDIGO.....		

EXPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
5	LAC—	RS. A.	
	Button.....	28 0 per cwt.	Four per cent.
	Dye.....	45 0 "	
	Seed.....	20 0 "	
	Shell.....	28 0 "	
	Stick.....	16 0 "	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
6	OILS—		
	Castor.....	16 0 per cwt.	Three per cent.
	Cocoanut.....	20 0 "	
	Fish.....	15 0 "	
	Grass.....	2 0 per lb.	
	Jingely or Teel.....	20 0 per cwt.	
	Linseed.....	18 0 "	
	Mhowa.....	12 0 "	
	Mustard.....	16 0 "	
	Poppy.....	20 0 "	
	Rape or Sursee.....	16 0 "	
	Sandalwood.....	8 0 per lb.	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
7	SEEDS—		
	Castor Seed (Erundee).....	4 8 per cwt.	Three per cent.
	Coriander Seed.....	4 0 "	
	Cumin Seed.....	12 0 "	
	Do. Black (Caleejeera).....	5 0 "	
	Ground Nuts, with shell.....	5 0 "	
	Do. do. without shell.....	6 0 "	
	Jingely or Teel Seed.....	6 0 "	
	Linseed.....	5 0 "	
	Methee Seed.....	5 0 "	
	Mustard Seed.....	4 8 "	
	Poppy Seed.....	5 8 "	
	Rape or Sursee Seed.....	4 8 "	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
8	SPICES—		
	Aloe Wood.....	3 0 per lb.	
	Betelnut in Husk.....	2 0 per 1,000	
	Cardamoms.....	200 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Large, Bastard.....	40 0 "	
	Chillies, Dried.....	8 0 "	
	Ginger, Dry (Rough), Malabar.....	10 0 "	
	Do. do. do. Bengal.....	7 0 "	
	Do. (Scraped).....	15 0 "	
	Pepper.....	15 0 "	
	Turmeric.....	5 0 "	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	

NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 1st January 1866, all persons transacting business at the Custom House at Madras, or at any of the out-ports, will be required to provide for their own use, the several forms noted below, which have hitherto been supplied to them at Government expense. The forms should be printed either on English or French Foolscap paper.

Form A.—Applications for a License for Private Warehouse.

" B.—Do. to Warehouse Goods.

" C.—Bond for Import duty.

" D.—Application to remove Goods from Warehouse.

" E.—Coasting Pass, Import Manifest, Export Manifest, Import Boat Notes, Export Boat Notes.

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL, *Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue.*

NOTE.—For further particulars regarding Customs Regulations, vide "Sea Custom House Manual," compiled by Mr W. E. Fox, which may be had at the Custom House and Government Gazette Office, price Rupees 3-8-0 per copy. Government have sanctioned this Work to be adopted as a Text Book for the examination of Sea Custom Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and all Clerks on salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards, employed in the Sea Custom Department.

REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

Under Act VIII of 1871, for the Registration of Documents.

Lieut. Colonel R. M. MACDONALD, Inspector General of Registration
 OFFICE: PANTHEON ROAD, F. MORE
 J. G. FLEKAND Esq., Registrar, Mehalas
 OFFICE: FLEABURD CHURCH STREET, BLACK TOWNS
 S. GOPALACHARI Esq., Sub Registrar, Mount Road, Sub District
 OFFICE IN DISTRICT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, MOUNT ROAD

List of District Registrars

Name of Districts	Extent of District	Situations of District Registrar	Registrars
1 Ganjam	Continuous with the Collectorate and Agency of Ganjam	Chittagore	I. K. Kundanmavay, Principal
2 Vizagapatnam	Do do of Vizagapatnam	Vizagapatnam	D. Furness, Deputy Collector
3 Godevay	Do do of Godevay	Chittagore	Mr. H. Richardson, Deputy Collector
4 Kistna	Do do of Kistna	Marajahpetam	K. Ram Row, Deputy Collector
5 Nellore	Do do of Nellore	Nellore	S. B. Smith, Deputy Collector
6 Cuddapah	Do do of Cuddapah	Cuddapah	N. Murugesu Mudali, Deputy Collector
7 Kurnool	Do do of Kurnool	Kurnool	N. Gopala Krishnaiah, Deputy Collector
8 Bellary	Do do of Bellary	Bellary	Mr. L. A. Blake, Deputy Collector
9 Madras	Do do of Madras	Madras	Mr. J. G. Leonard
10 Chingleput	Do do of Chingleput	Chingleput	Mr. A. Smith, Deputy Collector
11 North Arcot	Do do of North Arcot	Chittoor	Mr. J. A. Marjoribanks, Deputy Collector
12 South Arcot	Do do of South Arcot	Cuddalore	P. Vaidachary, Deputy Collector
13 Tanjore	Do do of Tanjore	Tanjore	S. Hanu Row, B. A.
14 Tinnevely	Do do of Tinnevely	Tinnevely	Mr. S. R. Locke, Deputy Collector
15 Madurai	Do do of Madurai	Madurai	I. Ram Row, Deputy Collector
16 Trichinopoly	Do do of Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	Mr. W. J. Wright, Deputy Collector
17 Salem	Do do of Salem	Salem	Mr. J. W. Johnston, Deputy Collector
18 Coimbatore	Do do of Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Mr. J. C. Winscom, Deputy Collector
19 South Canara	Do do of South Canara	Mangalore	Mr. B. C. Leggatt, Deputy Collector
20 Tellicherry	Do do of Tellicherry	Tellicherry	S. Ramaswamy Iyer, B. A.
21 Calicut	Do do of Calicut	Calicut	Mr. P. A. Cole, Deputy Collector
22 Neilgherries	Continuous with the jurisdiction of the Commissioner appointed under Act I of 1868	Ootacamund	Mr. I. G. Davis, Manager of the Commissioner's Office

The Act extends to the whole of British India, except such districts or tracts of country as the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, exclude from its operation.

I. Bengal the Guro, Khasia, Jyntah, and Nagah Hills, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the tributary Mehals of Ours and Chota Nagpore, have been excluded from the operation of Act I of 1871 (see *leg's Reg. Manual* p. 1).

The Act has been extended to the Province of Mysore by the Governor General in Council (*Notified in India Gazette* 20th July 1871, No. 146).

What documents must be registered.

1. The registration of the following documents is compulsory :--

i.—Instruments of gift of immovable property ;

ii.—Other instruments (not being wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of the value of 100 Rupees or upwards to or in immovable property ;

iii.—Instruments (not being wills) which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation, or extinction of any such right, title or interest.

Nothing in clauses ii and iii of this paragraph applies to any Composition Deed, nor to any instrument relating to shares in a Joint Stock Company, notwithstanding that the assets of such company consist in whole or in part of immovable property, nor to any endorsement upon or transfer of any Debenture issued by any such company.

iv.—Leases* of immovable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent. Provided, however, that any leases executed in any district of the Madras Presidency, the terms granted by which do not exceed 5 years, and the annual rents reserved by which do not exceed 50 Rupees, are exempted. The "Puttahs" granted by Zemindars to their ryots, as well as the "Muchilkas" (or counterparts) executed by the ryots under Section 3 of Act VIII of 1865, are defined to be leases for the purposes of the Registration Act, and all those not coming within the terms of the preceding proviso, if executed after the 1st July 1871, must be registered.

v. Authorities to adopt a son executed after the 1st January 1872, and not conferred by a Will.

2. No person having a nephew or niece, or any nearer relative, has power to bequeath any property to religious or charitable uses, except by a Will executed not less than twelve months before his death, and deposited within six months from its execution in a Registry Office. This is not applicable to Hindoos, Mahomedans, or Buddhists. (*Indian Succession Act (No. X) 1865, Sections 105 and 331.*)

What other documents may be registered.

3. The registration of the following documents is voluntary :

i. Instruments (other than instruments of gifts and Wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of a value of less than 100 Rupees to or in immovable property ;

ii.—Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest ;

iii. Leases of immovable property for any term not exceeding one year, and leases exempted by the proviso in clause iv of paragraph 1 ;

iv. Awards relating to immovable property ;

v. Instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest to or in movable property ;

vi.—Wills.

vii.—Acknowledgments, Agreements, Appointments, Articles of Partnership, Assignments, Awards, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Composition Deeds, Conditions of Sale, Contracts, certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts, Covenants, Grants, Instruments of Dissolution of Partnership, Instruments of Partition, Powers of Attorney, Promissory Notes, Releases, Settlements, Writings of Divorcement, and all other documents not hereinbefore mentioned.

4. But although the registration of these documents is not compulsory, the advantages of registering them are

i.—That all documents, not testamentary, duly registered under the Indian Regis-

* Lease includes a counterpart, Kabuliyat, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy, and an agreement to lease.

tration Act, 1871, and relating to any property whether movable or immovable, take effect against any oral agreement or declaration relating to such property, unless where the agreement or declaration has been accompanied or followed by delivery of possession ;

ii.- That every document of the kinds mentioned in clauses i and ii of paragraph 3, if duly registered, takes effect as regards the property comprised therein against every unregistered instrument relating to the same property, and not being an order, whether such unregistered document be of the same nature as the registered document or not.

iii. The period of limitation for a suit or a promise or contract in writing registered, and for the execution of any decree or order of any Civil Court of which a certified copy has been registered under the Indian Registration Act, is six years instead of three. (*Nos. 117 and 168, 2nd Schedule, Limitation Act IX of 1871.*)

Deposit of Wills.

5. Any testator may either personally or by duly authorized Agent, deposit with any Registrar his Will in a sealed cover superscribed with the name of the depositor, and the nature of the document.

Description required in document relating to immovable property.

6. "No document, not testamentary, relating to immovable property, shall be accepted for registration unless it contains a description of such property sufficient to identify the same.

i.—"Houses in towns shall be described as situate on the north or other side of the street or road (naming it) which they front, and by their existing and former occupancies, and by their numbers, if the houses in such street or road are numbered. Other houses and lands shall be described by their name, if any, and as being in the territorial division in which they are situate, and by their superficial contents, the roads and other properties on which they abut, and their existing occupancies, and also, whenever it is practicable, by reference to a Government map or survey.

ii.—"No document, not testamentary, containing a map or plan of any property comprised therein, shall be accepted for registration unless it be accompanied by a true copy of the map or plan, or, in case such property is situate in several districts, by such number of true copies of the map or plan as are equal to the number of such districts."

Failure to comply with the provisions contained in clause i of this paragraph will not disentitle a document to be registered if the description of the property is sufficient to identify such property.

7. "The term 'territorial division,' as used in the Indian Registration Act, 1871, shall, as far as practicable, include—

- (1). The Registration District.
- (2). The Registration Sub-District.
- (3). The Taluq, Jaghire, Zemindary or Proprietary Estate.
- (4). Any well known division thereof, such as a Moolah, Hoondah, Khindum, Firka, Magany, Amshom, &c., and
- (5). The village, hamlet, or suburb in which the property referred to in a registrable document is situated."

But if the property is described in the document relating thereto by a specific reference to a registered instrument, in which the above particulars are already given, they need not be repeated.

Time prescribed for registration.

8. No document, other than a Will, "shall be accepted for registration unless presented for that purpose to the proper officer within four months from the date of its execution ;

Or in the case of a copy of a decree or order, within four months from the day on which the decree or order was made, or, where it is appealable, within four months from the day on which it becomes final ;

Provided that, where there are several persons executing a document at different times, such document may be presented for registration and re-registration within four months from the date of each execution."

If owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, the presentation is not made within the prescribed time, the Registrar, where the delay does not exceed four months, may direct registration on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the proper registration fee.

When a document purporting to have been executed by all or any of the parties out of British India, is not presented till after the expiration of four months, "the registering officer, if satisfied.

(1) That the instrument was so executed and

(2) That it has been presented for registration within four months after its arrival in British India,

may, on payment of the proper registration fee, accept such document for registration."

"A Will may at any time be presented for registration, or deposited."

9. No document, other than a Will, shall be registered unless the persons executing such document, or their representatives, assigns, or authorized agents, appear before the registering officer within the time allowed for presentation ;

Provided that if, owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, all such persons do not so appear, the Registrar, in cases where the delay in appearing does exceed four months, may direct that, on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the proper registration fee, the document may be registered.

Such appearance may be simultaneous or at different times.

Provided, further, that it is not necessary for any Officer of Government, or for the Administrator General of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or for any Official Trustee, or for the Sheriff, Receiver or Registrar of a High Court, to appear in person or by agent at any registration office in any proceeding connected with the registration of any instrument executed by him in his official capacity.

Place of Registration.

10. The ordinary place for registering every document mentioned in paragraph 1, clauses i, ii, iii and iv, and paragraph 3, clauses i, ii, iii and iv, is the office of a Sub-Registrar within whose Sub-District the whole or some portion of the property to which such document relates is situate ; but the Registrar of a District, including a Presidency Town (*e. g.*, the Registrar of Madras), may receive and register any document of this description without regard to the situation in any part of British India of the property to which the instrument relates, and any Registrar may, at his discretion, receive and register any instrument, which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him.

11. Every other document may be presented for registration in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the document was executed, or in the office of any Sub-Registrar under the local Government, at which all the persons executing and claiming under the document desire the same to be registered. A copy of a decree or order may be presented for registration in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the original decree or order was made, or where it does not affect immovable property, in the office of any other Sub-Registrar under the local Government.

12. Wills must be deposited with the Registrars of Districts.

13. In ordinary cases, the registration or deposit of documents under this Act shall be made only at the office of the Officer whose duty it is to register the same ; but such Officer may, on special cause being shown, attend at the residence of any person intending to register any document, or of any person desiring to deposit a Will and register or accept for registration or deposit such document or Will.

Presentation of documents for Registration.

14. Except in the case mentioned in last preceding paragraph, every document shall be presented at the proper Registration Office by some person executing or claiming under the same, or, in the case of a copy of a decree or order, claiming under the decree or order, or by his representative or assign of such person, or by the agent of such person, representative or assign, duly authorized by power of attorney executed and authenticated in manner hereinafter mentioned.

15. For the purpose of paragraph 14, the powers of attorney hereinafter mentioned shall alone be recognised:—

(a.) If the principal resides in any part of British India in which this Act is in force, a power executed before and authenticated by the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose district or sub-district the principal resides;

(b.) If the principal resides in any other part of British India, a power executed before and authenticated by any Magistrate;

(c.) If the principal does not reside in British India, a power executed before and authenticated by a Notary Public, or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul, or representative of Her Majesty's or of the Government of India.

RULES UNDER SECTION 69 OF THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, No. VIII OF 1871.

PART I. GENERAL RULES.

Documents.

1. The following languages shall be deemed to be commonly used in the Districts and Sub-Districts hereinafter named.

TELUGU. Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Madras and North Arcot.

In Salem, Sub-Districts of Oosoor and Denkincottah.

TAMIL.—Districts of Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Madurai, Trichinopoly, Salem, Coimbatore and Neilgherry.

CANARESE. Districts of South Canara and Bellary.

In Coimbatore, Sub-District of Collegal.

In Salem, Sub-Districts of Oosoor and Denkincottah.

MALAYALUM. Districts of Calicut and Tellicherry.

HINDUSTANI. Districts of Madras.

Sub-Districts of Kurnool, Arcot, Vellore and Trichinopoly.

URIYA. In Ganjam, Sub-Districts of Goomsur, Aska, Poorooshotmapur, Ganjam, Berhampoor, Teekaly and Purlah Kemidy.

In Vizagapatam, Sub-Districts of Gunupur, Royagudda and Mahadeviputtee.

Documents written in English, Telugu or Tamil, may be presented in any Office in which the Registering Officer understands these languages.

2. The term "territorial Division," as used in "the Indian Registration Act, 1871," shall, as far as practicable, include,

1. The Registration District.
2. The Registration Sub-District.
3. The Taluk, Jaghne, Zemindary, or Proprietary Estate.
4. Any well known division thereof, such as a Mootah, Hoondah, Khundum, Firk, Magany, Amshom, &c., and
5. The village, hamlet, or suburb, in which the property referred to in a registrable document is situated.

But if the property is described in the document relating thereto by a specific reference to a registered instrument, in which the above particulars are already given, they need not be repeated.

Time.

Fines for delays in presentation and attendance. Sections 24 and 34.

3. The fines for delays in presentation and attendance under Sections 24 and 34 shall be regulated as follows:—

When the delay does not exceed one week after the expiration of the time allowed for presentation or attendance.	{ A fine equal to the proper registration fee.
When the delay exceeds one week but does not exceed one calendar month.	{ Do. twice do.
When the delay exceeds one month but does not exceed two months.	{ Do. five times do.
When the delay exceeds two months but does not exceed four months.	{ Do. ten do. do.

Presentation.

4. All parties bringing documents for registration shall take them direct to the Registering Officer, and not to one of his Clerks or Peons. If there is any informality attendant on this presentation of a nature which can be remedied, the Registering Officer shall give the parties such information as may be necessary, and return the document with a view to its being presented again in due form. If for instance the document is presented in the wrong office, he will inform them where they should go. If the parties have come without the prescribed fee, if an agent has come without a power of attorney or without such a power as the Act requires, if the description of the property is insufficient to identify the same, if the document is one which ought to be accompanied by a translation and copy, or if it contains a map, of which copies are required for transmission to other offices, or if there are interlineations, alterations, erasures, or blanks which are not attested, the Registering Officer will explain what is wanted. If however there are none of these obstacles to the reception of the document, or if the document is presented again after these objections have been removed, he shall at once endorse on it the date, hour and place of presentation, and the signature of every presenting party. The stamp will then be examined. If it is found insufficient, the document must be impounded under Section 23 of Act XVIII of 1869, and registration suspended. The date must also be examined. If the prescribed period is passed, but the document is still admissible on payment of a penalty, registration must, in the case of a Sub-Registrar, be suspended pending a reference to the Registrar.

Executing parties. Sections 32 and 34.

5. Any person who becomes surety for the re-payment of a loan or the fulfilment of a contract and in that capacity affixes his signature to a document ;

Any person who endorses a negotiable document,

And any person who signs a receipt or discharge endorsed on a document shall be held to be an executing party.

The parties to an award of arbitration shall not be held to be executing parties, although their signatures may appear on the award.

In the case of documents executed by a duly constituted Attorney, such Attorney shall be held to be the executing party for the purposes of Sections 32, 34, 35 and 58, but for the purposes of Section 55, the principal shall be held to be executing party.

6. The identity of the parties appearing before the Registering Officer should, if possible, be proved by the testimony of persons who are personally known to himself, or when this is not procurable, by the most trustworthy evidence which may be available. The attesting witnesses to a document need not necessarily be examined at all, as what is ordinarily required is not proof of execution, but proof of identity. It may often be inconvenient to such persons to come in from their villages, and they may, after all, be strangers or obscure persons with whose testimony the Registering Officer ought not to be satisfied.

7. The term "representative," as used in the Indian Registration Act, 1871, includes not only the guardian of a minor, and the Committee or other legal curator of a lunatic or idiot, but also the Executors, Administrators and heirs of a deceased person. Satisfactory proof of the right of any person to

Representatives. Section 34.

appear in any of these capacities must be adduced before he is permitted to admit or deny execution of any document presented for registration.

8. It shall form no part of the Registering Officer's duty to enquire into the validity of the documents brought to him for registration, or, to attend to any written or verbal protest against the registration of a document, based on the ground that the executing party had no right to execute the document tendered for registration. But registration may be objected to on any of the following grounds :

(a.) That the parties appearing or about to appear before the Registering Officer are not the persons they profess to be.

(b.) That the document is forged.

(c.) That the person appearing as a representative, assign or agent, has no right to appear in that capacity.

(d.) That the executing party is not really dead, as alleged by the party applying for registration.

(e.) That the executing party is a minor, an idiot, or a lunatic.

Enquiry to be generally public. Section 34.

9. As a general rule, registration shall take place in public, but the Registering Officer may, on the application of the parties, and if he shall think proper, exclude the public during the course of any enquiry.

Enquiry relating to documents executed by persons unable to read or understand the language used. Section 34.

10. Documents executed by persons who are unable to read shall be read out, and, if necessary, explained to the parties, and the Registering Officer shall ascertain that they clearly understand the purport of the document executed by them. Documents written in a language not understood by the executing party shall, in like manner, be interpreted to him.

Enforcement of Attendance.

11. Any person requiring a summons to be issued under Section 36 shall deposit the process or peon's fee payable in such cases, as well as the amount of expenses to be paid to the person summoned. The sum so deposited shall be remitted by the Registering Officer to the Officer whose duty it may be to issue the summons. At Madras this duty shall devolve on the Police Magistrate, and elsewhere on the Sub-Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction the person summoned resides. If the person, without lawful excuse, fails to comply with the summons, the Registering Officer shall report the fact to the Officer who issued the summons, in view of steps being taken to enforce the attendance of such person under Section 168 of Act VIII of 1859.

Miscellaneous.

12. Every registering Officer shall be supplied with a book containing printed forms of receipts (Section 52), with spaces, on the reverse, for nominations and discharges (Section 61). The entries shall be made and signed in duplicate, one part remaining as a counterfoil and the other part being cut off and given to the presenting party. This shall afterwards be returned by the party authorized to receive the document, and then shall be pasted on again to the counterfoil. In the event of the receipt being lost, the person who should have produced it may, on making a declaration to that effect and signing the counterfoil, receive the document. If a receipt is not presented at the prescribed time, the nomination may be revoked in the counterfoil by the person by whom it was made, and he shall in that case receive the document himself. The address of a person nominated to receive a document shall, if necessary, be recorded in the counterfoil, with a view to his being communicated with, in the event of his failing to appear. A document shall, if possible, be returned registered on the day of its admission to registration, or at the latest, in a day or two afterwards, and in every case the presenting party shall be informed on what day and at what hour the document will be ready for delivery.

13. The fee for a search shall entitle the applicant to read the entry for the finding of which the fee has been paid, or to have it read to him, but it shall not entitle him to take a copy of the entry. If a search should prove fruitless the fee shall not be refunded, but the applicant shall, if he wishes it receive a certificate stating that the entry sought for has not been found in the books.

Searches. Section 57.

14. In reckoning the number of words in a certified copy every figure, initial or abbreviation shall count as a word.

Certified copies. Section 57.

15. Government Officers, who may require to search the Registers or to take copies of entries for *bona fide* public purposes, shall be permitted to do so without payment of any fee.

Searches by Government Officers. Section 57.

16. In complying with any requisition made by a Court which involves a search or the preparation of a copy of any document, the Registering Officer shall forward to such Court a Memorandum of the fees payable on that account, in view to the amount of such fees being remitted by the Court to the Registering Officer. In like manner, when a Registering Officer receives a summons to produce any Register Books in Court, he shall apply to the Court issuing the summons for the payment of the travelling and other expenses to be defrayed by him, or by any of the Clerks, in passing to and from the Court; and, in the case of any such Clerk, the Registering Officer shall also apply for the payment of the expense of employing a substitute, which shall be calculated at one rupee per diem.

17. The Offices of all Registrars and Sub-Registrars shall be open for six hours daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted. The usual hours shall be from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M., and if these hours are changed, a notice to that effect shall be affixed in the Office for the information of the public, and a report thereof made to the Inspector-General or Registrar.

Hours of Office. Section 69.

Any Registration Office may be open, if necessary, for more than six hours.

Holidays. Section 69.

18. The same holidays shall be allowed in Registration Offices as in all other Government Offices.

For Holidays.--See Part I, Calendar, p. 5, of this Manual.

Every Saturday may be a half holiday, or every alternate Saturday a whole holiday, if the state of business in the Office admits of it.

19. In the event of a registered document being left unclaimed for more than one month from the date of its admission to registration, it shall not be returned, unless a fine of one rupee be paid for every month or part of a month during which it may have remained unclaimed beyond the above period. In such case the document may be delivered, on payment of the fine, to any person recorded as executing or claiming under it. The Inspector-General may, in his discretion, remit the fine when it appears to him that its execution would be productive of injustice or hardship.

Custody of unclaimed documents. Section 69.

20. All unclaimed documents may be destroyed when the period allowed, viz., two years, has been exceeded unless the officer in whose custody they are should see some special reason for keeping them. In the event of a registered instrument being destroyed, a note showing the date on which it was destroyed shall be entered in the volume in which it has been copied. In the event of the instrument being one of which registration has been refused, a similar entry shall be made in the page of Book 2 containing the order of refusal. Lists of documents lying unclaimed shall be hung up in every Registration Office, and shall from time to time be published in the District Gazette. Notice shall also be given by letters, service bearing, addressed to the persons entitled to receive the documents lying unclaimed.

Destruction of unclaimed documents. Sections 83 and 69.

Remission of fines. Section 70.

21. Applications for the remission of fines levied under Sections 24 and 34 and Rule 19 may be lodged with the Registering Officer, who shall in that case forward the same with such report as he may deem necessary.

22. When registration is refused because the document has been presented in the

Refusal to register. Sections 71 and 73.

reason, all the reasons for come under one or more of the following heads: -

Section 19.

I. That the document is written in a language, which the Registering Officer does not understand and which is not commonly used in the District, and that it is unaccompanied by a true translation and a true copy.

Section 20.

II. That it contains unattested interlineations, blanks, erasures, or alterations.

Section 21 (a), (b), and Section 22.

III.—That the description of the property is insufficient to identify it.

Section 21 (c).

IV. That the document is unaccompanied by a copy or copies of any map or plan which it contains.

Sections 23, 24, 25 and 76.

V.—That it is presented after the prescribed time.

Sections 32, 33, 40 and 43.

VI. That it is presented by a person who has no right to present it.

Section 24.

VII.—That the executing parties, or their representatives, assigns or agents have failed to appear within the prescribed time.

Sections 34 and 43.

VIII. That the Registering Officer is not satisfied as to the identity of any person appearing before him, and alleging that he has executed the document.

Sections 34 and 40.

IX.—That the Registering Officer is not satisfied as to the right of any person appearing as a representative, assign, or agent, so to appear.

Section 35.

X. That execution is denied by any person, purporting to be an executing party, or by his agent.

Section 35

XI. That the person purporting to have executed the document is a minor, an idiot, or a lunatic.

Section 35.

XII. That execution is denied by the representative or assign of any deceased person, by whom the document purports to have been executed.

Sections 35 and 41

XIII.—That the alleged death of any person by whom the document purports to have been executed has not been proved.

Section 41.

XIV.—That the Registering Officer is not satisfied as to the fact of execution, in the case of any will or authority to adopt, presented after the death of the testator or donor.

Section 42.

XV.—That a cover containing a Will is not sealed, or is not superscribed with the name of the depositor and the nature of the document.

Sections 78, 24 and 34.

XVI. That the prescribed fees or fines have not been paid.

23. A receipt shall be given for all fees and fines levied. When the fees consist of several items, each item shall be separately entered, so as to admit of any overcharge being traced. In the case of copying fees, the number of words shall be entered, and in the case of mileage, the number of miles.

Receipts for fees and fines. Sections 77 and 78.

In every case the Registering Officer, who is responsible for levying the fee, must determine in the first instance what the fee is. After it has been paid, the presenting party may, if he is dissatisfied, refer the question to the Registrar, who shall, if he thinks there has been an overcharge, order the Sub-Registrar to refund the difference between the proper fee and that levied. If the decision is an adverse one, and the party is still dissatisfied, he may make a further reference to the Inspector-General.

Fees for attesting Powers of Attorney. Sections 77 and 78.

24. If a Power of Attorney is executed by several persons, a separate attestation fee shall be levied on every signature which requires attestation.

Fees for attending at private residences. Sections 77 and 78.

25. If the Registering Officer is required to attend at the same time and place for the purpose of attesting several signatures to a joint Power of Attorney, or of attesting several Powers of Attorney executed by one person, only one attendance fee shall be levied.

26. No fees or fines shall be brought permanently into account, until an instrument has been admitted to registration, and in the event of registration being refused, any fee or penalty which may have been levied shall be refunded, except fees for commissions, summonses and attendances, and travelling allowances.
- Refund of fees and fines.
Sections 77 and 78.
27. Documents executed by a Government Officer or by any one of the public functionaries named in Section 86, as well as documents executed on the one part by such Government Officer or public functionary, and on the other part by any other person, shall not be admitted to registration, unless they are presented at the proper Registration Office by such other person, or by a person claiming under the same, or by the agent, representative or assign of any of these persons, respectively.
- Documents executed by Government Officers and other public functionaries.
Section 86.

Departmental Rules

28. Persons exempt by law from personal attendance in Court are under Sections 21 and 22 of Act VIII of 1859.

(a) Gosha women, or women who according to the customs and manners of the country ought not to be compelled to appear in public

Persons exempt from personal attendance. Sections 33 and 38.

(b) Persons of rank specially exempted by Government

A list of persons so exempted shall be obtained from the Civil Court by the Registrar, and communicated to every Sub-Registrar in his District.

Table of Fees under Section 77 of "The Indian Registration Act of 1871"

1.—Registration of documents in Books I and IV

	RS.	A.	P.
(a) When the length does not exceed 300 words, and the value does not exceed Rupees 50	0	8	0
(b) When the length exceeds 300 words, and the value does not exceed Rupees 50	1	0	0
(c) When the value exceeds Rs. 50, but does not exceed Rs. 100	1	0	0
(d) When the value exceeds Rs. 100, but does not exceed Rs. 500	1	8	0
(e) Do " 500, do " 1,000.	2	0	0
(f) And for each additional Rupees 1,000 or part thereof	0	8	0

Provided that the maximum shall not exceed Rupees 50.

2.—Registration of wills and authorities to adopt in Book III

(a.) Opening a sealed cover and entering the contents in the Register	Copying fee at the prescribed rate, plus	2	0	0
(b.) Will or authority to adopt presented open		4	0	0

3.—Registration of sealed covers in Book V.

(a.) Deposit of a sealed cover purporting to contain a Will	2	0	0
(b.) Withdrawal of any such sealed cover	2	0	0

4.—Search or Inspection

For the first year, in the books of which search is made	1	0	0
For every other year	0	4	0

Provided that no fee under this Article shall exceed the sum of Rs. 5

Note. Every application for the grant of a certified copy, except at the time of the registration of a document, shall be considered as an application for search.

5.—Making or granting copies of reasons, entries or documents for the benefit of any person or for transmission to any office

(a.) English. Every 100 words or portion of 100 words	0	2	0
(b.) Vernacular. Every 100 words or portion of 100 words	0	1	0

6.—Attesting Powers of Attorney.

(a) Special Power	0	8	0
(b) General Power	1	0	0

7.—Filing a translation

An extra fee of	1	0	0
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8.—Registration by a Registrar of Madras under Section 30 (b.)

Extra fee of... ..10 0 0

9.—Registration by a Registrar under Section 30 (a) unless the document is registered in consequence of the Sub-Registrar being a party interested in the transaction to which such document relates.

Extra fee of... ..5 0 0

10. Issue of Commission, or attendance at a private residence or jail.

(a.) For attendance under Section 31 at a private residence for registration, or acceptance of any one document, will, or authority to adopt, travelling allowance shall be paid, with an extra fee of10 0 0

(b.) Before the issue of a Commission, or before the Registering Officer or Judge personally proceeds to any dwelling-house or jail, to obtain evidence as to the voluntary character of the execution of a Power of Attorney under Section 33, or for the examination of any person under Section 38, a fee shall be paid, as follows, on account of every person exempted from appearance:—

(1.) If the person be exempted on account of bodily infirmity such as to make it impossible, without risk of life, to attend the Registration Office, or because confined in jail... 5 0 0

(2.) If the person be exempted on account of sickness of any other kind, or as a person exempt by law from personal appearance in Court... ..10 0 0

And, in addition, travelling allowance shall be paid to the Registering Officer, or Judge, or any person to whom the Commission is issued.

Provided that, where two or more persons who execute the same document reside together, only one Commission fee shall be charged so far as those persons are concerned.

(c.) If the services of a female are required, a further fee of ... 5 0 0

11.—Memorandum under Sections 64, 65, 66 and 67

Each copy required... ..0 8 0

II.—When a duplicate or counterpart of a document may be presented for registration at the same time as the original document, the registration of such duplicate or counterpart shall be charged for at the rate prescribed for certified copies, unless the copying fee is higher than the ordinary fee.

III.—In leases for periods not exceeding one year, the total rent payable for the whole term shall be the value. In other leases one year's rental shall be the value. In all cases the fine or premium, if any, shall be added to the value.

IV.—If the rent is payable in kind, the value shall be determined from the stamp, but if the lease bears no stamp, the value of the grain shall be calculated at the current rates.

V. The value in the case of all other documents in which no value is expressed, or in which it is not fully expressed, shall be the maximum amount which the stamp borne by the document shall suffice to cover, but if the value cannot be determined from the stamp the fee shall be 5 Rupees.

VI.—The fees for serving summonses and for the remuneration of witnesses shall be regulated according to the scale in force in the principal Court of original Civil jurisdiction in the district.

VII.—Registrars shall be allowed travelling allowance at the rate of 4 Annas a mile, and Sub-Registrars at the rate of 2 Annas a mile for proceeding to, and returning from, any private residence or jail.

VIII.—In the event, however, of the Registering Officer being a Covenanted or Commissioned Officer, the travelling allowance shall be calculated at the rate of 8 Annas a mile.

IX.—Any person deputed by a Registrar or Sub-Registrar to take an examination at a private residence shall be allowed travelling allowance at the rate of 2 Annas a mile.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

D. KISSUN SING, Esq., ASSISTANT TO THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, IN CHARGE.
N. KRISTNASAWMY MOODELLY, AGENT AT CHIEF OFFICE.

OFFICE—ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FORT.

List of Money Order Offices in the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	Stations.	Districts.	Stations.
Bellary.....	{ Anantapore. Bellary. Gooty.	Malabar.....	{ Buddagara. Calicut. Cannanore. Manantoddi. Cochin. Palghat. Ponany. Tellicherry.
Coimbatore.....	{ Bhowany. Coimbatore. Daiapooram. Erode. Oodanampettah	Neilgherry.....	{ Ootacamund.
Cuddapah.....	{ Cuddapah. Madanapulley.	Nellore.....	{ Nellore. Ongole. Chittoor.
Ganjam.....	{ Berhampore. Chicacole.	North Arcot.....	{ Vellore. Palmanair. Ahtoor.
Godavery.....	{ Coconada. Ellore. Nursepore.	Salem.....	{ Salem. Tripatore. Chellumbrum.
Kistna.....	{ Masulipatam. Guntoor. Bezwada.	South Arcot.....	{ Cuddalore. Virdachellum.
Kurnool.....	{ Kurnool. Cumbum. Kollakuntla. Nundial.	South Canara.....	{ Mangalore. Udipi.
Madras.....	{ Sydlapet.	Tanjore.....	{ Tanjore. Combaconum. Negapatam. Mayaveram. Mannargudi. Tranquebar. Tinnevely.
Madura.....	{ Madura. Dindigul. Palani. Periakolum. Ramnad. Paumbem.	Tinnevely..	{ Tuticorin.
		Travancore.....	{ Trevandrum.
		Trichinopoly.....	{ Trichinopoly. Vizagapatam. Vizianagram.
		Vizagapatam.....	{ Pavatipore. Bimlipatam. Korapet.

Money Order Offices.

Money Order for an amount not exceeding Rupees 150 for each order may be obtained from any one to any other of the stations noted below. Applications for Orders should be made at the Presidency, to the Money Order Agent, (Accountant-General's Office) and in the Districts to the Treasury Officer at the Collector's or Talook Treasuries. The Officers will supply any information regarding the nature of Money Orders and the Rules connected with their issue, &c., that may be required.

Lower Provinces of Bengal.

Alipore (24 Pergun- nahs.)	Brahmanbariah.	Contai.	Fallacottah.	Jumalpore (My mensing Dist.)
Arrah (Shahabad.)	Burdwan.	Cooch Behar.	Furzedpore.	Koochneah.
Balasore.	Burpettah.	Chyebassa (Sing- bhoom.)	Gola Ghat.	Kishengunge.
Bancoorah.	Burrisaul (Backer- gungo.)	Cox's Bazaar.	Goolundo.	Kishnaghur (Nud- dea.)
Barrackpore.	Buxar.	Cuttack.	Gowhalparah.	
Beaulah (Rajsha- hye.)	Cachar.	Dacca.	Gowhaty (Kam- loop.)	Kishoregunge (Mymensing Dist.)
Begoosarie.	Calcutta.	Darjeeling.	Gya (Behar.)	Koochneah.
Berhampore. (Mor- shedabad.)	Cherrapoonjee (Shillong.)	Debrooghur (Luckimpore.)	Hajeepore.	Magoorah.
Bettiah.	Chittagong.	Deoghur.	Hazareebaugh.	Maldah.
Bhaugulpore.	Chooadangah.	Doobree.	Hooghly.	Menickgunge.
Bhuddruck.	Chota Nagpore	Dowlat Khan.	Howrah.	Meherpore.
Bograh.	(Lohardugga.)	Dinagepore.	Jaipore.	Midnapore.
Bongong.	Chuparh (Sarun.)	Dum Dum.	Jessore.	Monghyr.
	Comillah (Tipperah.)	Durbungah.	Jhenidah.	Moonshegunge.
			Julpigorie.	

Mooteeharee (Champaran.)	Mymensing.	Pakour.	Raneegunge.	Soory.
Mozufferpore (Tir- hoot.)	Noakhally (Bhul- loah.)	Patna.	Rungpore.	Sylhet.
Mudhoobunee.	Norail.	Pooree.	Sahebgunge.	Tajpore.
Mudehpoorah.	North Lukhimpore.	Pubna.	Seebaugor.	Tezpare.
Mungledye	Nowgong (Assam.)	Purneah.	Seetamurhee.	Tumlook.
	Nya Doomka.	Rajmehal.	Serajunge.	Tura.
		Ranaghat.	Serampore.	

North West Provinces.

Agra.	Benares.	Etawah.	Jaunpore.	Nowgong (in Bun- delkund) a sub- division of Hu- meerpore,
Ajmeer.	Bijnour.	Farruckabad.	Lullutpore.	Roorkee.
Allahabad.	Boolundshuhur.	Futtehpore.	Meerut.	Shahjehanpore.
Allygurh.	Budaon.	Ghazeepore.	Mirzapore.	Shaharunpore.
Almorah (Ku- maon.)	Bustee.	Goruckpore.	Moozuffernuggur.	
Azimgurh.	Cawnpore.	Humeerpore.	Moradabad.	
Banda.	Chunar.	Jaloun.	Muttra.	
Barilly.	Dehra Doon.	Jhansie.	Mynpoorie.	
	Etah.			

Oudh.

Barabankee.	Gondah.	Mohumdee (Khe- rec.)	Pertabghur.	Sultanpore.
Baraitch.	Hurdni.	Oonao.	Roy Barilly.	
Fyzabad.	Lucknow.		Sectapore.	

Punjab.

Bunnoo.	Goorgaon.	Jullundhun.	Montgomery.	Shahpoor.
Delhi.	Gwalior.	Kangra (Dhur- salla.)	Mooltan.	Simla.
Dera Ghazee Khan.	Hissar.	Kohat.	Moozuffergurh.	Sirsa.
Dera Ismail Khan.	Hoshiarpore.	Kurnaul.	Murree.	Umbella.
Ferozepoor.	Huzara (Abbot- bad)	Kussowlic.	Peshawur.	Unrisur
Goojanwalla.	Jhelum.	Lahore.	Rawal Pindee.	
Goojrat.	Jhung.	Loodianah.	Rohituck.	
Goordaspore.			Sealkote.	

Central Provinces.

Baltool.	Chindwarah.	Mundla.	Nursingpore.	Seonee.
Belaspore.	Dumoh.	Nagpore.	Raepore.	Sironcha.
Berhampore.	Hoshungabad.	Nimar (Khund- wah.)	Saugor.	Sumbulpore.
Bhundara.	Jubbulpore.		Schore.	Wurdah.
Chandah.				

British Burmah.

Akyab.	Moulmein.	Port Blair.	Ramrec.	Tavoy.
Bassein.	Myanounng (Ilenza- bad.)	Prome.	Sandoway.	Toungchoo.
Mergui.		Rangoon.	Shwaygyeen	Thayetmyo.

Bombay Presidency.

Aden.	Candeish	Kaira.	Nassick.	Sholapore.
Ahmedabad.	Coompla.	Kattywar.	Poona.	Sukkur.
Ahmednuggur.	Dharwar.	Kolhapore.	Pundhurpoor.	Surat
Daroda.	Egutpoor.	Kotrec.	Ragiah.	Tanna
Belgaum.	Gudug.	Kulladghee.	Rutnagherry.	Wurrungaum
Bhurgauin.	Hooblee.	Kurrachee.	Sattara.	
Bombay.	Hydrabad (Sind)	Mahableschwur.	Sawuntwaree.	
Canara.	Joonair.	Malligaum.	Shikarpore.	

Mysore.

Bangalore	Chittledroog.	Hassan.	Shemogah.	Toomkoor.
Chickmugloor	Colar.	Mysore.	Sucklasapore.	

Berar.

Akolah.	Ellichpoor.	Sudder Station.	Oomraotee.
Bassim.	Hyderabad, (Deccan.)	(Booldanah)	Woon.

Instructions regarding Money Orders.

I. Payment of any Money Order must be obtained before the end of the Fourth Calendar month after that in which it was issued, (for instance, if issued in January it must be paid before the end of May,) otherwise a new Order will be necessary, for which a second commission will be charged. And if the Order be not paid before the end of the Twelfth Calendar month after that in which it was issued (for instance, if issued in January, and not paid before the end of the next January,) all claim to the money will be lost. *After once paying a Money Order, by whomsoever presented, the Office will not be liable to any further claim.*

II. If the Money Order form be clipped or mutilated, there may be difficulty as to paying it.

III. For the alteration of name of the Payee, or for the transfer or re-payment of an Order, an additional commission is charged, which must be paid in cash to the Officer in charge of the local Treasury who will refund the amount in case of re-payment, or issue a fresh order if alteration of name or transfer of place is required.

IV. For the issue of a Duplicate Money Order or for renewal, the applicant must send his application to the Head Office and either remit with it the amount of commission in postage stamps or pay such amount into the local Treasury, taking an acknowledgment from the Treasury officer. A single fee only is charged when an application contains more than one head of the above service.

V. To save time and prevent errors, the Public are advised to furnish in writing to the Issuing Officer, at the time of application, the full particulars of every Money Order required, and to ascertain, before quitting the Issuing Office, that the Order corresponds with those particulars.

VI. The receipt on the Money Order must be signed in the manner there described.

VII. Whoever presents a Money Order for payment, whether the rightful owner, or otherwise, must give full information as to the Name, Surname, and Address of the party who originally obtained it, unless such party be a Firm, when the name of the Firm, together with its Address and Occupation will suffice. *The only exception to this Rule is—*

When a Money Order is presented through a Bank of the town upon which it is drawn, in which case it will suffice that the Order being properly signed, be also crossed with the Banker's name.

VIII.—These Regulations have been laid down to secure, as far as practicable, that payment be made to the rightful party, and all Officers have been instructed to enforce them as far as a due regard to public convenience will permit.

IX. As, however, *after once paying a Money Order by whomsoever presented, the Office will not be liable to any further claim:* the public are strictly cautioned,

1st.—To take all means to prevent the loss of a Money Order.

2nd.—Never to send a Money Order in the same letter with the information required on payment thereof.

3rd.—To be careful, on taking out a Money Order, to state correctly the name of the person in whose favor it is to be drawn.

4th.—To see that the Name, Address, and Occupation of the person taking out a Money Order are correctly known to the person in whose favor it is drawn.

X. Neglect of these instructions will risk the loss of the Money, besides leading to delay and trouble in obtaining payment.

XI. Money Orders are issued and paid at most Offices during the hour the Treasury transacts business, i. e., from 10 in the morning till 3 in the evening (except on Saturday when the Treasury closes at 1.) The Commission (to be paid on issue) is as follows—

	RS.	A.
For any sum not exceeding 10 Rs.	0	2
Above 10 and not exceeding 25 „	0	4
„ 25 „ 50 „	0	8
„ 50 „ 75 „	0	12
„ 75 „ 100 „	1	0
* 100 „ 125 „	1	4
„ 125 „ 150 „	1	8

No single Order can be granted for more than Rupees 150.

XII. Applications for Money Orders should be made in the following form, printed copies of which can be obtained free of charge from any Treasury where a Money Order Office exists—

Money Order required.

For Rupees _____ As. _____
 Payable at _____
 To whom* _____
 Name of Remitter _____
 Address _____
 The _____ 187 .

* If a Native, insert also his father's name.

OVERLAND MONEY ORDERS.

The public are hereby informed that, under arrangements concluded with the Post Office of the United Kingdom, an exchange of Money Orders between that country and India will commence on the 1st October 1872.

2. The offices established in India for the transaction of Inland Money Order business will transact also the business of Overland Money Orders. A list of Indian Money Order Offices is given in the Indian Postal Guide.

3. Any person desirous of remitting money to the United Kingdom by means of an Overland Money Order should apply to a Money Order Office, furnishing the particulars described below :—

Overland Money Order Application.

For—£——s——d——
 Payable to——
 Residing at——
 Name of Remitter——
 Address——
 Date——

Blank forms of application can be obtained by intending remitters from a Money Order Office, all necessary instructions respecting the filling up of such forms being printed on the back. The residence of the person to whom the order is to be made payable should be carefully given by the remitter, as it is on this information that the London Office determines the particular Money Order Office in the United Kingdom at which the order can be most conveniently made payable.

4. No Overland Money Order can exceed £10, or contain the fraction of a penny.

5. The amount chargeable in India for an order payable in the United Kingdom can be ascertained from any Money Order Office. The scale of Indian charges is liable to vary with the rate of exchange ; for the present the scale of charge will be at exchange 1-10½, and an additional commission at the following rates : -

For sums not exceeding 2 £		Commission
Do.	do. 5 ,	Do. 1 Rupee.
Do.	do. 7	Do. 1 Rupee 8 Annas.
Do.	do. 10 „	Do. 2 Rupees.

The overland system has also been extended to Canada, the rate of exchange being the same as that charged for orders on England.

6. For each remittance the remitter will be furnished with a receipt with all needful information printed on the back. This receipt will be retained by the remitter ; all that he has to do being to write to the payee in England, informing him of his (the remitter's) name as entered in the receipt. The payee in England will receive the Money Order direct from the London Office.

7. Orders for remittances from the United Kingdom, payable in India, will be forwarded without charge for Postage by the Post Master, Bombay, to the payee in India ; and, if there be no Money Order Office at his address, the Post Master of Bombay, before issuing the order, will require of him as to the office at which payment can most conveniently be taken. These orders will be in the same form and subject to the same rules in respect of payment, as ordinary Inland Money Orders, except that the payee will not be required to give information respecting the address, of the remitter in Britain, but only in respect of his surname and Christian name.

STAMP DUTIES.

OFFICE BEACH

The Hon'ble V. RAMSINGAR, C.S.I., Supt. of Stamps
 M. M. J. LUNA, Assistant

Duties payable on Deeds and other Instruments

Acts XVIII of 1869 and VII of 1870 provide the Stamp Duties and Court Fees that have to be paid on Deeds, Instruments and Writings, and Law Papers. Below is given a list of the former ordinarily and generally executed with the amount of the Stamp to be impressed on each as contained in the Schedules of the Acts.

SCHEDULE I

Instruments chargeable with ad valorem Stamp Duties

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS		PROPER STAMP DUTY					
		If drawn singly		If drawn in set of 2 for each part of the set		If drawn in set of 3 for each part of the set	
		Rs	A P	Rs	A P	Rs	A P
1	BILL OF EXCHANGE PAYABLE OTHERWISE THAN ON DEMAND.	When the amount of the Bill or Note does not exceed Rs 100					
	And when the amount exceed Rs 100 but does not exceed Rs 200	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Rs. 200	0	2	0	0	1	0
	00	0	3	0	0	2	0
	000	0	6	0	0	3	0
	000	0	9	0	0	5	0
	000	0	12	0	0	6	0
	1,200	0	16	0	0	8	0
	1,500	0	16	0	0	8	0
	1,500	1	5	0	0	12	0
	2,500	1	5	0	0	12	0
2	PROMISSORY NOTE PAYABLE OTHERWISE THAN ON DEMAND	For every Rs 2,500 or part thereof in excess of Rs 2,500 up to Rs 10,000					
	For every Rs 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs 10,000 up to Rs 30,000	1	8	0	0	12	0
	And for every Rs 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs 30,000	0	8	0	0	0	8
		3	0	0	1	8	0
		3	0	0	1	8	0
		6	0	0	3	0	0
		6	0	0	3	0	0
		If drawn singly		If drawn in duplicate then for each part			
		Rs	A P	Rs A P			
3	POLICY OF INSURANCE	When the amount insured does not exceed Rs 1,000					
	And for every further sum of Rs 1,000 insured or for every part thereof	0	4	0	0	2	0
		0	4	0	0	2	0
4	TRANSFER OF A SHARE IN A COMPANY OR ASSOCIATION	When the amount paid for such share does not exceed Rs 100					
	For every Rs 100 of such amount or part thereof in excess of Rs 100 up to Rs 1,000	0 4 0					
	And for every Rs 500 of the same or part thereof in excess of Rs 1,000	0 4 0					
	When the amount secured does not exceed Rs 25	1 4 0					
	When such amount exceeds Rs 25 but does not exceed Rs 50	0 2 0					
5	BOND FOR ANY SPECIFIED AMOUNT OTHER THAN AN ADMINISTRATION BOND	For every Rs 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs 50					
	For every Rs 100 up to Rs 1,000	0 4 0					
	For every Rs 1,000 up to Rs 10,000	0 8 0					
6	BOTTOMRY BOND	Rs 100 up to Rs 1,000					
	For every Rs 1,000 up to Rs 10,000	0 8 0					
7	RESPONDENTIA BOND	Rs 100 up to Rs 1,000					
	For every Rs 1,000 up to Rs 10,000	2 8 0					
	And for every Rs 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs 30,000	2 8 0					
		12 8 0					

Note: The stamp duty chargeable on the instrument marked * may be denoted by an adhesive stamp when the transfer is made by endorsement.

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Instruments chargeable with ad valorem Stamp-duties.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.		PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
5. CUSTOMS BOND	(a). When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000 (b). When such amount exceeds Rs. 1,000	The Stamp-duty with which a Bond for such amount is chargeable (No. 5.) Five Rupees.
9. INDEMNITY BOND	(a). When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 3,000 (b). When such amount exceeds Rs. 3,000 or is not expressed	The stamp-duty with which a Bond for such amount is chargeable (No. 5.) Sixteen Rupees.
10. MORTGAGE DEED, WHEN POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY COMPRISED THEREIN IS NOT GIVEN BY THE MORTGAGOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTION		The stamp-duty with which a Bond for the amount secured is chargeable (No. 5)
11. INSTRUMENT OF FURTHER CHARGE ON SUCH PROPERTY, WHETHER BY INDORSEMENT OR OTHERWISE.		The stamp-duty with which a Bond for the amount secured is chargeable (No. 5.)
12. BOND OR MORTGAGE DEED FOR THE EXECUTION OF AN OFFICE, OR TO ACCOUNT FOR MONEY RECEIVED BY VICE THEREOF.	(a). When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 3,000 (b). When such amount exceeds Rs. 3,000 or the amount is not expressed	The stamp duty with which a Bond for such amount is chargeable (No. 5) Sixteen Rupees.
13. ASSIGNMENT OF ANY INTEREST SECURED BY A BOND OR MORTGAGE DEED	(a). When the amount of such interest does not exceed Rs. 3,000 (b). In any other case	The stamp-duty with which a Bond for such amount is chargeable (No. 5.) Sixteen Rupees.
14. SETTLEMENT		The Stamp-duty with which a Bond for the amount settled is chargeable (No. 5.)
15. CONVEYANCE		The Stamp-duty with which a Bond for the amount conveyed is chargeable (No. 5.)
16. MORTGAGE DEED, WHEN POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY COMPRISED THEREIN IS GIVEN BY THE MORTGAGOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTION.	(a). When the amount paid or secured does not exceed Rs. 50 (b). When such amount exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100 (c). For every Rs. 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000	Rs. 8 Rs. 10 Rs. 100
17. INSTRUMENT OF FURTHER CHARGE ON SUCH PROPERTY, WHETHER BY INDORSEMENT OR OTHERWISE.		Rs. 8 Rs. 10 Rs. 100
18. INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE OR PARTITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY WHEN MONEY IS PAID FOR EQUALITY OF EXCHANGE OR PARTITION		Rs. 8 Rs. 10 Rs. 100

SCHEDULE I *continued**Instruments chargeable with ad valorem Stamp duties*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS	PROPER STAMP DUTY
10. LEASE	<p>(a) Where the lease is expressed to be for a term of less than one year { This Stamp duty with which a Pond (No. 5) for the total amount payable under such lease is chargeable</p> <p>(b) Where the lease is expressed to be for a term of not less than one year but not more than three years { The Stamp duty with which a Pond for the total amount payable under such lease during the first year of the term is chargeable</p> <p>(c) Where the lease is expressed to be for a term exceeding three years or where it is not so expressed { The Stamp duty with which a conveyance for the total amount payable under such lease during the first year of the term is chargeable</p>
20. SURRENDER OF LEASE	<p>(a) Where the lease is not determined by a fine or premium and where no rent is reserved { Stamp duty with which a conveyance for the amount so paid is chargeable</p> <p>(b) Where the lease is not determined by a fine or premium and where a fine or premium is reserved { The Stamp duty with which a conveyance for the amount of the fine or premium is chargeable in addition to the Stamp duty with which the lease would be chargeable in case no such fine or premium had been paid</p>
21. APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION OF ANY INHERITANCE OR OF THE ANNUAL OR MONTHLY VALUE OF ANY ESTATES WANTED OR OF THE MATERIAL USE OR TO BE USED IN ANY BUILDING OR OF ANY ARTS, TRADES OR WORK	<p>(a) Where the amount of Stamp duty charged on the lease does not exceed Rs. 10 { The Stamp duty with which the lease is chargeable</p> <p>(b) In any other case { Six Rupees</p>
22. AWARD	<p>(a) Where the amount of such appraisement or valuation does not exceed Rs. 500 { Eight Annas</p> <p>(b) Where it exceeds Rs. 500 { One Rupee</p>
23. COPY, DUPLICATION, OR EXTRACT, ATTESTED TO BY A TRUE COPY, DUPLICATION, OR EXTRACT	<p>(a) Where the amount or value of the property in dispute expressed in such award does not exceed Rs. 500 { Eight Annas</p> <p>(b) Where such amount or value exceeds Rs. 500 or where no amount or value is expressed in the award { One Rupee</p> <p>(c) If the duty chargeable on the original does not exceed Rs. 5 or if no duty is chargeable on the original { Eight Annas</p> <p>(d) If the duty chargeable on the original exceeds Rs. 5, but does not exceed Rs. 20 { One Rupee</p> <p>(e) If such duty exceeds Rs. 20 but does not exceed Rs. 50 { Two Rupees</p> <p>(f) If such duty exceeds Rs. 50 { Four Rupees</p>

SCHEDULE I—continued.

TABLE showing the Stamp duty chargeable under this Schedule on any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note, the amount of which does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000.

		PROPER STAMP-DUTY.										PROPER STAMP-DUTY.							
When the amount exceeds Rs	but does not exceed Rs	If drawn singly.		If drawn in sets of 2, for each part of the set.		If drawn in sets of 3, for each part of the set.				If drawn singly.		If drawn in sets of 2, for each part of the set.		If drawn in sets of 3, for each part of the set.					
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.			Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.		
100	100	0	1	0	1	0	1	40,000	50,000	30	0	15	0	10	0				
100	200	0	2	0	1	0	1	50,000	60,000	36	0	18	0	12	0				
200	300	0	3	0	2	0	1	60,000	70,000	42	0	21	0	14	0				
300	600	0	6	0	3	0	2	70,000	80,000	48	0	24	0	16	0				
600	900	0	9	0	5	0	3	80,000	90,000	54	0	27	0	18	0				
900	1,200	0	12	0	6	0	4	90,000	1,00,000	60	0	30	0	20	0				
1,200	1,500	0	15	0	7	0	5	1,00,000	1,10,000	66	0	33	0	22	0				
1,500	2,500	1	8	0	12	0	8	1,10,000	1,20,000	72	0	36	0	24	0				
2,500	5,000	3	0	1	8	1	0	1,20,000	1,30,000	78	0	39	0	26	0				
5,000	7,500	4	8	2	4	1	8	1,30,000	1,40,000	84	0	42	0	28	0				
7,500	10,000	6	0	3	0	2	0	1,40,000	1,50,000	90	0	45	0	30	0				
10,000	15,000	9	0	4	8	3	0	1,50,000	1,60,000	96	0	48	0	32	0				
15,000	20,000	12	0	6	0	4	0	1,60,000	1,70,000	102	0	51	0	34	0				
20,000	25,000	15	0	7	8	5	0	1,70,000	1,80,000	108	0	54	0	36	0				
25,000	30,000	18	0	9	0	6	0	1,80,000	1,90,000	114	0	57	0	38	0				
30,000	40,000	24	0	12	0	8	0	1,90,000	2,00,000	120	0	60	0	40	0				

TABLE showing the Stamp duty chargeable under this Schedule on Bonds for any sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,000.

When such sum exceeds Rs.	but does not exceed Rs.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.		When such sum exceeds Rs.	but does not exceed Rs.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.		When such sum exceeds Rs.	but does not exceed Rs.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.	
		Rs.	A.			Rs.	A.			Rs.	A.
...	25	0	2	9,500	10,000	50	0	1,10,000	1,20,000	212	8
25	50	0	4	10,000	11,000	52	8	1,20,000	1,30,000	225	0
50	100	0	8	11,000	12,000	55	0	1,30,000	1,40,000	237	8
100	200	1	0	12,000	13,000	57	8	1,40,000	1,50,000	250	0
200	300	1	8	13,000	14,000	60	0	1,50,000	1,60,000	262	8
300	400	2	0	14,000	15,000	62	8	1,60,000	1,70,000	275	0
400	500	2	8	15,000	16,000	65	0	1,70,000	1,80,000	287	8
500	600	3	0	16,000	17,000	67	8	1,80,000	1,90,000	300	0
600	700	3	8	17,000	18,000	70	0	1,90,000	2,00,000	312	8
700	800	4	0	18,000	19,000	72	8	2,00,000	2,10,000	325	0
800	900	4	8	19,000	20,000	75	0	2,10,000	2,20,000	337	8
900	1,000	5	0	20,000	21,000	77	8	2,20,000	2,30,000	350	0
1,000	1,500	7	8	21,000	22,000	80	0	2,30,000	2,40,000	362	8
1,500	2,000	10	0	22,000	23,000	82	8	2,40,000	2,50,000	375	0
2,000	2,500	12	8	23,000	24,000	85	0	2,50,000	2,60,000	387	8
2,500	3,000	15	0	24,000	25,000	87	8	2,60,000	2,70,000	400	0
3,000	3,500	17	8	25,000	26,000	90	0	2,70,000	2,80,000	412	8
3,500	4,000	20	0	26,000	27,000	92	8	2,80,000	2,90,000	425	0
4,000	4,500	22	8	27,000	28,000	95	0	2,90,000	3,00,000	437	8
4,500	5,000	25	0	28,000	29,000	97	8	3,00,000	3,10,000	450	0
5,000	5,500	27	8	29,000	30,000	100	0	3,10,000	3,20,000	462	8
5,500	6,000	30	0	30,000	40,000	112	8	3,20,000	3,30,000	475	0
6,000	6,500	32	8	40,000	50,000	125	0	3,30,000	3,40,000	487	8
6,500	7,000	35	0	50,000	60,000	137	8	3,40,000	3,50,000	500	0
7,000	7,500	37	8	60,000	70,000	150	0	3,50,000	3,60,000	512	8
7,500	8,000	40	0	70,000	80,000	162	8	3,60,000	3,70,000	525	0
8,000	8,500	42	8	80,000	90,000	175	0	3,70,000	3,80,000	537	8
8,500	9,000	45	0	90,000	1,00,000	187	8	3,80,000	3,90,000	550	0
9,000	9,500	47	8	1,00,000	1,10,000	200	0	3,90,000	4,00,000	562	8

SCHEDULE I—continued.

TABLE showing the Stamp-duty chargeable under this Schedule on any Conveyance, the consideration-money set forth in which does not exceed Rs. 4,00,000.

When the amount of such consideration-money exceeds		but does not exceed	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.		When the amount of such consideration-money exceeds	but does not exceed	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.	
RS.		RS.	RS.	A.	RS.		RS.	A.
..	..	50	0	0	17,000	..	18,000	140 0
50	..	100	1	0	18,000	..	19,000	145 0
100	..	200	2	0	19,000	..	20,000	150 0
200	..	300	3	0	20,000	..	21,000	155 0
300	..	400	4	0	21,000	..	22,000	160 0
400	..	500	5	0	22,000	..	23,000	165 0
500	..	600	6	0	23,000	..	24,000	170 0
600	..	700	7	0	24,000	..	25,000	175 0
700	..	800	8	0	25,000	..	26,000	180 0
800	..	900	9	0	26,000	..	27,000	185 0
900	..	1,000	10	0	27,000	..	28,000	190 0
1,000	..	1,500	15	0	28,000	..	29,000	195 0
1,500	..	2,000	20	0	29,000	..	30,000	200 0
2,000	..	2,500	25	0	30,000	..	40,000	250 0
2,500	..	3,000	30	0	40,000	..	50,000	300 0
3,000	..	3,500	35	0	50,000	..	60,000	350 0
3,500	..	4,000	40	0	60,000	..	70,000	400 0
4,000	..	4,500	45	0	70,000	..	80,000	450 0
4,500	..	5,000	50	0	80,000	..	90,000	500 0
5,000	..	5,500	55	0	90,000	..	1,00,000	550 0
5,500	..	6,000	60	0	1,00,000	..	1,20,000	625 0
6,000	..	6,500	65	0	1,20,000	..	1,40,000	700 0
6,500	..	7,000	70	0	1,40,000	..	1,60,000	775 0
7,000	..	7,500	75	0	1,60,000	..	1,80,000	850 0
7,500	..	8,000	80	0	1,80,000	..	2,00,000	925 0
8,000	..	8,500	85	0	2,00,000	..	2,20,000	1,000 0
8,500	..	9,000	90	0	2,20,000	..	2,40,000	1,075 0
9,000	..	9,500	95	0	2,40,000	..	2,60,000	1,150 0
9,500	..	10,000	100	0	2,60,000	..	2,80,000	1,225 0
10,000	..	11,000	105	0	2,80,000	..	3,00,000	1,300 0
11,000	..	12,000	110	0	3,00,000	..	3,20,000	1,375 0
12,000	..	13,000	115	0	3,20,000	..	3,40,000	1,450 0
13,000	..	14,000	120	0	3,40,000	..	3,60,000	1,525 0
14,000	..	15,000	125	0	3,60,000	..	3,80,000	1,600 0
15,000	..	16,000	130	0	3,80,000	..	4,00,000	1,675 0
16,000	..	17,000	135	0				

SCHEDULE II.

Instruments chargeable with fixed Stamp-duties.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.

PROPER
STAMP-DUTY.

- 1.—BILL OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTE, CHEQUE OR ORDER for the payment on demand of an amount exceeding twenty rupees.
- 2.—LETTER OF CREDIT.
- 3.—AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT relating to the sale of any Government Security, share in a Company or Association or Bill of Exchange.
- 4.—CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT purporting to denote the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association, or proposed Company or Association, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any such Company or Association.
- 5.—NOTE OR MEMORANDUM written in any book or written on a separate paper, whereby any account, debt or demand, or any part of any account, debt or demand therein specified, and amounting to twenty rupees or upwards, is expressed to have been balanced, or is acknowledged to be due.
- 6.—SHIPPING ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel.
- 7.—RECEIPT OR DISCHARGE given for or upon the payment of money, or delivery of goods, in satisfaction of a debt, the amount or value of which money or goods exceeds twenty rupees.

1 Anna.*

* This duty may be denoted by an adhesive stamp.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
8.—PROXY to vote at any one meeting of—	
(a.)—Members of a Company or Association whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable.	
(b.)—Municipal Commissioners.	} 1 Anna.*
(c.)—Justices of the Peace, being a body corporate.	
(d.)—Proprietors, members or contributors to the funds of any institution.	
9.—BILL OF LADING	
10.—DOCK-WARRANT	} 4 Annas.
11.—ANY AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT not otherwise provided for by this Act :	
Provided that where two or more letters are offered in evidence to prove any agreement between the parties who shall have written such letters, it shall be sufficient if any one of such letters shall be stamped as an Agreement.	
12.—NOTICE OF PROTEST by the master of a ship.	} 8 Annas.
13.—POWER-OF-ATTORNEY to present for registration.	
(a.)—A single instrument.	
(b.)—Any number of instruments required for the completion of a single transaction.	
14.—AFFIDAVIT not made for the immediate purpose of being produced in any Court.	
15.—COLLATERAL INSTRUMENT not otherwise provided for by this Schedule.	
16.—COUNTERPART OF ANY INSTRUMENT chargeable with Stamp duty under this Act : Provided that the counterpart shall not be available unless the Collector or such other officer as he may authorize in that behalf shall certify that the proper Stamp-duty on the original instrument has been paid. Such certificate shall be endorsed on the counterpart on the same being produced together with the original instrument, and on the whole being duly executed and duly stamped in other respects.	} 1 Rupee.
17.—INSTRUMENT OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.	
18.—POWER OF ATTORNEY for the performance of a single act when the value of the matter to be dealt with does not exceed five hundred rupees.	
19.—POWER OF ATTORNEY for the performance of a single act when the value of the matter to be dealt with exceeds five hundred rupees.	
20.—BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED executed as a collateral security for the performance of any act where such performance is secured by some instrument previously executed on stamped paper in accordance with the law in force in British India at the time of its execution.	
21.—INSTRUMENT EVIDENCING AN AGREEMENT to secure the re-payment on or before the expiration of three months from the date of such instrument of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security.	} 2 Rupees.
22.—CHARTER-PARTY.	
23.—NOTARIAL ACT.	
24.—PROTEST OF A BILL OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTE.	
25.—PROTEST OF THE MASTER OR OWNER OF A SHIP.	
26.—INSTRUMENT OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.	
27.—RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY, when the original Mortgage-deed has been stamped in accordance with the law in force in British India at the time of its execution.	} 4 Rupees.
28.—COMPOSITION-DEED.	
29.—LETTER OF LICENSE.	
30.—RELEASE.	
31.—INSTRUMENT PURPORTING TO CONFER AN AUTHORITY TO ADOPT.	
32.—POWER-OF-ATTORNEY not otherwise provided for by this Schedule.	
33.—ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION of a Company.	
34.—MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION of a Company.	
35.—APPOINTMENT in execution of a power, whether of Trustees, or of property, moveable or immoveable, where made by any writing not being a Will.	
36.—DECLARATION OF ANY USE OR TRUST of or concerning any property, moveable or immoveable, where made by any writing not being a Will.	} 16 Rupees.
37.—INSTRUMENT OF GIFT OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.	
38.—INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY where no money is paid or agreed to be paid for equality of exchange.	
39.—PARTITION DEED relating to immoveable property where no money is paid or agreed to be paid for equality of exchange.	

* This duty may be denoted by an adhesive stamp

- 40.—PETITION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SPECIFICATION OF AN INVENTION, or for the extension of the term of the exclusive privilege of making, using or selling such invention in India. } 100 Rs.
- 41.—ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP or contract whereby any person shall first become bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as any Attorney in any High Court. } 500 Rs.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(STAMP.)

13th January 1870, No. 319.

Under the provisions of Section 5, Chapter 2 of Act XVIII of 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the stamp on all the instruments mentioned in Clause (b) of the above-mentioned Section may, at the option of the parties to those Instruments, be denoted by a special adhesive stamp to be affixed by the Collector or the Superintendent of Stamps in lieu of the impressed stamp therein prescribed. The documents requiring to be stamped must be produced at the Collectorate or the Stamp Office before they are executed.

23rd March 1870, No. 2,060.

Under the provisions of Section 5 of Act XVIII of 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that where the special adhesive stamps referred to in Financial Notification, No. 319 of 13th January 1870, are not available for the purpose of denoting the stamp to be affixed to the Instruments mentioned in Clause (b) of the above-mentioned section, the stamp on such Instruments may be denoted by embossed stamp impressed by a cold steel die.

This Notification and Notification No. 319 of 13th January 1870 shall be held to apply only to those Offices where stamping presses at present exist.

28th January 1870, No. 751.

In exercise of the power conferred by the General Stamp Act, 1869, Section 5, para. b, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following Rule:—

Wherever the use of blue and black bi-color stamps, prescribed in Financial Notification, No. 2,778, dated 29th day of April 1868, for documents mentioned in the Schedule A annexed to Act No. X of 1862 has been introduced under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, such stamps shall be exclusively used for all documents mentioned in the first and second Schedules annexed to the General Stamp Act, 1869, other than—

(a). Documents which, under Section 5 of the same Act, para. (a), may be stamped with adhesive stamps; and

(b). Documents on which the stamps may be denoted by the Collector or Superintendent of Stamps under the same Section, para. (b).

The 14th March 1871, No. 1,050.

In exercise of the power conferred by the General Stamp Act, 1869, Section 5, Clause (b), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following Rules for the denoting of stamps:—

1. The power of “denoting” the stamp on Instruments chargeable under the said Act shall be exercised by the following officers:—

The Collector of Calcutta.

„ Supt. of Stamps, Calcutta.

„ „ „ (or Commissioner of Stamps), North-Western Provinces.

„ „ „ (or Financial Commissioner), Punjab.

„ „ „ Madras.

„ „ „ Bombay.

2. The Instruments on which the stamp may be “denoted” are the following:—

Under Schedule I of Act XVII of 1869.

No. 1. Bill of Exchange payable otherwise than on demand, *when the Bill is drawn within British India.*

„ 3. Policy of Insurance.

„ 4. Transfer of a Share in a Company or Association, *when the transfer is effected by separate deed.*

Under Schedule II of Act XVIII of 1869.

- No. 6. Bottomry Bond.
 " 7. Respondentia Bond.
 " 8. Customs Bond.
 " 9. Bill of Lading.
 " 10. Dock warrant.
 " 12. Notice of Protest by the Master of a Ship.
 " 13. Power of Attorney to present for registration.
 " 18. Power of Attorney for the performance of a single act when the value of the matter to be dealt with does not exceed Rs. 500.
 " 19. Power of Attorney for the performance of a single act when the value of the matter to be dealt with exceeds Rs. 500.
 " 32. Power of Attorney not otherwise provided for by this Schedule.
 " 14. Affidavit not made for the immediate purpose of being produced in any Court.
 " 21. Instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the re-payment, on or before the expiration of three months from the date of such Instrument, of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security.
 " 22. Charter-party.
 " 23. Notarial Act.
 " 24. Protest of a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note.
 " 25. Protest of the Master or Owner of a Ship.
 " 33. Articles of Association of a Company.
 " 31. Memorandum of Association of a Company.
 " 35. Appointment in execution of a power, whether of Trustees, or of property moveable or immovable, where made by any writing not being a Will.
 " 36. Declaration of any use or Trust of or concerning any property, moveable or immovable, where made by any writing not being a will.
 " 40. Petition for leave to file a specification of an invention, or for the extension of the term of the exclusive privilege of making, using, or selling such invention in India.
 " 41. Articles of Clerkship or contract whereby any person shall first become bound to serve as a Clerk in order to his admission as an Attorney in any High Court.

When the Power of Attorney has been executed out of British India, or when it is written on a printed form such as those kept by Banks and Commercial Houses for the transaction of the business of their constituents.

3. Officers empowered to "denote" may at their discretion "denote" the stamp on any Instrument which is drawn up by Solicitors or in the English form, and in regard to which the use of the impressed bi-color Stamp would obviously be inconvenient.

4. The method of "denoting" shall be as follows:—

Special adhesive stamps of different colors and patterns for each value are to be applied by the denoting officer to documents brought to be stamped by the public, and the stamps, after being applied, are to be defaced by a stamping machine before documents are returned. As a further precaution against fraud, the denoting officer should, in all cases in which the value of the stamp is Rs. 20 and upwards, append his usual full signature on the document, immediately under the stamp.

5. Officers empowered to denote stamps are reminded that it is no part of their duty in exercising that power, to determine, for the parties bringing instruments to be stamped, the amount of stamp-duty properly chargeable on such Instruments. For such determination a regular application under Section 39 of the Act should be made to a competent officer.

28th February 1871, No. 1,264.

As Post-dated bills are not bills payable on demand they require a stamp prescribed for bills payable otherwise than on demand, and that any person making, signing, issuing any such bill without the same being duly stamped will be liable to the penalties provided in Section 29 of the General Stamp Act.

15th December 1871.

The following Rules, for the sale of stamps prescribed under Section 48 of the General Stamp Act XVIII of 1869 by the Governor in Council with the sanction of the Government of India, are published for general information.

1. Such officers of Government as the Board of Revenue or Government may appoint shall be ex-officio vendors. Such persons as may be licensed by the Collector or other

officer empowered by the Board of Revenue or Government to grant licenses shall be licensed vendors.

Ex-officio vendors shall sell such stamps as they may be directed by the Board of Revenue or Government to sell.

Licensed vendors shall sell such stamps as are indicated in their licenses.

2. Every license shall be revokable at any time by the authority who granted it.

3. Every license shall specify the name of the licensee, the description of stamps that are to be sold under the license, the place of vend, and such other matters as may be necessary, and shall be signed by the authority granting it.

4. Subject to Rule VI, every licensed vendor who purchases from Government by payment of ready money stamps of the individual value of Rupees 5, and under, and to the aggregate amount of Rupees 5 and upwards shall receive the same at a rate of discount not exceeding $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

5. Subject to Rule VI every licensed vendor who purchases from Government by payment of ready money stamps of the individual value of above Rupees 5, and not exceeding Rupees 50, shall receive the same at such discount not exceeding the following rates as may be prescribed by the Board of Revenue or Government.

Vendors licensed at places where stamps are sold by Government, 3 per cent.

Vendors licensed at other places, 5 per cent.

6. No discount shall be given on account of the purchase of any stamp exceeding Rupees 50 in value, nor on any stamp applied on material furnished by the purchaser himself, nor if there be purchased at one time less than the quantity prescribed by these rules in respect of any class or value of stamp.

7. The Board of Revenue or Government may authorize licensed vendors to be supplied with stamps without requiring payment in ready money. Such licensed vendors may receive commission on these stamps sold by them at a rate to be prescribed by the Board of Revenue or Government, not exceeding 2 per cent. In this case sufficient security shall be taken from the licensed vendors for the payment of any sum due by them to Government.

8. Every licensed vendor shall at all times have fixed up in a conspicuous station outside the place of vend a sign-board bearing the name of the vendor, with the words "Licensed Vendor of Stamps" in English and in the Vernacular language of the District. He shall also have in the place of vend the Acts of the Legislature and their Schedules referring to the stamp sold by him, together with these Rules in English and the said Vernacular placed so that they can readily be seen and read by purchasers.

9. Every ex-officio vendor selling stamps to any person not a licensed vendor and every licensed vendor shall write on the back of every stamp proper which he sells a serial number as determined by order of the Government, the date of sale, the name and residence of the purchaser, and the value of the stamps in full in words, and his own or firm's signature; at the same time he shall make corresponding entries in a Register to be kept by him in such form as the Government may prescribe. Any such vendor who shall knowingly make a false endorsement on the stamp sold, or a false entry in his register, renders himself liable to prosecution under the Indian Penal Code.

10. Every ex-officio or licensed vendor shall, without delay, deliver any stamp which he has in his possession for sale, on demand by any person tendering the value in any currency, which would be accepted on behalf of Government by the Collector of the District.

11. No ex-officio or licensed vendor shall sell any stamps, the use of which has been ordered by competent authority to be discontinued.

12. Every ex-officio or licensed vendor shall keep and render such accounts as may be prescribed by the Board of Revenue or Government, and shall allow the Collector of the District, or any officer duly authorized by such Collector by the Board of Revenue or by the Government, at any time to inspect such accounts, and the register which he is required to keep under Rule IX, and to examine the store of stamp in his possession.

13. Every ex-officio or licensed vendor shall, at any time on the demand of the Collector or other officer duly authorized by the Board of Revenue or Government, deliver up all stamps remaining in his possession, and if such stamps have been paid for, shall receive back the value thereof, less any discount which may have been allowed.

11th June 1872, No. 281.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duties chargeable under the said Act on bonds executed by Money Order Agents on their societies, for the due performance of their duties as such Money Order Agents.

13th June 1873, No. 1,041.

With reference to Section 45 of Act XVIII of 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that when stamped paper becomes spoiled or unfit for use within the meaning of Section 46 of the said Act, the value of such paper shall be refunded by the Collector of the District in which the paper was purchased upon application made to him within six months from the date on which the paper was spoiled or unused or rendered unfit for use and upon delivery to him of such paper. In case the owner of the paper so spoiled or rendered unfit for use desires to be supplied with stamped paper of the same denomination and value, or of any other denomination to the same amount in value, the Collector may cause such paper to be delivered to him, or to his Agent, upon payment of the value of the paper on which the new stamp or stamps shall be impressed.

This Notification does not interfere with the provisions of Section 45 of Act XVIII of 1869 which still remain in force.

28th February 1870, No. 1,426.

It being desirable that there should be a distinction between the two classes of Bi-color Stamps, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe that all stamps intended for use under the Court Fees' Act should bear the inscription "Court Fees," the stamps used for other purposes being left without any special designation.

15th March 1870, No. 1,865.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 26 of the Court Fees' Act (VII of 1870) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following directions:—

1. When the exact amount of any fee chargeable under the said Act can be denoted by a single impressed Bi-color Stamp, such fee shall be denoted accordingly. When the exact amount of the fee cannot be denoted by a single impressed Bi-color Stamp, the next lower available Bi-color Stamp shall be used and the deficiency made up by one or more additional Stamps, which may be either Bi-color or Adhesive.

2. The Bi-color Stamps referred to in this Notification are the red and black printed Stamps, and the Adhesive Stamps are those across which the words "Court Fees" have been printed.

3. Should the amount of the fee in any case involve a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.

SCHEDULE I—*Ad valorem Fees.*

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
1. Plaint or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for in this Act), presented to any Civil or Revenue Court, except those mentioned in Section three.*	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees.	... Six annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds five rupees, for every five rupees or part thereof, in excess of five rupees, up to one hundred rupees	... Six annas.
	When such amount of value exceeds one hundred rupees, for every ten rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one hundred rupees up to one thousand rupees	... Twelve annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds one thousand rupees, for every one hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees, up to five thousand rupees	... Five rupees.
	When such amount of value exceeds five thousand rupees, for every two hundred and fifty rupees, or part thereof, in excess of five thousand rupees, up to ten thousand rupees.	Ten rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees, for every five hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of ten thousand rupees, up to twenty thousand rupees	... Fifteen rupees.

* To ascertain the proper fee leviable on the institution of a suit, see the Table annexed to this Schedule.

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Ad valorem Fees.

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
1. Complaint or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for in this Act), presented to any Civil or Revenue Court, except those mentioned in Section three.*	When such amount or value exceeds twenty thousand rupees, for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of twenty thousand rupees, up to thirty thousand rupees.	Twenty rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds thirty thousand rupees, for every two thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of thirty thousand rupees, up to fifty thousand rupees...	Twenty rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees, for every five thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of fifty thousand rupees...	Twenty five rupees.
2. Complaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit for possession under Act No. XIV of 1859 (to provide for the limitation of suits), Section fifteen.	...	{ A fee of one half the amount prescribed in the foregoing scale.
3. Petition under the Indian Registration Act, Section fifty-three	...	
4. Application for review of judgment, if presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.	...	{ The fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
5. Application for review of judgment if presented before the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.	...	
6. Copy or translation of a judgment or order not being or having the force of a decree.	When such judgment or order is passed by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by the presiding officer of any Revenue Court or Office, or by any other Judicial or Executive Authority,—	
	(a).—If the amount or value of the subject-matter is fifty or less than fifty rupees ...	Four annas.
	(b).—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees ...	Eight annas.
	When such judgment or order is passed by a High Court...	One rupee.
	When such decree or order is made by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by any Revenue Court,	
7. Copy of a decree or order having the force of a decree.	(a).—If the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made, is fifty or less than fifty rupees ...	Eight annas.
	(b).—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees ...	One rupee.
	When such decree or order is made by a High Court ...	Four rupees.
	(a).—When the stamp-duty chargeable on the original does not exceed eight annas ...	{ The amount of the duty chargeable on the original.
8. Copy of any document liable to stamp-duty under the General Stamp Act, 1869, when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original withdrawn.	(b).—In any other case	

SCHEDULE I—*continued.**Ad valorem Fees.*

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
9. Copy of any revenue or judicial proceeding or order not otherwise provided for by this Act, or copy of any account, statement, report or the like, taken out of any Civil or Criminal or Revenue Court or Office, or from the Office of any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division.)	For every three hundred and sixty words or fraction of three hundred and sixty words	Eight annas.
10. Certificate of administration granted under Act No. XL of 1858 (<i>for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal</i>), or under Act No. XX of 1861 (<i>for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Bombay</i>).	<p>If the amount or value of the property in respect to which such certificate is granted does not exceed five hundred rupees ...</p> <p>If such amount or value exceeds five hundred rupees but not one thousand rupees ...</p> <p>And for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof in excess of one thousand rupees</p>	<p>Five rupees.</p> <p>Ten rupees</p> <p>Five rupees.</p>
11. Probate of a will or letters of administration with or without Will annexed.		
12. Certificate granted under Act No. XXVII of 1860 (<i>for facilitating the collection of debts on successions and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons</i>), or under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (<i>to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of Property by the Courts</i>).	If the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate or letters, or certificate shall be granted exceeds one thousand rupees	Two per centum on such amount or value

NOTE.—The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall, after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all moneys recovered or realised by him under such certificate.

If the moneys so recovered or realised exceed the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same, and order such person to take out a fresh certificate and pay the fee prescribed by this Schedule for such excess.

In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate.

SCHEDULE.

TABLE of rates of ad valorem fees leviable on the institution of suits.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter ex- ceeds	But does not ex- ceed	Proper Fee	When the amount or value of the subject-matter ex- ceeds	But does not ex- ceed	Proper Fee	When the amount or value of the subject-matter ex- ceeds	But does not ex- ceed	Proper Fee.
RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
5	5	0 6 0	500	600	45 0 0	3,800	3,900	220 0 0
10	10	0 12 0	600	610	45 12 0	3,900	4,000	225 0 0
15	15	1 0 0	610	620	46 0 0	4,000	4,100	230 0 0
20	20	1 6 0	620	630	47 0 0	4,100	4,200	235 0 0
25	25	1 14 0	630	640	48 0 0	4,200	4,300	240 0 0
30	30	2 0 0	640	650	48 12 0	4,300	4,400	245 0 0
35	35	2 10 0	650	660	49 0 0	4,400	4,500	250 0 0
40	40	3 0 0	660	670	50 0 0	4,500	4,600	255 0 0
45	45	3 6 0	670	680	51 0 0	4,600	4,700	260 0 0
50	50	3 12 0	680	690	51 12 0	4,700	4,800	265 0 0
55	55	4 0 0	690	700	52 0 0	4,800	4,900	270 0 0
60	60	4 8 0	700	710	53 0 0	4,900	5,000	275 0 0
65	65	4 14 0	710	720	54 0 0	5,000	5,250	285 0 0
70	70	5 0 0	720	730	54 12 0	5,250	5,500	295 0 0
75	75	5 10 0	730	740	55 0 0	5,500	5,750	305 0 0
80	80	6 0 0	740	750	56 0 0	5,750	6,000	315 0 0
85	85	6 6 0	750	760	57 0 0	6,000	6,250	325 0 0
90	90	6 12 0	760	770	57 12 0	6,250	6,500	335 0 0
95	95	7 0 0	770	780	58 0 0	6,500	6,750	345 0 0
100	100	7 8 0	780	790	59 0 0	6,750	7,000	355 0 0
110	110	8 0 0	790	800	60 0 0	7,000	7,250	365 0 0
120	120	9 0 0	800	810	60 12 0	7,250	7,500	375 0 0
130	130	9 12 0	810	820	61 0 0	7,500	7,750	385 0 0
140	140	10 0 0	820	830	62 0 0	7,750	8,000	395 0 0
150	150	11 0 0	830	840	63 0 0	8,000	8,250	405 0 0
160	160	12 0 0	840	850	63 12 0	8,250	8,500	415 0 0
170	170	12 12 0	850	860	64 0 0	8,500	8,750	425 0 0
180	180	13 0 0	860	870	65 0 0	8,750	9,000	435 0 0
190	190	14 0 0	870	880	66 0 0	9,000	9,250	445 0 0
200	200	15 0 0	880	890	66 12 0	9,250	9,500	455 0 0
210	210	15 12 0	890	900	67 0 0	9,500	9,750	465 0 0
220	220	16 0 0	900	910	68 0 0	9,750	10,000	475 0 0
230	230	17 0 0	910	920	69 0 0	10,000	10,500	490 0 0
240	240	18 0 0	920	930	69 12 0	10,500	11,000	505 0 0
250	250	18 12 0	930	940	70 0 0	11,000	11,500	520 0 0
260	260	19 0 0	940	950	71 0 0	11,500	12,000	535 0 0
270	270	20 0 0	950	960	72 0 0	12,000	12,500	550 0 0
280	280	21 0 0	960	970	72 12 0	12,500	13,000	565 0 0
290	290	21 12 0	970	980	73 0 0	13,000	13,500	580 0 0
300	300	22 0 0	980	990	74 0 0	13,500	14,000	595 0 0
310	310	23 0 0	990	1,000	75 0 0	14,000	14,500	610 0 0
320	320	24 0 0	1,000	1,100	80 0 0	14,500	15,000	625 0 0
330	330	24 12 0	1,100	1,200	85 0 0	15,000	15,500	640 0 0
340	340	25 0 0	1,200	1,300	90 0 0	15,500	16,000	655 0 0
350	350	26 0 0	1,300	1,400	95 0 0	16,000	16,500	670 0 0
360	360	27 0 0	1,400	1,500	100 0 0	16,500	17,000	685 0 0
370	370	27 12 0	1,500	1,600	105 0 0	17,000	17,500	700 0 0
380	380	28 0 0	1,600	1,700	110 0 0	17,500	18,000	715 0 0
390	390	29 0 0	1,700	1,800	115 0 0	18,000	18,500	730 0 0
400	400	30 0 0	1,800	1,900	120 0 0	18,500	19,000	745 0 0
410	410	30 12 0	1,900	2,000	125 0 0	19,000	19,500	760 0 0
420	420	31 0 0	2,000	2,100	130 0 0	19,500	20,000	775 0 0
430	430	32 0 0	2,100	2,200	135 0 0	20,000	21,000	790 0 0
440	440	33 0 0	2,200	2,300	140 0 0	21,000	22,000	815 0 0
450	450	33 12 0	2,300	2,400	145 0 0	22,000	23,000	835 0 0
460	460	34 0 0	2,400	2,500	150 0 0	23,000	24,000	855 0 0
470	470	35 0 0	2,500	2,600	155 0 0	24,000	25,000	875 0 0
480	480	36 0 0	2,600	2,700	160 0 0	25,000	26,000	895 0 0
490	490	36 12 0	2,700	2,800	165 0 0	26,000	27,000	915 0 0
500	500	37 0 0	2,800	2,900	170 0 0	27,000	28,000	935 0 0
510	510	38 0 0	2,900	3,000	175 0 0	28,000	29,000	955 0 0
520	520	39 0 0	3,000	3,100	180 0 0	29,000	30,000	975 0 0
530	530	39 12 0	3,100	3,200	185 0 0	30,000	32,000	1,005 0 0
540	540	40 0 0	3,200	3,300	190 0 0	32,000	34,000	1,035 0 0
550	550	41 0 0	3,300	3,400	195 0 0	34,000	36,000	1,065 0 0
560	560	42 0 0	3,400	3,500	200 0 0	36,000	38,000	1,095 0 0
570	570	42 12 0	3,500	3,600	205 0 0	38,000	40,000	1,075 0 0
580	580	43 0 0	3,600	3,700	210 0 0	40,000	42,000	1,095 0 0
590	590	44 0 0	3,700	3,800	215 0 0	42,000	44,000	1,115 0 0

SCHEDULE.

Table of rates of ad valorem fees, &c.—continued.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter ex- ceeds	But does not ex- ceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter ex- ceeds	But does not ex- ceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter ex- ceeds	But does not ex- ceed	Proper Fee.
R.S.	R.S.	R.S. A. P.	R.S.	R.S.	R.S. A. P.	R.S.	R.S.	R.S. A. P.
44,000	46,000	1,135 0 0	1,65,000	1,70,000	1,775 0 0	2,90,000	2,95,000	2,325 0 0
46,000	48,000	1,165 0 0	1,70,000	1,75,000	1,800 0 0	2,95,000	3,00,000	2,350 0 0
48,000	50,000	1,175 0 0	1,75,000	1,80,000	1,825 0 0	3,00,000	3,05,000	2,375 0 0
50,000	55,000	1,200 0 0	1,80,000	1,85,000	1,850 0 0	3,05,000	3,10,000	2,475 0 0
55,000	60,000	1,225 0 0	1,85,000	1,90,000	1,875 0 0	3,10,000	3,15,000	2,500 0 0
60,000	65,000	1,250 0 0	1,90,000	1,95,000	1,900 0 0	3,15,000	3,20,000	2,525 0 0
65,000	70,000	1,275 0 0	1,95,000	2,00,000	1,925 0 0	3,20,000	3,25,000	2,550 0 0
70,000	75,000	1,300 0 0	2,00,000	2,05,000	1,950 0 0	3,25,000	3,30,000	2,575 0 0
75,000	80,000	1,325 0 0	2,05,000	2,10,000	1,975 0 0	3,30,000	3,35,000	2,600 0 0
80,000	85,000	1,350 0 0	2,10,000	2,15,000	2,000 0 0	3,35,000	3,40,000	2,625 0 0
85,000	90,000	1,375 0 0	2,15,000	2,20,000	2,025 0 0	3,40,000	3,45,000	2,650 0 0
90,000	95,000	1,400 0 0	2,20,000	2,25,000	2,050 0 0	3,45,000	3,50,000	2,675 0 0
95,000	1,00,000	1,425 0 0	2,25,000	2,30,000	2,075 0 0	3,50,000	3,55,000	2,700 0 0
1,00,000	1,05,000	1,450 0 0	2,30,000	2,35,000	2,100 0 0	3,55,000	3,60,000	2,725 0 0
1,05,000	1,10,000	1,475 0 0	2,35,000	2,40,000	2,125 0 0	3,60,000	3,65,000	2,750 0 0
1,10,000	1,15,000	1,500 0 0	2,40,000	2,45,000	2,150 0 0	3,65,000	3,70,000	2,775 0 0
1,15,000	1,20,000	1,525 0 0	2,45,000	2,50,000	2,175 0 0	3,70,000	3,75,000	2,800 0 0
1,20,000	1,25,000	1,550 0 0	2,50,000	2,55,000	2,200 0 0	3,75,000	3,80,000	2,825 0 0
1,25,000	1,30,000	1,575 0 0	2,55,000	2,60,000	2,225 0 0	3,80,000	3,85,000	2,850 0 0
1,30,000	1,35,000	1,600 0 0	2,60,000	2,65,000	2,250 0 0	3,85,000	3,90,000	2,875 0 0
1,35,000	1,40,000	1,625 0 0	2,65,000	2,70,000	2,275 0 0	3,90,000	3,95,000	2,900 0 0
1,40,000	1,45,000	1,650 0 0	2,70,000	2,75,000	2,300 0 0	3,95,000	4,00,000	2,925 0 0
1,45,000	1,50,000	1,675 0 0	2,75,000	2,80,000	2,400 0 0	4,00,000	4,05,000	2,950 0 0
1,50,000	1,55,000	1,700 0 0	2,80,000	2,85,000	2,420 0 0	4,05,000	4,10,000	2,975 0 0
1,55,000	1,60,000	1,725 0 0	2,85,000	2,90,000	2,450 0 0	4,10,000	....	3,000 0 0
1,60,000	1,65,000	1,750 0 0						

SCHEDULE II.

Fixed Fees.

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
1. Application or petition.	One Anna.
<p>(a)—When presented to any officer of the Customs or Excise Department or to any Magistrate by any person having dealings with the Government, and when the subject-matter of such application relates exclusively to those dealings;</p> <p>or when presented to any officer of Land Revenue by any person holding temporarily-settled land under direct engagement with Government, and when the subject-matter of the application or petition relates exclusively to such engagement;</p> <p>or when presented to any Municipal Commissioner under any Act for the time being in force for the conservancy or improvement of any place, if the application or petition relates solely to such conservancy or improvement;</p> <p>or when presented to any Civil Court other than a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or to any Cantonment Magistrate sitting as a Court of Civil Judicature under Act No. III of 1859, or to any Court</p>	

SCHEDULE II.—*continued.**Fixed Fees.*

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
	of Small Causes constituted under Act No. XI of 1865, or under Act No. XVI of 1868, Section 20, or to a Collector or other officer of revenue in relation to a suit or case in which the amount or value of the subject matter is less than 50 Rupees;	
	or when presented to any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to any Board or executive officer for the purpose of obtaining a copy or translation of any judgment, decree or order passed by such Court, Board or officer, or of any other document on record in such Court or Office.	One Anna.
1. Application or petition.	(b)—When containing a complaint or charge of any offence other than an offence for which Police officers may, under the Criminal Procedure Code, arrest without warrant, and presented to any Criminal Court; or when presented to a Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to a Collector, or any revenue officer having jurisdiction equal or subordinate to a Collector, or to any Magistrate in his executive capacity, and not otherwise provided for by this Act;	Eight Annas.
	or to deposit in Court revenue or rent; or for determination by a Court of the amount of compensation to be paid by a landlord to his tenant.	
	(c)—When presented to a Chief Commissioner or other chief controlling revenue or executive authority, or to a Commissioner of Revenue or Circuit, or to any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division and not otherwise provided for by this Act.	One Rupee.
2. Application for leave to sue as a pauper.....	(d)—When presented to a High Court.	Two Rupees.
3. Application for leave to appeal as a pauper.....	(a)—When presented to a District Court	Eight Annas.
	(b)—When presented to a Commissioner or a High Court	One Rupee.
4. Complaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession under Act No. 16 of 1838, or Bombay Act No. V of 1864 (to give Mamlatdars' Courts jurisdiction in certain cases to maintain existing possession, or to restore possession to any party dispossessed otherwise than by course of law)	... ..	Two Rupees.
	... ..	Eight Annas.

SCHEDULE II—continued.

Fixed Fees.

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
5. Complaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to establish or disprove a right of occupancy.		
6. Bail-bond or other instrument of obligation not otherwise provided for by this Act, when given by the direction of any Court or executive authority.		Eight Annas.
7. Undertaking under Section forty-nine of the Indian Divorce Act.		
8. Petition of objection to assessment under the Indian Income Tax Act		
9. Petition of appeal under the Indian Income Tax Act, Section twenty-one.		One Rupee
10. Mukhtarnama or Wakalatnama.	When presented for the conduct of any one case—	
	(a) to any Civil or Criminal Court other than a High Court, or to any Revenue Court, or to any Collector or Magistrate, or other executive officer, except such as are mentioned in Clauses (b) and (c) of this Number	Eight Annas.
	(b) to a Commissioner of Revenue, Circuit or Customs, or to any officer charged with the executive administration of a Division, not being the chief revenue or executive authority	One Rupee
	(c) to a High Court, Chief Commissioner, Board of Revenue, or other chief controlling revenue or executive authority	Two Rupees.
11. Memorandum of appeal when the appeal is not from an order rejecting a plaint or from a decree or an order having the force of a decree, and is presented.	(a) to any Civil Court other than a High Court, or to any Revenue Court or executive officer other than the High Court or chief controlling revenue or executive authority	Eight Annas.
	(b) to a High Court or Chief Commissioner, or other chief controlling executive or revenue authority	Two Rupees.
12. Caveat		
13. Application under Act No. X of 1859, Section twenty six, or Bengal Act No. VI of 1862, Section nine, or Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869, Section seven.		Five Rupees.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.**Fixed Fees.*

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
14. Petition in a suit under the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866.	Five Rupees.
15. Complaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession of a wife.	Eight Rupees
16. Administration bond.	
17. Complaint or memorandum of appeal in each of the following suits:—	
i. To alter or set aside a summary decision or order of any of the Civil Courts not established by Letters Patent or of any Revenue Court:	
ii. To alter or cancel any entry in a register of the names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates.	
iii. To obtain a declaratory decree where no consequential relief is prayed:	Ten Rupees
iv. To set aside an award.	
v. To set aside an adoption:	
vi. Every other suit where it is not possible to estimate at a money-value the subject-matter in dispute, and which is not otherwise provided for by this Act.	
18. Application under Section three hundred and twenty-six of the Code of Civil Procedure.	
19. Agreement under Section three hundred and twenty-eight of the same Code.	
20. Every petition under the Indian Divorce Act except petitions under Section forty-four of the same Act, and every memorandum of appeal under Section fifty-five of the same Act.	Twenty Rupees.
21. Complaint or memorandum of appeal under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865.	

6th January 1871, No. 47.

In exercise of the power conferred by the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor General of India in Council hereby remits throughout British India the fees with which Bonds and other instruments executed by salaried officers of Government to secure the due performance of their duties are chargeable under that Act, Schedule II, No. 6.

14th July 1871, No 2,004.

In exercise of the power vested in him by Section 35 of the "The Court Fees' Act, 1870," the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of British India the fees chargeable under Schedule I, Article 11 of the said Act, in respect of Probate of Wills or Letters of Administration in so far as such Wills or Letters of Administration relate to property which a deceased person was possessed of or entitled to, not beneficially, but as a trustee for any other person or persons.

Provided that this remission shall not extend to cases in which a trustee has the power of appointing or otherwise conferring a beneficial interest in the trust property.

1st January 1872, No 839.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of the Court Fees' Act VII of 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit (with the exceptions noted at foot) all fees leviable under the first and second schedules of the said Act on plaints, petitions for execution, and memorials of appeal filed in claims referred under Madras Regulation VI of 1831.

Table

Plaint or petition for execution	Nil of 5 Annas each
Memorial of appeal	2 Rupee each

25th February 1872, No 104.

Under the provisions of Section 27 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the undermentioned Rules to take effect from and after the 1st April 1872 in supersession of the Rules laid down in para 2 of the Notification of the Judicial Department under date the 26th April 1870 (published at pages 496 and 497 of the *Fort Saint George Gazette* for 1870), for regulating the use of stamps in payment of the commission and fees chargeable for the time being in the Madras Court of Small Causes —

I — The necessary stamps shall be provided by the parties liable to pay the commission and fees and shall, in respect of the institution of suits, be affixed to the plaint in respect whereof such commission and fees are payable. The costs and fees payable in respect of warrants, subpoenas, second summonses, and all other processes whatsoever not being original summonses, in reference to which it has not been customary to file as part of the record, any written or printed document or paper whereon the stamp could be affixed shall be paid as follows — viz, the part requiring such process to be issued shall produce an application in writing, and a stamp equal to the amount of costs and fees payable shall be affixed to such application. Such application shall be entitled in the cause or matter to which it relates, and shall specify shortly the object thereof, and shall be filed in the particular office of the Court to which it relates.

II — In order that the terms of a document may not be defaced or obscured the stamp affixed to it shall be of an amount corresponding, as nearly as practicable, with the amount of the stamp which such document requires. It shall be in the discretion of the Clerk of the Court to refuse to accept any document which shall be in an unnecessary number of stamps.

III — Stamps of the values noted below will be required for the purposes of the Court —

RS	A	RS	A	RS	A
0	1	2	0	5	0
0	1	3	0	9	0
0	2	4	0	10	0
0	4	5	0	20	0
0	8	6	0	30	0
1	0	7	0	50	0

IV — Stamps will be sold by a licensed Stamp vendor or by the Assistants employed by him for that purpose in a stall or office situate within the premises of the Court, and by all other vendors authorized to sell Court Fees' stamps. The Stamp Vendor's Office on the premises of the Court shall be open daily for the sale of stamps (except on such days as the Court shall not be sitting) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

V.—A Register shall be kept in the office of the Clerk of the Court by one of the Clerks attached to that office, who shall be styled the **Compromise Register** of compromised Register-writer; and in this Register shall be entered the particulars of cases compromised, and of cases in which costs have been remitted, either in whole or in part, by order of the Judges. It shall also be the duty of the **Compromise Register-writer** to make out the certificates for the payment of half and remitted costs. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Clerk of the Court to examine the certificates, and compare them with the original records and, if correct, to pass and initial the same for payment. The certificates, after being signed by the Clerk of the Court, will be paid by the Stamp vendor of the Court, who will be provided by Government with a Permanent Advance Fund for the purpose of making these refunds. The Stamp vendor will from time to time replenish this fund by drawing from the Deputy Collector of Madras the amount expended, delivering to him the certificates he has discharged. The Deputy Collector will hold these certificates as his vouchers for the amount disbursed by him to the Stamp vendor. The Clerk of the Court will also furnish to the Deputy Collector of Madras, at the close of each month, a memorandum showing the number of, and the amount for which, certificates have been issued during the month.

VI. It shall be the duty of the Manager or Head Officer of the department in which applications are filed, with such aid as may be required under the immediate superintendence of the Clerk of the Court, to receive all documents and see that the blank space in them is not unnecessarily covered with stamps, and that stamps of the proper description and values are affixed. The manager shall grant a receipt or memorandum for every application filed.

Rules inapplicable to Counsel and Attorneys, and to costs of references to High Court. VII. These rules do not apply to fees payable to Counsel and Attorneys of the High Court in cases certified, or to the costs of references to the High Court.

8th March 1872, No. 1,756.

Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department.

In the exercise of the power conferred by Section 26 of the Court Fees' Act of 1870 (Act No. VII) and of all other powers enabling him on this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1,865, dated 15th March 1870, and to issue the following directions:—

1. The stamps used to denote any fee chargeable under the said Act, may be either impressed or adhesive, or partly impressed and partly adhesive.

2. When the exact amount of the fee chargeable under the Act can be denoted by a single impressed or a single adhesive stamp, such fee shall be denoted by a single stamp of either sort.

When the amount of the fee cannot be denoted by a single impressed or a single adhesive stamp, the next lower impressed or adhesive stamp shall be used, and the deficiency made up by one or more additional stamps, which may be either impressed or adhesive.

3. The impressed stamps, referred to in this notification are the red and black printed stamps, and the adhesive stamps are those across which the words Court Fees have been printed.

4. Should the amount of the fee in any case involve a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.

5. The provisions of this notification shall for the present extend only to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and to the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, respectively.

22nd March 1872, No. 2,135.

The Governor-General is pleased to direct that the provisions of Financial Notification, No. 2,004, dated 14th July 1871, shall have retrospective effect from the 1st day of April 1870, the date on which the Court Fees' Act VII of 1870 came into force.

5th April 1872, No. 2,520.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, (No. VII), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from stamp duty copies

of final sentences or orders passed by Criminal Courts, which parties desirous of appealing from such sentences or orders are required by Section 416 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to file with their petition of appeal, provided that the party who is desirous of appealing is in confinement under the operation of the sentence or order at the time that he applies for a copy of the same.

This exemption will also extend, under the same circumstances, to copies of the judgment or reasons for passing or making such sentence or order as above.

9th April 1872, No 2,845

The Governor General in Council hereby declares that the provisions of Financial Notification, No 1,756, dated 8th March 1872, shall extend to the territories under the Chief Commissionership of Mysore, the Governor of Madras, the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, and the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, respectively.

Fort St George, 24th April 1872

Under the authority vested in him by Section 27, Act VII of 1870 (Court Fees), the Honorable the Governor in Council prescribes the following Rules for the supply, use and renewal of Court Fee stamps for general observance—

Central depots for the supply of Court Fee stamps shall be constituted—

I At the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps

II At all district and taluq treasuries, and shall be supplied with stamps by the Superintendent of Stamps

2 Sub depots, subordinate to the central depots shall be constituted at such places and in such offices as the Government, through the Board of Revenue may from time to time determine, and shall be supplied with stamps from the central depot to which they are subordinate

3 Provided that Court Fee labels shall not be supplied to licensed vendors for sale at any place within a reasonable distance of which the labels can be obtained from an ex officio vendor, and that licensed vendors shall not be allowed more than one per cent discount for the sale of Court Fee labels

4 The stamp used to denote any fee under the Court Fees' Act shall be a stamp of value equal to the fee required, or, in cases when there is no stamp of the exact value, then the first stamp shall be of the next lower available value, and the balance shall be made up by stamps of smaller value suitably selected

5 If any person possesses any Court Fee stamp, which has become spoiled or unfit for use as hereinafter mentioned the Collector of the district in which the stamp has been purchased may, upon application made to him within six months after such purchase, and upon delivery to him of such stamp refund the amount paid to Government for the same, whether by the applicant or by any other person, or, in case the possessor of the stamp so spoiled or unfit for use, desire to be supplied with Court Fee stamps of similar or equal value, the Collector may cause such stamps to be delivered to him or his agent

Court Fee stamps shall be held to be spoiled or unfit for use within the meaning of this rule—

(1st) When by accident happening to the same before they have been submitted to any Court or public officer they are rendered unfit for use,

(2nd) Or when because of some error in the drawing up or copying of any writing to which the said stamps are affixed the said writing is rendered of no avail,

(3rd) Or when any stamp has been filed in any Court or before any public officer, and cancelled accordingly, and it is afterwards discovered that such stamp has been required by mistake, and that a stamp of less value ought to have been required and certificate to that effect is issued by the said Court or public officer. In this last case the Collector may grant a refund of the excess value if application is made within six months after date of delivery of the certificate to the holder

6 Under Section 34 of the Court Fees' Act, the rules and subsidiary rules published under Section 48 of the General Stamp Act apply equally to transactions relating to Court Fees' stamps. Provided that separate account shall be kept and separate returns made for Court Fees labels

9th August 1872, No 1,906

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Court Fees' Act, 1870, Section 35, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on copies of settlement records furnished to landholders and cultivators, but not certified by the signature of any public officer to be true copies

Nothing in this notice applies to copies of Judicial proceedings

3rd October 1872, No. 3,307.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit all fees leviable under the said Act on copies of judgments or decisions passed on claims preferred under the provisions of Madras Regulation VI of 1831.

17th January 1873, No. 302.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act (VII of 1870) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on all petitions of appeal presented to Revenue Officers in accordance with Section 55 of the Madras Act IV of 1871.

18th April 1873, No. 2,501.

In continuation of Financial Notification, No 2,025, dated the 15th August 1872, published in page 782 of Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 17th idem, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that, in cases in which stamp duty has been paid on Probates or Letters of Administration in respect of the gross assets of the estates of deceased persons, refunds of the duty may be made by the chief Executive Revenue Authority under the Local Government in each Presidency or Province, if he thinks right, in respect of such portion of the assets as is actually applied in discharging the debts of the deceased.

6th June 1873, No. 996.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees leviable on the undermentioned documents —

1. Copy or translation of the charge furnished to an accused person under Section 199 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
2. Copies of depositions furnished to accused persons under Section 201 of the said Code.
3. Copy of the Judgment or Order passed by a Criminal Court, and of a Judges charge to the Jury, furnished under Section 276 of the said Code to any person affected by such Judgment or Order, provided that such person is in Jail, or the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to grant such copy free of expense.
4. Copies of the examination of witnesses given to accused persons under Section 357 of the said Code.
5. Copies of charges given to accused persons under Section 446 of the said Code.
6. Copies of Orders of maintenance given under Section 538 of the said Code.

Rules made by the High Court of Judicature at Madras pursuant to the Court Fees' Act, Section 20, confirmed by the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council.

Vide *Fort Saint George Gazette*, dated 5th August 1873, page 1255.

22nd August 1873, No. 2,509.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that when a plaint, disclosing a reasonable case on the merits, is presented to any Civil Court in such a form that the Judge rejects, not for any substantial defect, but on account of an entirely technical error in form only, and so as to leave the plaintiff free to prosecute precisely the same case, in another form, against the same defendant or defendants, the value of the stamp on the plaint shall be refunded on presentation of an application to the Collector of the District in which the Civil Court is situated, together with a certificate from the Judge who rejected the plaint, that it was rejected under the circumstances above described, and that the value of the stamp should in his opinion be refunded.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

OFFICE.—No. 22, ERRAHBAULOO CHETTY STREET, BLACK TOWN.

J. C. LOCH, Esq.—*President*.

Commissioners.

No. 1 Division. Mr. J. G. Coleman, Dr. W. J. vanSomeren, P. Ponnosawmy Chetty and N. Ramalingum Pillay.

No. 2 Division.—V. Kristnanna Chariar, C. V. Iyasawmy Moodelliar, M. S. Shadagopa Moodelliar and Y. Venkatarannah Garu.

No. 3 Division.—Mr. J. J. D'Rozario, P. Sommoosoontharum Chettyar and P. Viziarungum Moodelliar.

No. 4 Division.—Dr. J. M. Joseph, Mr. J. W. Gantz, Mr. Cyrus Grant and V. Vanoogopala Charry.

No. 5 Division.—Commissioner of Police, Mr. G. H. Cammiade, Mr. J. C. Lyster and Hon'ble V. Ramiengar, C.S.I.

No. 6 Division.—Lieutenant C. H. P. Christie, R. E., Mr. F. G. R. Branson, Mr. J. P. Nicholas and Mr. G. Hammett.

No. 7 Division.—Mr. J. Deachamps, Meer Hoossain Ally Khan, Honorary Assistant Surgeon Moideen Sheriff and P. T. Ramanjulu Naidoo Garu.

No. 8 Division.—Hon'ble Meer Humayeen Jah Bahadoor, M. Vencatasawmy Naidoo Garu, Hyder Jung Bahadoor and Mr. F. Doderett.

Officers.

Mr. S. Lee.....	Exec. Engineer.	S. Jesudasen Pillay.....	Collr. of Taxes.
Mr. W. Stephenson.....	Asst. Engineer.	Mr. N. Bazely, Junior.	General Manager.
Mr. G. H. Ross ..	Sany. Inspector.	Mr. W. H. Axelby	Head Accountant
P. Ramasawmy Chetty.	Assessor.		and Book-keeper

Municipal Divisions.

1st Division.—Bounded on the North by the Northern limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras, on the South by the line of the Black Town wall, on the East by the Sea, and on the West by Cochrane's Canal.

2nd Division.—Bounded on the North by the line of the Black Town wall, on the South by Cochrane's Canal, on the West by Portuguese Church, Vurdamoottiappen and Erusappa Maistry Streets and a line from the South-end of Erusappa Maistry Street across the Thieving Bazaar Esplanade towards the South and continued to Cochrane's Canal, and on the West by Cochrane's Canal.

3rd Division.—Bounded on the North by the line of the Black Town wall, on the South by Cochrane's Canal, on the East by the Sea, and on the West by Portuguese Church, Vurdamoottiappen and Erusappa Maistry Streets and a line from the South end of Erusappa Maistry Street across the Thieving Bazaar Esplanade towards the South and continued to Cochrane's Canal.

4th Division.—Bounded on the North by the Northern limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras, on the South by the Elephant Gate Bridge Road, D'Mellow's Road, Strahan's Road, and Coonoor Road, on the East by Cochrane's Canal, and on the West by the Western limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras.

5th Division.—Bounded on the North by Strahan's Road, D'Mellow's Road and Elephant Gate Bridge Road, on the South and East by the Coom and Cochrane's Canal, and on the West by the Brick-kiln Road, Lunatic Hospital Road, Pauthaula Ponneummen Covil Road and Flower's Road, and a line continued across the Spur Tank from the Southern end of Flower's Road towards the South to the Coom.

6th Division.—Bounded on the North by Coonoor Road and Namasevoya Chetty Street, on the South by Peter's Road, Mount Road, Nungumbaukum Road and

Codumbankum Road, on the East by the Brick-kiln Road, Lunatic Hospital Road, Pauthaula Ponneummen Covil Road and Flower's Road a line continued across the Spur Tank from the Southern end of Flower's Road towards the South to the Coom, the Coom, the road leading from Harris' Bridge to the Mount Road, the Mount Road, General Patter's Road, Wood's Road and Westcott's Road, and on the West by the Western limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras.

7th Division.—Bounded on the North by the Coom and Cochrane's Canal, on the South by the Ice House Road and Peter's Road, on the East by the Sea, and on the West by Westcott's Road, Wood's Road, General Patter's Road, Mount Road, road from Mount Road to Harris' Bridge and the Coom.

8th Division.—Bounded on the North by the Ice House Road, Peter's Road, Mount Road, Nungumbaukum Road and Codumbaukum Road, on the South by the Adyar River, on the East by the Sea, and on the West by the Mylapore Tank.

Vehicles and Animals liable to taxation, with the rates of Taxation.

	Half-yearly. Rupees.
For every 4-wheeled Carriage on springs drawn by two Horses.....	9 0
For every 4-wheeled Carriage on springs drawn by one Horse, or a pair of Horses under thirteen hands, or by Bulls or Bullocks.....	4 8
For every 2-wheeled Carriage on springs drawn by a Horse, Mule, Bull or Bullocks	3 0
For every Horse over thirteen hands	4 8
For every Horse of, under thirteen hands, or Mule	1 8
For every Elephant.....	12 0
For every Camel.....	6 0
For every Horse of, or under, eleven hands.....	0 8
Every Bullock or Bull.....	0 8
Every male Buffalo.....	0 8
Every Ass.....	0 4
Every Dog.....	9 8

Registration of Carts and other Vehicles without Springs.

Registration fee, not exceeding	2 0
Do. on Carts, &c., transferred.....	0 4

Tolls payable on entering the Municipal Limits.

	RS.	A.	P.	
On every 4-wheeled Carriage on springs.....	0	4	0	each.
Do. 2 do. do.	0	2	0	do.
Do. hackery or cart drawn by men, bulls, bullocks, horses, asses or mules, laden.....	0	2	0	do.
Do. do. do. not laden.....	0	1	0	do.
Do. Buffalo, bull or bullock, laden.....	0	0	6	do.
Do. Horse, over thirteen hands, laden or ridden.....	0	1	0	do.
Do. do. over thirteen hands, not laden or ridden.	0	0	6	do.
Do. do. of, or under thirteen hands, or Ass, laden or ridden.....	0	0	6	do.
Do. Elephant.....	0	8	0	do.
Do. Camel.....	0	1	0	do.

License Tax on Professions, Trades and Callings.

Class I.

Yearly—Rupees.

- (A)—Joint Stock Companies, whether registered under any English or Indian Act or Acts, and other Companies, whether incorporated by Royal Charter, Act of Parliament, or Act of the Council of the Governor-General, or of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of any of the Presidencies, and carrying on any trade or business having gain for its object, and the paid-up capital of which exceeds 10 lakhs of Rupees.....

350

	<i>Yearly—Rupees.</i>
(B)—Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Division (A) of this class, the paid-up capital of which exceeds 5 lakhs of Rupees...	200
(C)—Do. do. is 5 lakhs or under.	
All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity upon a salary of Rupees 3,000 a month or upwards	150

Class II.

Merchants, Bankers, Sowcars, Wholesale Traders, Commission Agents or any Agents, Gomasthas, or Servants in charge of the business of the aforesaid persons when the Principals are non-resident.	
Practising Barristers Attorneys at Law, Proctors, Notaries Public, Pleaders or Vakeels of the High Court.	
Practising Surgeons, Physicians, Dentists, Architects, Civil Engineers. Owners or Farmers of Markets.	100
Owners of any Press for Cotton, Jute, Hides or other materials of any Coffee-cleaning Establishment, or Saw Mill, and Auctioneers.	
All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity whose salary amounts to Rupees 1,500 a month and is less than Rupees 3,000.	

Class III.

Merchants, Bankers, Sowcars, Wholesale Traders, Commission Agents, or any Agents, Gomasthas or Servants in charge of the business of the aforesaid persons, when the Principals are non-resident, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class II.	
Keepers of any Warehouse, or Wholesale Produce Dépôt.	
Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers, Shop-keepers, Owners of any Printing Press or Oil Mill, Retail Dealers, Manufacturers, Artizans or Traders, the gross rental of whose Shops or places of business is estimated at 50 Rupees a month, or upwards.	50
Practising Surgeons, Physicians, Dentists, Architects, Civil Engineers, Pleaders and Vakeels not assessed under Class II.	
All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 750 a month and is less than Rupees 1,500.	

Class IV.

Practising Licentiates of Medicine, Apothecaries, Veterinary Surgeons, Builders, Land or Marine Surveyors.	
Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers, Shop-keepers, Owners of any Printing Press or Oil Mill, Retail Dealers, Manufacturers, Artizans or Traders, the gross rental of whose Shops or places of business is estimated at 20 or more Rupees, and less than 50 Rupees a month.	25
Brokers or other persons employed in the transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, Bills of Exchange, or in procuring freight.	
Merchants and Commission Agents whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class III.	

Class V.

Hotel-keepers, Boarding and Lodging House-keepers, Shop-keepers, Owners of any Printing Press or Oil Mill, Retail Dealers, Manufacturers, Artizans or Traders, the gross rental of whose Shops or places of business is estimated at 8 or more Rupees and less than 20 Rupees a month.	
Brokers or other persons employed in the transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, Bills of Exchange, or in procuring freight, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class IV.	12
All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 250 a month and is less than Rupees 750.	

*Class VI.**Yearly—Rupees.*

Native Doctors, Dullals, Pawnbrokers, Petty Money-Lenders, Hawkers.	4
Shop-keepers, Owners of any Printing Press or Oil Mill, Retail Dealers, Manufacturers, Artizans or Traders, the gross rental of whose Shops or places of business is estimated at 2 or more Rupees and less than 8 Rupees a month.	
All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 75 a month and is less than Rs. 250.	

LIQUOR LICENSE.

Class I.

Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer or Spirits.	75
Keepers of Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 7 gallons and upwards for each shop.	

Class II.

Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer or Spirits, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class I.	50
Keepers of Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 5 gallons and less than 7 gallons for each shop.	
Keepers of Shops for the sale of Toddy who are rated by the Collector of Madras as 1st Class Toddy Shop-keepers for each shop.	

Class III.

Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer, or Spirits, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Classes I and II.	25
Keepers of Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 3 gallons and for less than 5 gallons for each shop.	
Keepers of Shops for the sale of Toddy, who are rated by the Collector as 2nd Class Toddy Shop-keepers for each shop.	

Class IV.

Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer, or Spirits, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Classes I, II and III.	12
Keepers of Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 3 gallons and under for each shop.	
Keepers of Shops for the sale of Toddy who are rated by the Collector as 3rd Class Toddy Shop-keepers for each shop.	

Table of Fees payable on distraints under this Act.

SUM DISTRAINED FOR.		FEE.	
		RS.	A.
Under 5 Rupees		0	8
5 and under 10 Rupees		1	0
10	15	1	8
15	20	2	0
20	25	2	8
25	30	3	0
30	35	3	8
35	40	4	0
40	45	4	8
45	50	5	0
50	60	6	0
60	80	7	8
80	100	9	0
Above	100	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case four Annas must be paid daily for each man.

House Assessment.

An annual rate,* not exceeding ten per centum of their annual value shall be imposed by the Commissioners for the general purposes of this Act other than lighting and water supply, upon all houses, buildings and lands in the Town: Provided that it shall be at the option of the President of the Municipal Commission, in lieu of such rate, to levy upon any lands unappropriated to any building or premises, or upon any native huts with their appurtenances, a fixed annual rate, not exceeding four Rupees, for every ground occupied by them respectively. Any rate levied under this Section shall be due and payable by the owners of the said houses, buildings, lands, and huts respectively, from and after the end of the first quarter of the year. The President shall exempt from assessment any house, building or land, the annual value whereof is less than fourteen Rupees, if the same be the sole inhabitable property of the owner.

Houses, buildings and lands situate in Fort Saint George, and buildings ordinarily used as places of public worship, shall not be liable to any rate. When any house shall have been vacant for sixty consecutive days during any year the President of the Municipal Commission shall remit so much, not exceeding one-half of the rate of that year as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained unoccupied, provided that the owner of such house or his agent, shall have given to the President notice in writing of the vacancy thereof, and that the amount of rate to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

The estimated gross annual rent at which houses, buildings and lands liable to the rate or rates imposed under this Act upon houses, buildings and lands, according to the annual value thereof, might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, shall for the purposes of the rates leviable under this Act be held and deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings and lands. The value of a house or building so estimated shall not include the value of any machinery contained therein.

The annual value at which land, houses, buildings, or huts, with their appurtenances, are to be assessed, or the area on which they are to be rated under this Act, shall be fixed by the Commissioners: and such lands, houses, buildings, and huts, with their appurtenances, shall be assessed or rated upon the value or the area so fixed.

The annual value assessed or the area fixed by the Commissioners as hereinbefore provided shall be entered in a book, to be kept at the Office of the Commissioners wherein shall also be written in distinct columns the name of the owner of the property: and if the occupier and not the owner is the person liable to pay the rate, the name of the occupier be written in the property, either by name or number sufficient to identify the same together with the name of the street or division in which such property is situate and the amount of the rate assessed or fixed thereon.

Municipality of Madras

Revised Schedule of Fees, &c. For Licenses, Registrations, and Permissions passed by the Municipal Commission as for the Town of Madras, under Section 213 of Madras Municipal Act of 1867.

Item	Subject	Under what Sec. of the Act	Fees, &c., to be charged
1	For permission for temporary erections on streets on occasions of private festivals and ceremonies requiring encroachment on roads or streets, beyond the line of steps (those within the line of steps and for a period not exceeding a fortnight being allowed free of charge)	117	One rupee per five square feet of the whole road area covered by such erections, the maximum fee not exceeding one hundred rupees.
2	For permission to put up Verandahs, &c., in streets not less than 20 feet wide between drains (no permission being granted in streets of less width)	132	Five rupees per 100 square feet per annum with option of purchase, subject to President's sanction

* The rate levied at present is 7½ per cent

Item.	Subjects.	Under what Sec of the Act	Fees, &c., to be charged.
3	For License for Livery Hack-stables, Horse-lines or Veterinary Infirmary		One rupee for each Horse-stall and eight annas for a stall for a Pony or a pair of Bullocks per annum
4	For License for Cart-stands, Cattle-sheds, Yards for public resort, or places for keeping more than 20 Sheep or goats	142	Two rupees per ground per annum
5	For License for places for keeping more than 101 and cattle		One rupee per head per annum for all above ten
6	For License for Hums, Scuffolding, or Fences on public streets	184	} Ten annas per 100 square feet per annum
7	For permission for deposit of materials or earth on or in drains holes in public streets	183	
8	For License for Slaughter Houses or Market	185	
9	For Registration of places used for offensive and dangerous Trades or Depot	191	} At the discretion of the President provided that the maximum rate shall not exceed 100 rupees per annum
10	For Licenses for places newly opened for offensive and dangerous Trades or Depot	195	

Appeals.

Appeals against any rate, toll or tax assessed or demanded by the Commissioners under the previous provision of this Act shall be heard and determined by two Magistrates. But no such appeal shall be heard until the amount of the rate or tax has been deposited with the Commissioners, and no appeal against a rate assessed by the Commissioners under Section 73 shall be heard unless complaint has been previously made to the President as hereinafter provided. Provided that such Magistrates may, if they shall think fit in all cases in which an appeal lies to them under this Act state a case for the decision of the High Court which decision or ruling shall have the effect of Law and carry cost.

SECTION 73—"The annual value at which lands, houses, buildings or huts with their appurtenances are to be assessed for the area on which they are to be rated under this Act, shall be fixed by the Commissioners, and such lands, houses, buildings and huts, with their appurtenances shall be assessed or rated upon the value or area so fixed."

Bye-Laws for the regulation of Markets and Slaughter-houses

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, *Port Saint George*, July 22 1868

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following Bye-laws of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras under Act IX of 1867

1. The stalls in every market for the sale of meat, fish and vegetables, shall have the flooring raised at least one foot from the ground, shall be paved with tiles, asphalt, or granite, and shall be covered with a water tight tiled or terraced roof, the eaves being 7 feet high from the ground, and projecting 3 feet beyond the basement, and the breadth of each double range of stalls shall be not less than 12 feet, and of each single range not less than 6 feet

2. The entrances from the public streets into the markets and slaughter-houses shall not be of less width than 12 feet each, and the gangways between the stalls shall not be of less width than 8 feet each, and shall be metalled with gravel or lat rite, and drained to the satisfaction of the Commissioners

3. No articles shall be exposed for sale or deposited in the gangways

4. Markets for the sale of meat, fish and vegetables shall be lime-washed, within and without, once at least in every four months

5. Stalls for the sale of meat and fish shall be washed, and all stalls and gangways swept, and the refuse removed therefrom morning and afternoon, and deposited at such places as may be appointed by the Commissioners.

6. The flooring of stalls for the sale of meat and fish shall be kept in good order to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

7. Every market and slaughter-house shall be provided with a well and latrine, if deemed necessary, by the Commissioners.

8. Every owner or farmer of a market shall provide and keep in his market, standard sets of such weights and measures as are generally used in markets, for reference in case of dispute.

9. Every slaughter-house shall be thoroughly washed and swept morning and afternoon.

10. Every slaughter-house shall be lime-washed, both within and without, once in every four months.

11. Every slaughter-house shall be paved with granite stones, or flat paving bricks or tiles, or asphalt, and the joints shall be fresh pointed with mortar at least once annually.

12. Persons afflicted with loathsome or infectious diseases are prohibited from vending or exposing for sale any articles of food in a market or bazaar.

13. When meat of any description is conveyed from the slaughter houses, or fish from the beach to a market, it shall not be exposed to view.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, *Fort St. George, 4th March 1873.*

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following Bye-Laws made by the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras under Act IX of 1867 :

Bye-Laws.

1. No meat, dead poultry, fish, salt-fish or other animal food shall be sold or exposed for sale within the town in any place other than places named by the President of the Municipal Commission as Markets in accordance with the provisions of Section 185 of Act IX of 1867, or as stalls to be specially used for such sale as aforesaid.

2. A license in writing for the use of each such stall as shall not be composed or included in any licensed Market must be obtained from the President who is hereby empowered to charge a yearly fee of one Rupee for each license, and at his discretion to refuse, withdraw or revoke such license, and whoever without such license or after notice of its withdrawal or revocation, use such stall for the sale or exposure for sale of meat, dead poultry, fish, salt-fish or other animal food shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees, and to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence during which the said offence is continued. Provided that an appeal against the President's refusal to grant such license, or against his withdrawal or revocation thereof shall lie to two Magistrates in the manner provided by Section 83 for Appeals against Assessment.

By order of the Governor in Council,

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,

Chief Secretary.

Bye-Laws for the regulation of Burial and Burning Grounds.

1. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse in any Burial Ground within the Municipal limits in a grave of less depth than $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet if constructed of masonry, and 6 feet if not so constructed.

2. No person shall build or dig or cause to be built or dug a grave in any such Burial Ground, at a less distance than two feet from any existing grave.

3. No grave or vault containing a corpse shall be opened without the sanction, in writing, of the President.

4. No person, when burning or causing to be burnt any corpse or part of a corpse in any Burning Ground within the Municipal limits, shall permit the same, or any part thereof, to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or to be removed until so reduced.

5. Every person who shall bring or convey, or cause to be brought or conveyed, any corpse, or part thereof, to any Burning Ground within the Municipal limits shall burn, or cause the same to be burnt, within six hours after its arrival at the said Burning Ground.

6. Every Burial or Burning Ground shall be surrounded by a sufficient wall or fence to the satisfaction of the President.

Bye-Laws for the regulation of offensive and dangerous trades, and places for Cart-stands and Livery and Hack Stables.

1. Every owner or occupier of any place within the Municipal limits used for any of the purposes specified in Section 191 of the Madras Municipal Act IX of 1867, and every owner or occupier of a livery or hack stable or cart-stand, cattle-yard, bakery, coach building-yard, or other manufactory, shall remove, or cause to be removed, twice in every twenty-four hours, morning and afternoon, all filth, dirt, and refuse which at the time of such removal shall be in or about such place, and shall cause such filth, dirt, or dust to be deposited in such places as the Commissioners may approve, and provisions for boiling or preparing the food of the cattle and attendants shall be so made as not to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

2. No owner or occupier of any Tannery within the prescribed limits shall remove, or allow to be removed, any hide or skin from any pit in such Tannery for the purpose of exposing the same to the air, or for any other purpose, at any other time than between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock in the morning.

3. Every cart-stand, stable, cattle-stall, and sheep-pen, shall be drained and metalled to the satisfaction of the President, and every cart-stand and Parcherry, or block of huts, shall be provided by the owner or farmer thereof, with latrines for males or females, or both, as the case may require, of such extent and construction as the President shall approve of.

Bye-Laws for the regulation and decent and proper use and maintenance of Latrines and Urinals.

1. Every common urinal, which shall be provided or licensed by the Municipal Commissioners, shall and may be used as, and for the purposes of a urinal only, and every common latrine, which shall be provided or licensed by the Municipal Commissioners, shall and may be used as and for the purposes of latrine only.

2. No person shall be at liberty to use such common urinals or common latrines for any purposes other than the purposes for which they are respectively restrictly intended, nor be permitted to use them respectively in an improper manner, so as to cause them to be or become in a more filthy or noxious state, than but for such improper use thereof, they respectively would have been or become.

Bye-Laws for the regulation of order in the public thoroughfares.

1. Every person within whose premises any animal may die, shall, within six hours after its death, either remove the carcass at his own expense, without cutting it up or opening it, to such place as may be set apart by the Commissioners for the reception for such carcasses, or report its death to the Conservancy Overseer of the Division within which such premises may be situate, and in such latter case shall pay to the said Overseer the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the President may from time to time determine.

2. No person shall dry bratties on the external walls of houses or yards adjoining the public streets.

3. The external walls of houses and yards adjoining the public streets shall be kept in proper repair with lime plastering, and shall be lime-washed once a year, unless specially exempted by the Commissioners.

4. Every well shall be fenced by a wall 3 feet high from the surface of the ground.

5. No person shall make use of the pavement or verandah of his house or of any place not properly adapted for such purpose, in front of his house, or by the side of any street, as a stable or stall, for keeping horses, ponies, bulls, cows, buffaloes, or any other animal.

A table of such Bye-Laws as are applicable to such places respectively, legibly printed or painted in English and the Vernacular languages, shall be placed on boards and put up in a conspicuous place in every market, slaughter-house, and burial or burning ground, for the information and guidance of the public.

Whoever shall commit any breach of any of the foregoing Bye-Laws, by doing any act prohibited by any such Bye-Laws, or by neglecting to do any act directed to be done by any such Bye-Laws, or in any wise howsoever, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 20 Rupees, and in the case of a continuing breach to a further penalty not exceeding 10 Rupees for every day during which the breach is continued after the conviction for such offence.

That no person shall cut grass on the roads and in the side channels adjoining the roads situated within the Municipality.

No person shall expose to view, or cause to be exposed to view, any raw skin or skins, or raw hide or hides, in the course of its or their carriage from place to place.

No cart, carriage, or vehicle of any description whatsoever without springs, pushed or drawn by a man or men, or a bullock or bullocks, or other animal or animals, whether empty or laden with passengers or things of any description whatsoever, shall be pushed, drawn, or driven on any road or street, except on the *metalled side or sides thereof*, nor shall any such cart, carriage, or vehicle or any jutka with or without springs, whether empty or laden as aforesaid, be pushed, drawn or driven between the hours of 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. on that part of Popham's Broadway, in the Black Town of Madras, which is situate between the China bazaar or Munda-valy street and the Church Missionary Society's premises in Popham's Broadway.

No cart, carriage, or vehicle of any description whatsoever, whether on or without springs, shall be pushed, drawn, or driven, nor shall any animal be led, ridden, or driven on any footpath expressly intended or made for foot-passengers, on any side or sides of any road or street, or through any esplanade, nor shall any person use, or cause to be used, any such footpath or any part or parts thereof, for the location, either permanently or temporarily, of any stall or stalls for the sale of any article or articles or thing or things of any description whatsoever, or for any purpose or purposes other than for the use of foot-passengers.

The Governor in Council directs the publication of the following Bye-Law of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras, under Act IX of 1867:—

“That no new buildings shall be erected in certain streets hereinafter named, unless they are of an altitude and facade which shall be approved of by the President, viz:—

The North Beach, 2nd Line Beach, the Esplanade front of the Town, Popham's Broadway, the Mount Road, Salay Street from Andeappen Naick Street to the General Hospital, Armenian Street, Thumboo Chetty Street, Mint Street, Andeappen Naick Street and Barber's Bridge road—provided that there shall be an appeal to the Governor in Council from any decision of the President of the Municipal Commission passed under this Bye-Law.”

Assessed Taxes.

Carriages, &c., kept within the town, although owned by persons not residing therein, are liable to the tax. Officers doing Regimental duty with regular troops at the Presidency, and members of the Town Police are each allowed to keep 2 horses and a carriage free of tax. No person is liable to the payment of the tax who may be in possession of a carriage or animal for a period of 60 days only, or less in

any half year. In the Mofussil the full amount of tax where it obtains is payable for the current half-year within 15 days of becoming possessed of a carriage, &c.

Licenses for Horses, &c., must be obtained and the tax paid half-yearly, within 60 days from 1st May and 1st November, each year, under a penalty in default. Licenses are producible at all reasonable times, under a penalty in default, to the President of the Municipal Commission, or any person duly authorized in writing by him to demand its production.

Every cart and other wheeled vehicle *without springs*, must be registered half-yearly, upon such days as the President of the Municipal Commission may notify, and such fee as he shall fix, not exceeding two Rupees, must be paid for each registration. Persons becoming possessed of carts, &c., which have not been registered for the then current half-year, shall, within fifteen days of becoming so possessed register the same. When any registered cart or other vehicle is transferred within any half-year, it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred, and a fee not exceeding four annas shall be paid for every such last-mentioned registration.

The tolls referred to in page 351 herein are not payable for licensed carriages and animals, nor for registered carts, nor more than once in one period of 24 hours, counting from midnight to midnight.

LICENSE TAX ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES AND CALLINGS.

This tax is payable on or before the 1st of June and the 1st of December in each year, and every person exercising any of the above referred to Professions, &c., must cause his name to be registered in the Office of the Municipal Commissioners and take out a certificate of such registration. The certificate will not be granted until the payment of the first half-yearly instalment of tax.

LIQUOR LICENSE.

Every retail dealer in spirituous or intoxicating liquors is bound to cause each separate place of business used by him for the sale of such liquors to be registered annually in the Office of the Municipal Commissioners, and to take out a separate certificate of registration annually for each such place of business, and to pay for every such certificate such annual sum as is specified in Schedule C2 to this Act annexed.

RATES ON HOUSES, BUILDINGS AND LANDS.

Are due and payable by the owners, from and after the end of the first quarter of the year. Any house of less annual value than fourteen Rupees is exempt from assessment if it be the sole rateable property of the owner, and on those vacant for 60 consecutive days during any year, a remission of assessment is obtainable, provided notice of such vacancy be given to the President of the Municipal Commission.

Appeals against valuation or measurement and assessment are to be made in the first instance to the President of the Commission, and ultimately with those against any rate, toll or tax, assessed or demanded by the Commissioners to the Magistrates. But no appeal will be heard by the latter, unless preferred within thirty days after the accrual of the cause of complaint, and the amount of the rate or tax has been deposited with the Commissioners.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

Madras Act IX of 1867 renders the registration of Births and Deaths compulsory, and invests the Municipal Commissioners, with power to establish offices in different parts of the town for this purpose.

The father or mother of every child born in the town, or, in case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, some person who was present at, or in attendance during the child-birth, shall, within one week next after the day of every such birth, give information thereof to the Registrar. So also shall one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness of every person dying in the town, or in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the building or tenement, or in case the occupier be the person who shall have died, some inmate of the building or tenement in which such death shall have happened, within eight days next after the day of such death, give

information to the Registrar touching the death of such person. Any such person who shall neglect or refuse to give such information shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 100 Rupees.

REPORT OF BIRTH.

No.
Date of Birth.
Nationality or Caste.
Father's. } Name and Surname.
 } Occupation.
 } Born alive.
Child..... } Still-born.
 } Sex.

Remarks.

Signature.

REPORT OF DEATH.

No.
Date of Death.
Nationality or Caste.
Place of Residence.
Duration of Residence in Madras. } Years.
 } Months.
 } Days

Name.

Sex.

Age. } Years.
 } Months.
 } Days.
 } Still-born.

Cause of Death.

Duration of Disease.

Occupation of the individual or family, occupation or trade.

Place of burial or burning ground.

Remarks.

Signature.

NOTE. In reporting the birth or death of a *Hindoo*, mention the particular *Sub-division of Caste*. Let *Christians* be separated into those of *pure European* parentage, those of *mixed blood*, viz., *Indo-Europeans*; and those of *pure Asiatic* parentage, viz., *Native Christians*. Let *Negro Africans* or *Seedees* be reported as such, and not as *Musulmans*.

This report, when filled in, to be delivered to the District Registrar of Births and Deaths.

The following are the Registrars, with their places of residence in their several Divisions:

Mr. P. Wight, Acting.	1st Division—Central Police Station, Trivettoor High Road.
" G. D'Vaz	2nd Do. Police Station, opposite to Patcheappah's
" J. H. Stamford.	3rd Do. Municipal Commissioners' Office. [School.
" M. Kistnasawmy.	4th Do. Central Police Station, Pursewaulkum.
" Lingay Reddy.	5th Do. Commissioner of Police Office. [High Road.
" C. Rajagopaul Pillay. . . .	6th Do. Flower's Road Tannah, Kilpauk.
" P. Annamalai Moodelly.	7th Do. Round Tannah, Mount Road.
" James Duncan.	8th Do. Police Station, Royapettah High Road.

N. B.—No fee is charged for registration.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

List showing the Establishment of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency, corrected up to the 31st December 1873.

NAMES.	Salary	Travelling Allowances	STATIONS.
<i>Inspector of Forests.</i>			
Major R. H. Beddome.....	Rs 1,200 0 0	P 0 0	200 Head Quarters. Ootacamund.
<i>Deputy Conservators, 1st Class.</i>			
Colonel H. R. Morgan.....	1,041 0 0	90	In charge of Mudumalai, Segūr and Sathanangalam, Collegal and Bhawany Forests.
Captain C. J. Walker.....	700 0 0	10	On leave to Europe
<i>Deputy Conservators, 3rd Class</i>			
Mr. J. W. Cherry ..	350 0 0	150	In charge of South Canara Forests.
" C. G. Douglas.....	350 0 0	150	In charge of Anamallai Forests
" R. Williams.....	350 0 0	150	In charge of Trichinopoly, Tinjore, Madura and Tinnevely Forests
<i>Deputy Conservators, 4th Class</i>			
Mr. H. F. Winter.....	250 0 0	150	On leave to Europe.
" W. C. Hayne ..	250 0 0	150	In charge of Tinnevely Forests.
" H. L. Woodrudge.....	250 0 0	150	In charge of South Arcot Forests.
" R. W. Morgan ..	250 0 0	150	On leave to Europe.
" A. W. Peet ..	250 0 0	150	In charge of Wynad Forests.
" G. J. S. Ross ..	250 0 0	150	In charge of Mettapolohum and Bolimpetty Forests
" J. Ferguson ..	300 0 0	100	In charge of Nellumbor Teak Plantation.
" H. H. Yarde ..	250 0 0	150	In charge of Cuddapah and Bellary Plantations.
" T. Sheffield ..	250 0 0	150	In charge of North Arcot Forests.
<i>Probationary Assistants.</i>			
Mr. E. H. Boileau.....	150 0 0*		In charge of Kurnool Forests.—Acting Deputy Conservator.
" G. Hadfield ..	150 0 0*		In charge of Trichinopoly Plantation
" A. W. C. Stanbrough ..	150 0 0*		Acting Deputy Conservator. Nelumbur Teak Plantation
<i>Foresters, 1st Class.</i>			
Vacant ..	100 0 0	30	Trichinopoly and Madura.
Mr. T. G. MacCally.....	100 0 0	30	Gumsur and Surada.
T. Mahomed Ally Sahib.....	100 0 0	30	Salem.
Mr. W. Taylor ..	100 0 0	30	Collegal.
" G. Grant.....	100 0 0	30	Bhawani.
M. Appavoo Moodelly.....	100 0 0	30	Anamallai.
Mr. J. H. B. Brougham ..	100 0 0	30	Ghooty, Actg. Deputy Conservator of Forests, Salem
<i>Foresters, 2nd Class</i>			
Mr. H. Stafford.....	80 0 0	15	Cuddapah.
" A. G. R. Theobald ..	80 0 0	30	Tinnevely.
Govinda Raja Mudali ..	80 0 0	60	Cheennat Nair
C. Tirumalpad ..	80 0 0	...	Nelambur.
Vencataroyalu Chetty ..	80 0 0	...	Bhawani
<i>Foresters, 3rd Class.</i>			
Mr. B. Dampier ..	60 0 0	15	Kurnool.
" W. Newman ..	60 0 0	15	North Arcot.
" J. W. Franklin ..	60 0 0	15	Salem.
N. Soobien ..	60 0 0	15	Madura.
C. N. Lakshman Rau ..	60 0 0	15	Tinnevely
T. Moothoosawmy Pillay.....	60 0 0	15	Mettapohum.
C. Parthasaradhi Naidoo.....	60 0 0	15	Anamallai.

* Rupees 4 per diem whilst travelling.

NAMES.	Salary.			Travelling Allowances.	STATIONS.
	RS.	R.	P.	RS.	
Mr. W. Carroll	60	0	0	15	South Canara.
" A. Goudie	60	0	0	15	South Canara.
" T. H. Pollet	60	0	0	15	South Canara.
A. Appavoo Pillai	60	0	0	15	Madura.
Mr. S. A. Newman	60	0	0	15	North Arcot.
C. G. Appavoo Pillai	60	0	0	15	Salem.
<i>Foresters, 4th Class.</i>					
Cundaswamy Pillay	50	0	0	15	Sattiamangalam
Vencatappa Naidoo	50	0	0	10	Mudumalai.
Mr. M. A. Rodrigues	50	0	0	15	Anamallai.
<i>Sub Foresters.</i>					
S. M. Ameerodeen Saib	40	0	0	10	Salem.
Mr. G. D. Sylvester	40	0	0	10	Madura
A. Soobraya Chetty	40	0	0	10	Bolampatty.
N. Auroomuga Mudali	40	0	0	10	Anamallai.
Vacant	40	0	0	10	Golcondah
M. Kadir Hoossein Saib	40	0	0	10	South Arcot.
Vencatanarasoo Chetty	40	0	0	...	Collegai.
Pichicoottee Pillai	40	0	0	...	Sattiamangalam.
Iyaloo Naidoo	40	0	0	...	Mettapoliem.

The Conservancy Establishments for the planting and preservation of Forests in South Canara, Coimbatore, Malabar, Salem, Madura, Tinnevely, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Nilgiris, Wynad, North Arcot, South Arcot, Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts are now formed into one Department, for one entire Presidency. An extensive Teak Plantation exists on the banks of the Nelambur River in Malabar. Periodical sales of Timber by auction take place on account of Government. Means have been taken to stop the destruction of Forests by fire and stray cattle. Nurseries have also been established. The attention of the Special Department is being engaged in extending the fuel plantations and reserving the Forest tracts along the North and South-west lines for the future wants of the Railway Locomotive Department.

General Instructions to the Forest Officers.

1. To keep a Diary of work done.
2. To obtain a complete knowledge of the quantity and quality of Timber in each Forest of the District, and to prepare a Forest Chart according to a fixed scale, indicating as far as possible the number and size of the more valuable Forest Trees within their respective ranges.
3. To prevent any kind of depredation or damage being committed in the Forests, to aid in which the Civil authorities will give every support in their power. It will be the duty of the Assistants also to make circuits of the Government Forests, and to prevent private individuals cutting or damaging trees of any description in them, and to complain to the nearest Police Official against all who violate the order, to be dealt with according to the offence.
4. To improve the Forests by clearing, planting, and by unremitting attention to young trees. To see that Teak and other fine timber is carefully seasoned, and to take care that no trees are felled except under the orders of the Forest Department, and when felled that the timber is properly protected. If Forests are being worked by contract to watch against injury to seedlings and undersized trees, also to see that trees are cut near the root (always within two feet) and to guard against wastage of timber from any cause whatever.
5. To present to the Officer in charge of the Central Office, Monthly Returns Half-yearly Statements of the work done, and other periodical Returns.
6. To supply Tabular Statements of the quantity and description of the seasoned and green timber contained in their respective Districts. Personally to pay the Establishment and to take every care of the health of the employees. Also to report every instance of neglect on the part of their Subordinates.
7. To give details of all sales effected whether by notifications or otherwise.
8. To transmit to the Central Office, as opportunity offers, any new or remarkable production of the Forests.
9. The services of the Assistants belong entirely to Government, and they are strictly prohibited from engaging in private transaction of any kind whatever.

(Signed) H. F. C. CLEGHORN, *Conservator of Forests.*

**Statement showing the number of Villages, Area, Population and Revenue
of each of the new Taluqs of the several Districts of the
Madras Presidency.**

Districts.	New Taluqs.	Kushahs	No. of Villages 1282	Area in square Miles	Population as per Census of 15th Novr 1871	Land Revenue Collections in Fasil 1282
Ganjam.	Gumsoor	Russelcondah	900	1,031	1,55,061	Rupoon
	Berhampore	Berhampore	354	574	2,43,045	2,53,417
	Chicacole	Chicacole	146	336	1,69,094	5,88,200
	Villages other than Ryot-war .....	.....	316	.....	.....	4,15,260
	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	2,246	8,17,876	....
	Total	Total	1,716	4,187	13,58,976	12,56,877
Visagapatnam.	Golcondah	Narsipatam	91	190	94,782	87,343
	Sarvasiddy	Yellaanchelly	65	320	1,34,914	1,27,966
	Villages other than Ryot-war .....	.....	186	.....	.....	.....
	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	15,457	16,15,075	12,27,054
	Total	Total	342	15,957	18,44,711	14,42,363
Godavery.	Ramachendrapuram	Ramachendrapuram ..	131	507	2,03,588	8,09,894
	Amalapoor	Amalapoor	114	437	2,06,885	5,47,896
	Nursapoor	Nursapoor	120	450	1,77,876	5,62,535
	Bhimavaram	Bhimavaram	88	416	92,457	8,60,721
	Tanuku	Tanuku	88	366	1,67,491	5,87,539
	Ellore	Ellore	92	729	1,36,876	1,94,869
	Yarnagudlam	Yarnagudlam	94	1,250	1,45,715	1,90,799
	Peddapore	Peddapore	158	505	1,11,489	2,29,056
	Rajahmundry	Rajahmundry	94	2,058	1,28,901	1,52,813
	Villages other than Ryot-war .....	.....	.....	816	2,21,667	3,45,130
	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	Total	979	7,534	15,92,930	39,81,252
Kistna.	Bapatla	Bapatla	91	694	1,43,629	5,25,677
	Rapulli	Rapulli	150	622	1,69,912	5,48,606
	Guntoor	Guntoor	131	500	1,26,907	4,03,931
	Palnad	Gurajallu	138	1,006	1,20,658	3,26,116
	Narasarowpet	Rajahpet	124	682	1,20,619	3,26,925
	Sattenapully	Krossore	162	621	1,01,728	3,73,843
	Gudivada	Gurajah	197	533	87,138	3,69,218
	Nundigama	Nundigama	120	599	1,06,452	1,83,831
	Bunder	Bunder	72	687	1,61,525	1,32,188
	Bezwada	Bezwada	73	406	83,051	1,16,168
	Vennakondah	Vennakondah	83	561	64,508	1,36,881
	Vissanapetti .....	.....	.....	257	55,092	242
	Collections at the Huzur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,745
	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	561	1,07,465	3,66,705
	Total	Total	1,341	7,818	14,52,374	38,32,055
Nellore.	Gudur	Gudur	124	677	1,47,141	3,24,894
	Rapur	Rapur	90	511	63,585	1,25,052
	Nellore	Nellore	125	637	1,79,789	4,06,766
	Atmakur	Davaraja Palli	102	909	1,09,502	2,40,234
	Udayagiri	Udayagiri	62	595	1,09,985	82,581
	Cavali	Cavali	50	522	81,330	1,67,142
	Kandukur	Kandukur	119	722	1,88,375	2,92,898
	Ongole	Ongole	114	616	1,35,068	3,36,298
	Kanigiri	Kanigiri	80	467	1,27,258	56,672
	Huzur .....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....
	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	2,523	2,39,192	4,28,493
	Total	Total	869	7,908	13,76,811	25,41,185

Districts.	New Taluqs.	Kusbahs.	No. of Villages 1282	Area in square Miles.	Population as per Census of 16th Novr. 1871.	Land Revenue Collections in Faali 1282.
Cuddapah	Jammalmadugu	Jammalmadugu.	107	609	1,09,065	Rupees 2,02,236
	Proddatur	Proddatur	63	508	1,02,744	1,88,210
	Budvail	Budvail	67	579	93,051	1,35,818
	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	124	1,207	1,63,013	2,48,038
	Sidhout	Sidhout	76	533	76,667	1,14,014
	Pullampet	Pullampet	88	670	1,45,180	2,22,750
	Pulivendla	Pulivendla	101	704	1,10,105	1,67,351
	Kahdr	Kahdr	127	1,412	1,40,948	1,31,783
	Koyachote	Koyachote	88	619	1,28,162	1,42,676
	Vollpad	Vollpad	104	708	1,45,591	1,93,575
	Madinapulli	Madinapulli	84	631	1,35,468	2,03,025
	Huzur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	582
	Total....	Total....	1,019	8,000	13,51,194	19,50,958
Bellary	Bellary	Bellary	172	985	1,89,244	3,31,335
	Adony	Adony	180	1,05	1,81,533	2,55,288
	Tadpatry	Tadpatry	13	112	1,14,211	1,73,511
	Ahur	Ahur	99	657	98,200	2,71,728
	Chooty	Chooty	141	1,014	1,41,568	2,06,778
	Hospett	Hospett	122	640	94,124	1,51,610
	Dumaveiam	Dumaveiam	15	1,226	1,29,608	1,95,708
	Anantapur	Anantapur	109	789	1,02,761	1,25,744
	Hindooport	Hindooport	79	481	87,895	1,31,820
	Huvembadgulli	Huvembadgulli	159	623	80,538	1,37,048
	Pengonda	Pengonda	89	654	88,754	1,12,331
	Koodligi	Koodligi	358	864	93,228	1,08,821
	Madacora	Madacora	112	434	79,158	101,81
	Koyachung	Koyachung	115	90	84,779	1,40,348
Kurnool	Harpunadalli	Harpunadalli	229	592	85,729	1,13,119
	Huzur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
	Zemindaries, &c .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total....	Total....	2,301	11,196	16,68,006	25,55,414
Kurnool	Patticondah	Patticondah	103	1,190	1,73,434	2,21,850
	Ramelkota	Ramelkota	101	836	1,16,195	1,75,606
	Nandikotkur	Nandikotkur	95	1,186	1,01,860	2,14,145
	Nandul	Nandul	91	777	1,07,320	2,02,672
	Kovilguntla	Kovilguntla	84	647	98,844	2,29,271
	Servill	Servill	85	487	71,066	1,60,376
	Kambam	Kambam	71	855	1,23,042	1,66,419
	Marakapur	Marakapur	67	1,039	92,665	84,898
	Huzur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Villages other than Ryotwar .....	.....	90	.....	45,208	.....
	Zemindaries, &c .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total....	Total....	787	7,087	9,59,640	14,61,237
Madras	Madras	Madras	23	27	3,97,552	75,701
Chingleput	Chingleput	Chingleput	327	470	1,32,328	2,30,106
	Conjeeveram	Conjeeveram	346	500	1,08,030	3,51,332
	Madurantankum	Madurantankum	355	650	1,97,398	4,18,501
	Tiroovallure	Tiroovallure	224	585	1,40,808	3,38,610
	Saidapett	Saidapett	210	310	1,56,404	2,53,456
	Ponnari	Ponnari	152	325	1,04,210	1,76,062
	Villages other than Ryotwar .....	.....	697	.....	.....	.....
	Huzur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137
	Zemindaries, &c .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total....	Total....	2,341	2,871	9,38,184	17,68,284
North Arcot	Chendragiri	Chendragiri	195	553	99,628	1,18,518
	Chittoor	Chittoor	466	965	2,13,045	1,88,663
	Palumanair	Palumanair	531	664	60,211	81,685
	Wallajahpet	Wallajahpet	290	516	2,16,204	3,80,295
	Gooriathum	Gooriathum	262	443	1,02,980	2,45,562
	Vellore	Vellore	190	287	1,79,156	1,74,179
	Polar	Polar	229	330	1,09,150	1,69,803
	Wandewash	Wandewash	420	413	1,53,507	3,44,390
	Arcot	Arcot	347	405	1,57,301	2,93,131
	Huzur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,045
	Zemindaries, &c .....	.....	.....	2,515	6,04,006	5,20,426
	Total....	Total....	2,930	7,091	20,15,278	25,18,602

Districts.	New Taluqs.	Kusbahs.	No. of Villages 1282.	Area in square Miles.	Population as per Census of 15th Novr. 1871.	Land Revenue Collections in Faali 1282.
						Rupees.
South Arcot	Tindevanum	Tindevanum	550	810	2,39,754	5,18,136
	Trinomally	Trinomally	467	990	1,64,667	2,58,828
	Villapooram	Villapooram	301	611	2,36,108	5,02,267
	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	224	459	2,84,849	4,18,737
	Trickalore	Trickalore	362	500	2,16,246	3,86,519
	Cullacoorechy	Cullacoorechy	311	607	1,96,566	3,35,044
	Virdachellum	Virdachellum	302	566	1,74,504	3,42,116
	Chellumbrum	Chellumbrum	432	303	2,39,133	7,43,976
	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	Total	2,909	4,936	17,55,817	55,06,223
Tanjore	Tanjore	Tanjore	270	635	3,44,339	5,75,190
	Combacoenum	Combacoenum	419	341	3,41,034	7,58,637
	Mayavaram	Mayavaram	327	276	2,19,358	5,53,003
	Sheall	Sheall	168	170	1,07,450	2,61,640
	Nunnilum	Nunnilum	376	294	2,07,407	6,81,020
	Negapatam	Negapatam	261	242	2,00,734	3,92,685
	Terutaraipoondy	Terutaraipoondy	180	536	1,64,714	3,27,062
	Manargudi	Manargudi	247	300	1,61,264	3,08,629
	Puttookotta	Puttookotta	117	915	2,37,423	1,87,308
	Mottamissa Villages, &c .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	Villages other than Ryotwar .....	.....	1,578	.....	.....	.....
	Zemindaries, &c .....	.....	.....	.....	3,10,605	.....
	Total	Total	3,935	3,739	22,90,426	41,35,204
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	506	825	3,06,161	4,06,328
	Musciri	Musciri	159	665	2,57,174	3,37,257
	Kulitallay	Kulitallay	99	931	2,28,313	2,39,413
	Perambalore	Perambalore	217	690	1,70,567	2,40,411
	Wudiarpolliem	Jeyunkondasholave- ram	364	777	2,37,893	2,43,555
	Villages other than Ryotwar .....	.....	389	.....	.....	.....
	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Huzur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	373
Madura	Therumungalum	Therumungalum	165	618	2,41,215	3,38,485
	Melur	Melur	84	514	1,28,983	2,21,477
	Madura	Madura	249	416	2,31,418	2,06,335
	Dindigul	Dindigul	172	1,109	3,24,566	3,64,033
	Periacolum	Periacolum	42	1,200	2,17,418	2,80,468
	Palni	Palni	80	989	1,84,831	2,00,979
	Huzur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,427
	Zemindaries, &c .....	.....	.....	3,908	9,38,384	4,84,551
	Total	Total	732	5,784	22,66,615	22,19,045
Tinnevely	Ambasamoodrum	Ambasamoodrum	131	289	1,63,215	4,21,774
	Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	221	347	1,84,100	3,68,060
	Tenkarai	Tenkarai	159	456	2,34,346	4,59,202
	Nangunary	Nangunary	205	604	1,78,078	3,92,008
	Tenkasi	Tenkasi	65	142	1,22,001	2,30,304
	Streevilliputtoor	Streevilliputtoor	156	437	1,76,954	8,08,014
	Sonkaranalnar	Sonkaranalnar Covil	40	397	1,82,018	2,68,301
	Sattoor	Sattoor	71	340	1,56,862	2,15,717
	Ottapadarum	Ottapadarum	66	371	2,96,376	2,69,596
	Villages other than Ryotwar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Zemindaries, &c .....	.....	.....	1,432	.....	.....
Coimbatore.	Perindooray	Perindooray	210	698	2,11,564	3,85,548
	Palladam	Palladam	194	815	2,17,805	3,71,570
	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	280	623	2,14,995	2,88,135
	Suttyamangalum	Suttyamangalum	254	1,000	1,69,916	3,23,510
	Darapurum	Darapurum	81	812	2,17,143	3,30,491
	Caroor	Caroor	88	509	1,75,609	2,68,616
	Poollachy	Poollachy	131	700	1,67,516	2,16,018
	Oodoomalpetta	Oodoomalpetta	89	618	1,23,650	2,02,286
	Collegal	Collegal	146	1,400	60,830	93,243
	Bhowany	Bhowany	99	800	1,02,813	1,09,784
	Huzur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
	Zemindaries, &c .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	Total	1,517	7,996	17,63,274	25,95,234
Neilgherry	Neilgherry	Neilgherry	17	749	49,501	32,343

Districts.	New Taluqs.	Kusbahs.	No. of Villages 1882.	Area in square Miles.	Population as per Census of 15th Nov. 1871.	Land Revenue Collections in Fasli 1282.
Salem.	Salem	Salem	175	993	3,93,805	Rupees. 5,00,537
	Attur	Attur	128	798	1,64,006	2,41,562
	Namakul	Namakul	92	743	2,61,009	3,96,620
	Trichengode	Trichengode	80	632	2,40,678	4,20,198
	Tripatur	Tripatur	281	805	1,90,800	1,48,123
	Uttengiri	Uttengiri	432	808	1,53,501	1,35,292
	Darmapuri	Darmapuri	535	998	1,90,626	1,80,005
	Krishnahgiri	Krishnahgiri	310	658	1,70,233	1,46,448
	Usur	Usur	506	1,169	1,03,037	1,93,420
	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Huzur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Total....			2,545	7,604	19,66,905	23,62,295
South Canara.	Mangalore	Mangalore	312	865	2,42,779	3,52,320
	Cassergode	Cassergode	243	1,064	2,22,578	2,36,478
	Uptnangadi	Uptnangadi	279	1,047	1,07,722	1,44,568
	Udipi	Udipi	260	802	2,31,570	3,26,599
	Cundapur	Cundapur	190	525	1,13,718	2,10,672
	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....			1,284	4,398	9,18,362	12,70,637
Malabar.	Calicut	Chevayur	41	360	1,80,788	1,28,275
	Ernad	Monjiri	52	997	2,87,936	1,99,060
	Valluvanad	Angadipuram	64	932	2,92,482	2,46,400
	Ponani	Ponani	73	450	3,74,756	3,09,745
	Palghaut	Palghaut	56	681	3,25,855	2,77,533
	Wainad	Manantoddi	10	1,115	1,25,938	85,092
	Cochin	Cochin	1	3	19,826	18,303
	Cherikal	Pullikamver	43	671	2,57,377	2,19,342
	Kottiom	Kattaperumba	28	460	1,43,561	99,271
	Kurumbranad	Payoli	57	527	2,43,751	2,07,117
	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Scale of escheat lands .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,038
Total....			431	6,196	22,61,250	18,25,176

For Fasli 1282, from 1st July 1872 to 30th June 1873.

Districts.		Land Revenue.	Sundry Sources.	Total.
		Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees.
1	Ganjam	12,50,877	18,01,601	30,58,478
2	Vizagapatam	14,42,363	7,58,661	22,01,024
3	Godavery	30,81,252	11,69,470	51,50,722
4	Kistnah	38,32,055	16,75,932	55,07,987
5	Nellore	25,41,186	14,86,646	40,27,832
6	Cuddapah	10,50,958	4,48,048	23,99,006
7	Bellary	25,55,414	9,14,980	34,70,400
8	Kurnool	14,61,237	4,26,819	18,87,556
9	Madras	75,701	32,01,084	32,76,785
10	Chingleput	17,68,284	27,83,507	45,51,791
11	North Arcot	25,18,602	4,99,275	30,17,877
12	South Arcot	35,06,223	12,33,365	47,39,588
13	Tanjore	41,35,204	29,58,786	70,93,990
14	Trichinopoly	15,27,337	2,82,248	18,09,585
15	Madura	22,19,044	10,40,174	32,59,218
16	Tinnevely	20,32,966	17,05,236	46,38,202
17	Coimbatore	25,95,234	4,40,003	30,35,237
18	Neigherry	32,344	1,05,413	1,37,757
19	Salem	23,62,295	5,32,489	28,94,784
20	South Canara	12,70,637	9,58,534	22,29,171
21	Malabar	18,25,175	20,95,445	39,20,620
22	Superintendent of Stamps .. .. .	.....	2,27,375	2,27,375
Total....		457,90,388	267,44,597	725,34,985
Income Tax .. .. .		.....	5,15,498	.....
License Tax .. .. .		.....	171	.....
Abkarry .. .. .		.....	60,80,146	.....
Sea Customs .. .. .		.....	28,73,532	.....
Land Customs .. .. .		.....	1,95,369	.....
Salt .. .. .		.....	128,52,626	.....
Stamps .. .. .		.....	42,27,205	.....
Total..		.....	267,44,597	.....

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE.

The following new Warrant of Precedence for India, which has been approved by Her Majesty the Queen, and which has received Her Royal Sign Manual, is published for general information :—

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, greeting,—

Whereas it hath been represented unto us that it is advisable to regulate the Rank and Precedence of persons holding appointments in the East Indies. In order to fix the same, and prevent all disputes. We do hereby declare that it is Our will and pleasure that the following Table be observed with respect to the Rank and Precedence of the persons hereinafter named, viz.:—

Governor-General and Viceroy of India.
Governor of Madras.
Governor of Bombay.
President of the Council of the Governor-General.
Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
Lieutenant-Governor of N. W. Provinces.
Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
Commander-in-Chief in India, when a Member of Council.
Chief Justice of Bengal.
Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India.
Chief Justices of Madras, Bombay and North-Western Provinces.
Commanders-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay when also Members of Council.
Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General.
Bishops of Madras and Bombay.
Ordinary Members of Council in Madras and Bombay.
Commander-in-Chief in India, when not a Member of Council.
Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and N. W. Provinces.

Commander-in-Chief, Madras and Bombay, when not Members of Council.
The Chief Commissioners and Resident at Hyderabad.
Military Officers above the rank of Major-General.
Additional Members of the Council for the Governor-General when assembled to make laws, &c.
Commodore Commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India.
Judge Advocate-General of India.
Secretaries to the Government of India.
Additional Members of the Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay when assembled to make laws, &c.
Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Agents to the Governor-General in Rajpootana and Central India.
Commissioner in Sind.
Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab.
Chief Secretaries to the Government of Madras and Bombay.

FIRST CLASS.

Civilians of 28 years' standing to rank with Major-General.

Advocate-General, Calcutta.
Residents at Foreign Courts, and Residents at Aden, and Persian Gulf and Bagdad.
Recorders of Moultmein and Rangoon.
Advocate-General, Madras and Bombay.
Members of the Boards of Revenue, Bengal, Madras, North-Western Provinces.
Secretaries to Local Governments.
Chief Engineer, 1st Class.
Comptroller-General of Accounts in India,

Directors-General, Post Office, Telegraphs and Irrigation.
Judicial Commissioners, Oude, Central Provinces, Mysore and Sind.
Financial Commissioners in the Punjab, Oude, and Central Provinces.
Archdeacon of Calcutta.
Secretary to Council of Governor-General for making Laws, &c.
Officers Commanding Brigades.

SECOND CLASS.

Civilians of 20 years' standing ranking with Colonels.

Commissioners of Divisions.
Directors of Public Instruction under Governments.
Private Secretary to Viceroy.
Military Secretary to Viceroy.
Archdeacons of Madras and Bombay.
Surveyor General of India.
Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey.
Sanitary Commissioner with Government of India.
Supt. of the Geological Survey in India.

Inspector General of Forest in India.
Inspector General of Police } Under Local
Registrars-General } Governments.
Standing Counsel to Government of India.
Remembrancers of Legal Affairs, and Legal Advisers to the Government in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab.
Commissioners of Revenue Survey and Settlement.
Chief Engineers, 2nd and 3rd Classes, and Superintendents of Irrigation.

THIRD CLASS.

Civilians of 12 years' standing ranking with Lieutenant-Colonels.

Political Agents.	Administrators-General, Madras & Bombay.
Under-Secretaries to Government of India.	Insp.-Generals of Jails, } Under Local
Inspector-General of Education, Central	Sanitary Commissioners, } Governments.
Provinces, and Directors-General of Edu-	Conservators of Forests, }
cation, Oude, British Burmah, Berar and	Superintending Engineers, 1st Class.
Mysore.	Deputy Directors of Post Offices and Tele-
Officers, 1st Grade, Education Department.	graphs, and Directors of Traffic and Con-
Officers, 1st Grade, Financial Department.	struction.
Private Secretaries to Governors.	Postmaster-General.
Military Secretaries to Governors.	Senior Chaplains.
First Judges of Presidency Court of Small	Officers, 1st Grade, Geological Survey.
Causes.	Officers, 2nd Grade, Education Department.
Chief Magistrates of Presidency Towns.	Officers, 2nd Grade, Financial Department.
Administrators-General, Calcutta.	Supdts, 1st Grade, Telegraph Department.

FOURTH CLASS

Civilians of 8 years' standing ranking with Majors.

Assistant Political Agents.	Officers, 3rd Grade, Financial Department.
Officers, 2nd Grade, Geological Survey.	Supdts, 2nd Grade, Telegraph Department.
Officers, 3rd Grade, Education Department.	Government Solicitors.

FIFTH CLASS.

Civilians of 4 years' standing ranking with Captains.

Junior Chaplains.	Officers, 4th Grade, Education Department.
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SIXTH CLASS.

Civilians of less than 4 years' standing to rank with Subalterns.

Note I.—Commissioners of Divisions within their own Divisions, and Residents and Political Agents within the limits of their respective charges, to take precedence immediately before Civilians of the 1st Class.

Note II.—Collectors and Magistrates of Districts, and Deputy Commissioners of Districts, and the Chief Officer of each Presidency Municipality, to take precedence within their respective charges before the 3rd Class and Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.

Sheriffs to rank within their charges immediately after Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.

All Officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the Army, to have the same rank with reference to Civil Servants as is enjoyed by Military Officers of equal grades.

All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table, to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in Council in case any question shall arise.

Nothing in the foregoing rules to disturb the existing practice relating to precedence at Native Courts, or on occasions of intercourse with Natives, and the Governor-General in Council to be empowered to make rules for such occasions in case any dispute shall arise.

All ladies to take place according to the rank herein assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers, and of ladies having precedence in England independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughters of Barons; such ladies to take place according to their several ranks with reference to such precedence in England immediately after the wives of Members of Council at the Presidencies in India.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and in the thirty-fourth year of Our Reign.



LIST OF
HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN COVENANTED SERVANTS
ON THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT

— ∞ —
CORRECTED TO THE 1st DECEMBER 1873.
— ∞ —

COUNCIL OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDING IN COUNCIL

THE RIGHT HONORABLE VICE ROYAL HOBART
Appointed Governor of the Presidency of Madras 30th April 1872 took his seat 1st May 1872

HIS EXCELLENCY THE CHIEF SECRETARY SIR EDWARD PAUL HAINES K.C.P.
Commander in Chief and Second in Council took his seat 20th May 1871

THE HONORABLE JAMES DUNCAN SIMPSON
Third in Council took his seat 4th March 1870

THE HONORABLE ROBERT STANFORD LILLIS C.B. (on leave)
Fourth in Council took his seat 4th November 1872

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM ROBINSON C.S.I.
Provisional Member of Council took his seat 2nd August 1871

FIRST CLASS OF 28 YEARS' STANDING

GEORGE HENRY LILLIS

1859 Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government 30th July 1841 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate South Arcot 1st October 1841 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Trichinopoly 11th March 1842 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Trichinopoly 6th February 1843 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Tanjore 26th March 1844 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate Tanjore 16th March 1847 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate Tanjore 1st May 1850 Acting Sub Judge Madurai 10th January 1850 Judge Tanjore 26th April 1851 Out of employment 5th April 1854 Acting Collector and Magistrate Chingleput and May 1854 Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate Canara 6th June 1854 Sub Judge Madurai 26th June 1854 Acting Civil and Session Judge Combarum 1st July 1854 Registrar to the Court of Sudder and Fondrance Adawlut 30th April 1855 Acting Civil and Session Judge Cuddalore 26th July 1857 Civil and Session Judge Cuddalore 1st March 1858 Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature Madras from 7th October 1866 to 1st March 1867 Acting Commissioner for enquiring into the debts of Prince Azem Jah 1st October from 1st March to 1st April 1867 Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature Madras from 1st April 1867 to 1st January 1868 Acting Civil and Session Judge Combarum from 1st February 1868 Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Canjan from 7th April 1868 District and Sessions Judge Combarum from 25th February 1871 of year 3 months 7 days

WILLIAM HODGSON.

- 1840 Under the Principal Collector of Malabar, 2nd April 1841. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 18th April 1841. Europe, 20th February 1844. Out of employ, 3rd March 1848. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 21st March 1848. Europe, 10th July 1848. Out of employ, 25th July 1848. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 24th August 1848. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 18th May 1852. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 14th August 1852. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 1st February 1853. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 11th July 1854. Acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 2nd May 1855. In furlough, 25th September 1855. Out of employ, 6th October 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 2nd December 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 28th March 1858. Sub Judge, Tellicherry, 11th January 1859. Sub Judge, Salem, 2nd August 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chittoor, 22nd March 1861. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 14th July 1861. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chittoor, 1st June 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, from 1st October 1861. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 10th February 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tenkasi, 17th August 1864. Civil and Session Judge of Guntur, 10th January 1865. On furlough to Europe, from 1st June 1864 to 1st April 1868. Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 1st March 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, from 10th September 1868. District and Sessions Judge, South Arcot, 14th June 1870. On two years furlough, from 25th February 1871 to 21st January 1872, 1 month, 6 days.

HON. BLI. DAVID ABU UTHNOT F.

- 1841 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tellicherry, 1st January 1841. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tellicherry, 19th April 1841. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tellicherry, 19th October 1841. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tellicherry, 19th May 1846. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Belgaum, 10th March 1846. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tellicherry, 27th March 1848. Acting Sub Judge, Tellicherry, 24th January 1850. 10th September 1850. 10th March 1850 and 14th December 1850. Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tellicherry, 3rd November 1851. Collector and Magistrate of the District of Kurnool, 10th February 1852. On sick leave to England, from 10th February 1852 to 1st January 1853. On furlough to the office of Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 10th March 1853. Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 28th March 1853. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Madras, from 1st February to 8th April 1857. Collector and Magistrate of Madras, from 9th April 1857. On furlough to Europe, from 24th January 1857 to 1st June 1858. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Secunderabad and of the Madras District and Acting District of Tanjore and Madras, from 18th May 1857. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent of Tanjore, 10th March 1858. Collector and Magistrate and Agent of Tanjore, 6th May 1858. 2 years, 6 days.

ANDREW WEDDLERMAN

- 1841 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 4th July 1841. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 1st May 1844. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 1st October 1846. In furlough, 11th February 1847. Out of employ, 4th January 1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 8th February 1848. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddalore, 11th July 1848. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddalore, 1st February 1850. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddalore, 1st March 1851. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddalore, 1st September 1851. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddalore, 2nd August 1851. In furlough to England, from 14th February 1852 to 7th February 1860. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Cuddalore, 1st February 1860. Collector and Magistrate, Cuddalore, from 10th April to 6th June 1861. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tellicherry, from 6th April 1861. On sick leave to Europe, from 1st February 1861 to 2nd June 1865. Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, from 1st February 1865. Collector and Magistrate of Cuddalore, from 21st June 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Cuddalore, from 1st February to 2nd March 1868. Collector and Magistrate of Cuddalore, from 1st March 1868. On furlough to Europe, from 26th June 1868 to 18th February 1871. 4 years, 9 months, 21 days.

JAMES LAW LUSHINGTON

- 1841 Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Tellicherry, 2nd January 1843. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 1st May 1844. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 2nd September 1851. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 1st June 1856. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tenkasi, 19th January 1847. Second Assistant to the Accountant General, 3rd December 1848. Acting Head Assistant to the Accountant General, 22nd September 1848. Charge of the Treasury to Government and Head Assistant to the Accountant General, 2nd July 1850. Acting First Assistant to the Accountant General, 10th December 1851. First Assistant to the Accountant General, 1st August 1856. Acting Sub Treasurer, Secretary to the Savings Bank, Member of the Audit Committee and Director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras, 12th September 1856. Acting Civil Auditor and Superintendent of Stamps, 24th May 1858. Acting Civil Auditor and Superintendent of Stamps, 1st February 1859. Civil Auditor, 21st April 1859. Accountant, North Western Provinces, 1859. On sick leave to England, from 14th April to 7th February 1860. Acting Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Madras, from 10th January 1860. Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bengal, and Officiating Auditor General and Accountant General to the Government of India, from 1st May 1863. Acting Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Madras, from 4th January to 24th May 1864. Accountant General, Bombay, 24th February 1865. On private affairs to Europe, from 24th April to 11th October 1868. On duty in England, from 1st March 1869 to 16th March 1871. 2 years, 1 month, 10 days.

SIR ALEXANDER JOHN ARBUTHNOT, K.C.S.I.

- 1842 Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Chingleput 6th June 1843. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate Nellore 27th February 1844. Head Assistant to the Registrar to the Court of Sudi and Landre Adawlut 18th March 1846. Officiating Secretary to the College Board and Madras University 7th October 1846. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Chingleput 20th January 1848. Acting Madras Translator to Government 11th July 1848. Madras Translator to Government 14th March 1849. Acting Secretary to the College and University Bonds 14th March 1851. Secretary to the College and University Bonds 1st July 1851. Acting Deputy Lecturer to the Court of Sudi and Landre Adawlut 2nd March 1852. Deputy Lecturer to the Court of Sudi and Landre Adawlut 1st July 1852. Acting Registrar to the Court of Sudi and Landre Adawlut 20th May 1853. Member and Secretary to the Local Examiners 20th July 1854. Director of Public Instruction, 13th March 1855. Controller of the Unconquered Civil Service Examinations 1st May 1861. Acting Chief Secretary to Government from 1st May 1862. Fellow of the University of Madras 1st May 1862. Chief Secretary to Government 10th October 1862. Additional Member of Council of Fort Saint George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations 18th November 1864. Member of Council 20th October 1867. Europe furlough 2 years, 20th October 1872. 30 years 1 month 5 days.

JAMES DUNCAN SIM, C.S.I.

- 1812 Acting Head Assistant to the Lecturer of the Sudi and Landre Adawlut 10th May 1843. Europe 2nd September 1844. Out of employ 1st January 1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Nellore 1st January 1845. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Nellore 1st September 1845. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government 1st January 1850. Acting Deputy Secretary to the Court of Sudi and Landre Adawlut 10th June 1851. Deputy Secretary under the Court of Sudi and Landre Adawlut 1st December 1851. Acting Madras Translator to Government 10th April 1852. Madras Translator to Government 1st May 1854. Member of the Board of Examiners 1st July 1854. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue 1st December 1854. Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue 19th February 1855. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue 9th September 1856. Secretary to the Board of Revenue 5th July 1858. Acting Secretary to Government Revenue Department 14th November 1860. Secretary to Government Revenue Department from 1st May 1861. On special leave to Europe from 11th May to 28th November 1861. Acting Chief Secretary to Government from 2nd June to 10th July 1861. Third Member of the Board of Revenue 10th January 1867. Commissioner for the Unconquered Civil Service Examinations. Director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras 1st January 1867. Second Member of the Board of Revenue 20th April 1867. On furlough to Europe from 10th April 1867 to 26th February 1870. To be 1st Member of the Board of Revenue, 4th August 1867. Member of Council, from 7th March 1870. 25 years 6 months 8 days.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, C.S.I.

- 1312 Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate Canara 16th October 1841. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Madras 10th April 1844. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Madras 1st January 1844. Officiating Sub Judge Calicut, 16th January 1849. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate Madras 1st October 1849. Acting Sub Collector and Magistrate Madras 24th June 1852. On furlough to Europe 1st November 1852. Out of employ 1st December 1852. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras 4th July 1853. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate Kutcherry 8th January 1854. Acting Collector and Magistrate Madras 20th September 1854. Inspector General of Police for the Madras Presidency 1st May 1858. Acting 1st Member of the Board of Revenue from 9th December 1857 to 2nd April 1868. On special leave to Europe from 1st May to 8th November 1861. 1st Member of the Board of Revenue from 1st November 1861 to 11th November 1861. To be Third Member but to act as Second Member of the Board of Revenue 4th August 1861. Acting First Member of the Board of Revenue 2nd November 1869. Inam Commission without prejudice to his duties as Member of the Board of Revenue 10th November 1869. Second Member but to continue to act as First Member of the Board of Revenue 2nd January 1870. Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations 22nd November 1870. On furlough to Europe from 22nd April 1872 to 1st January 1873. Provisional Member of Council 19th August 1873—20 years, 10 months, 18 days.

GEORGE THORNHILL

- 1842 Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate Chingleput 2nd April 1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Kutcherry 14th September 1844. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Kutcherry 1st May 1845. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Chingleput 5th September 1845. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam 10th October 1846. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam 11th May 1847. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntoor 9th January 1852. On furlough to England 21st May 1852. Out of employ 1st November 1852. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St George in Ganjam 2nd December 1856. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St George in Ganjam 31st March 1857. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St George in Vizagapatam 20th September 1859. Acting Collector and Magistrate Kurnool 1st December 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Masulipatam 27th April 1860. Acting Collector and Magistrate Kistna 2nd August 1860. Collector and Magistrate Kistna from 27th December 1861. On sick leave from 14th September 1862 to 10th December 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Ganjam, 25th July 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate Madras District, from 30th May to 7th November 1867, and from 30th April 1868. On special duty 22nd December 1868. Acting

Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, from 7th August 1869. Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, from 8th November 1869. Acting Second Member of the Board of Revenue, 1st March 1870. Third Member of the Board of Revenue, from 7th March 1870. Acting Second Member of the Board of Revenue, 1st March and 20th November 1870 and 18th July 1871. — 25 years, 11 months, 4 days.

LEWIS CHARLES INNES.

1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 2nd January 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 22nd June 1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 10th December 1847. Europe, furlough, 10th July 1849. Out of employ, 14th June 1852. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 20th January 1852. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 15th April 1853. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th December 1853. Acting Sub Judge, Combaconum, 5th December 1853. Sub Judge, Combaconum, 12th February 1856. Civil and Session Judge, Nandil, 2nd June 1858. Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, from 28th March 1859. Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, 29th September 1863. Civil and Session Judge, Ootacamund, 13th October 1863. Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 21st March 1865. On sick leave to Europe, from 29th April 1867 to 2nd January 1869. — 21 years, 8 months, 14 days.

ROBERT STAUNTON ELLIS, C. B.

1844. Under the Principal Collector, Coimbatore, 18th March 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 21th November 1846. Europe furlough, 14th October 1848. Out of employ, 26th September 1851. Assistant to the Collector of Land Customs, Madras, 7th October 1851. Head Assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adawlut, 1st July 1852. Acting Deputy Register of the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adawlut, 8th November 1853. Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, Nagpore Commission, 15th September 1854. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 9th May 1858 to 6th November 1859. Officiating Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 7th March 1860. Sub Collector, Madras, and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput, 27th April 1860. Special Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 31st August 1860 and 27th August 1861. Acting Superintendent of Stamps, from 6th March 1862. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from the 21st June 1862. Member and Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 5th August 1862. Services placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India from date of quitting Madras, 16th September 1862. Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, from 25th October 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, from 18th March 1863. Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, from 11th May 1863. Employed on special duty in connection with his appointment as a Member of the Governor General's Council, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, G. O., 21st September 1863. President of the Sanitary Commission, 18th March 1864. On special leave to Europe, from 9th May 1865 to 5th May 1866. Chief Secretary to Government, 29th October 1867. Officiating Member of Council, from 22nd December 1869 to 6th March 1870, and from 29th October to 24th November 1872. Member of Council, 26th November 1872. Six months leave on Medical Certificate to Europe from 24 August 1873. — 23 years, 3 months, 6 days.

EDWARD BROMLEY FOORD.

1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 7th April 1846. Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 18th February 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 1st March 1853. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 17th November 1854. Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 2nd March 1856. Europe, 27th November 1856. Acting Subordinate Judge, Chittoor, 29th November 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 17th April 1860. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 19th April 1861. On Medical Certificate, India, from 24th June 1861 to 10th April 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 10th April 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, from 15th September 1862 to 27th December 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Chicacole, 11th January 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor at Ganjam, 13th September 1864. Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 10th January 1865. Civil and Session Judge of Berhampore, 13th October 1865. District and Sessions Judge of Chingleput, from 6th October 1868. On furlough to Europe from 5th February 1870 to 11th March 1871. — 24 years, 2 months, 15 days.

GEORGE ALEXANDER BALLARD.

1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 9th November 1847. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 22nd August 1851. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 11th January 1853. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 6th September 1853. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 17th November 1854. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 24th April 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Masulipatam, 25th September 1855. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 28th September 1855. On furlough to Europe, from 28th December 1855. Out of employ, 8th November 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Chittoor, 2nd December 1857. Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 25th June 1858. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 16th November 1858. On furlough for the unexpired portion of the three years obtained by him on the 26th December 1855, 31st January 1860, three months in addition to furlough, on account of the time occupied in the passage to and from India, 9th August 1860. Returned to the Presidency, 26th December 1861. Acting Collector

and Magistrate of Tanjore, from 18th February 1862. Sub Collector of Madras, but to continue to act as Collector of Tanjore, 3rd April 1862. Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 2nd May 1862. Acting Resident of Travancore and Cochin, from 20th March 1869. Resident in Travancore and Cochin, 8th June 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 10th April 1870 to 16th June 1871.—24 years, 25 days.

WILLIAM HUDLESTON.

1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 13th July 1847. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 21st May 1852. Acting Head Assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudr and Poudarce Adawlut, 21st March 1854. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 30th May 1854. Head Assistant and Acting Deputy Register to the Court of Sudr Adawlut, 26th September 1854. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 1st December 1854. Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 19th February 1855. Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 27th March 1855. On furlough to Europe, 29th January 1856. Out of employ, 21st September 1857. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Public Works Departments, 8th December 1857. Acting Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 21st May 1858. Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 5th July 1858. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 22nd August 1859 and 30th November 1860. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 5th April 1861. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 12th May to 20th November 1865. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 2nd June to 21st July 1866. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 16th January 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 10th October 1868 to 5th November 1870. Acting Chief Secretary to Government, 20th April to 20th July 1871, and from 19th February to 15th May, and from 27th June to 10th July 1872, and from 29th October to 25th November 1872, and Chief Secretary to Government from 26th November 1872. Temporary Member of Council from 8th to 15th August 1873.—21 years, 7 months, 15 days.

JOHN HUNTER-BLAIR.

1845. Under the Principal Collector of Colimbalore, 17th April 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 9th November 1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 7th March 1848. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 4th February 1851. England, 13th January 1852. Out of employ, 25th December 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 11th January 1853. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 15th March 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 20th December 1853. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 14th December 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Masulipatam, 29th April 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 30th September 1856. Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 2nd December 1856. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Masulipatam, 11th January 1859. On furlough to Europe, from 10th May 1859 to 7th November 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, from 2nd February 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 26th February 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, but Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 8th September 1863. Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 18th March 1864. Member of the Income Tax Commission for 1865-66, 1st August 1865. On special duty at Calcutta, C. O., 9th August 1866. Protector of Emigrants, Madras, from 23rd July 1868. On special duty at Bangalore, from 14th July to 19th September 1869. Collector of the Town of Madras, 28th June 1870. Acting 3rd Member of the Board of Revenue, from 21st January to 18th April 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 13th June 1871 to 12th June 1873.—21 years, 5 months, 19 days.

SECOND CLASS OF 20 YEARS' STANDING.

JOHN ROBERT KINDERSLEY, (*Barrister-at Law*).

1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 24th July 1849. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 20th May 1851. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 23rd January 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 22nd June 1852. On Medical Certificate to England, 3rd August 1852. Out of employ, 27th January 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 6th February 1855. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 9th March 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, but Acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 24th July 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 10th May 1856. Assistant Judge, Mangalore, 14th February 1857. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, 9th October 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Bellary, 30th July 1858. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 22nd August 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nundial, 4th November 1859. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, 7th June 1860. On furlough to Europe, from 5th January 1861 to 7th January 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, 12th January 1864. Civil and Session Judge of Rajahmundry, 10th March 1865. Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, 19th October 1865. Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, 14th September 1866. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort Saint George, from 11th November 1867. Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, 3rd April 1868. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, from 11th May to 14th August 1870, and from 1st December 1870.—20 years, 5 months, 13 days.

JOHN GEORGE THOMPSON.

1848. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 30th July 1850. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 1st April 1853. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 18th July 1854. Inspector of Schools, 24th July 1855. Acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 30th January 1857. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 14th February 1857. Sub Judge, Mangalore, 5th March 1859. On furlough to Europe, from 28th October 1859 to 7th December 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, from 8th January 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, from 21st April 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, 29th September 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar 1st March 1864. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Tellicherry, 26th July 1864. Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Chingleput, 5th September 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Vizagapatnam, 16th March 1866. Civil and Session Judge of Vizagapatnam, 17th April 1866. District and Session Judge of Ganjam, from 18th April 1869. - 22 years, 4 months, 20 days.

WILLIAM HOLLOWAY.

1848. Student at the College, 6th January 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 4th February 1851. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 28th September 1852. Acting Deputy Register to the Court of Sudr and Fondarce Adawlut, 20th May 1853. Acting Head Assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudr and Fondarce Adawlut, 8th November 1853. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 14th March 1854. Acting Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 23rd January 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 3rd April 1855. Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 14th April 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 10th May 1856. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th September 1856. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatnam, 23rd December 1856. Sub Judge, Calicut, 28th April 1857. Secretary to the Commission for inquiring into the present system of Judicature in the Madras Presidency, 9th June 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, 17th November 1859. Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, 30th August 1861. Acting Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, from 16th April 1863. Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 5th May 1863. On sick leave to Europe, from 22nd March 1865 to 7th November 1869. Acting Chief Justice from 18th March to 22nd August 1873. - 23 years, 3 months, 9 days.

HENRY MORRIS.

1848. Student at the College, 5th December 1848. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 19th March 1850. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 2nd January 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 2nd February 1856. Inspector of Schools, 31st July 1856. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 31st March 1857. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntoor, 8th December 1857. On furlough to Europe, from 14th March 1859 to 21th October 1862. Acting Judge of the Small Cause Court at Chittoor, from 19th January 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, from 3rd February 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Godavery District, from 14th May 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 16th February 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Nellore, 8th March 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chicacole, 13th September 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 10th January 1865. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Ganjam, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Berhampore, 7th March 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, 7th December 1865. District and Sessions Judge of Godavery, 17th April 1866. On furlough to Europe for two years from 20th July 1873. - 21 years, 5 days.

GEORGE BANBURY.

1848. Student at the College, 2nd January 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 30th July 1850. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 11th July 1853 and 7th March 1854. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 13th March 1854. Acting additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 10th May 1856. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 16th March 1855. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1859 to 4th August 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, from 1st September 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 10th January 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, from 19th February 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Madras District, from 5th May 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, from 1st October 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 5th August 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, from 31st January to 30th June 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 23rd July 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Rajahmundry, 15th October 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 27th October 1865. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 4th November 1865. Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly 7th February 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, from 5th March to 12th September 1866. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th March 1867 to 16th October 1868. Acting Director of Revenue Settlement, from 30th January 1870. Director of Revenue Settlement, 21st May 1872. - 20 years, 12 days.

ROBERT BLAIR SWINTON.

1840. Student at the College, 12th June 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 22nd July 1851. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 3rd April 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 23rd October 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 26th August 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 20th September 1866. On Medical Certificate to

England, from 14th February 1857 to 23rd January 1858. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 2nd February 1858. Acting Subordinate Judge, Cuddapah, 7th December 1858. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 21st December 1858. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 9th April 1860. Acting Sub Judge, Madura, 2nd July 1859. Acting Sub Judge, Ootacamund, 10th August 1859. Subordinate Judge, Mangalore, 22nd July 1859. Subordinate Judge, Combaconum, 19th July 1860. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tanjore, from 1st July 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, from 13th February 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Negapatam, from 26th March 1863. On furlough to Europe, from 28th January 1864 to 23rd January 1867. Out of employ, from 4th January to 9th July 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, from 20th July to 15th December 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 16th December 1867 to 3rd April 1868. District and Sessions Judge, Kistna, from 29th June 1868. Acting District and Sessions Judge of South Arcot from 26th February 1872.—20 years, 6 months, 18 days.

THOMAS ALEXANDER NICHOLAS CHASE.

1850. Student at the College, 2nd April 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 14th October 1851. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 30th January 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 20th March 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 3rd April 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 4th March 1859. Head Assistant and Acting Sub Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 3rd December 1859. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1860 to 11th April 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery, from 22nd April 1862. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavery District, 11th August 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, from 3rd October 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery, from 1st February 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery District, 13th January 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 25th July 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, 28th February 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 30th May 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 27th August to 30th November 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, from 31st December 1866. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 15th January 1867. To be Civil and Session Judge of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 15th February 1867. Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, from 17th January 1867. On furlough to Europe for two years from 9th April 1873. 20 years, 8 months, 1 day.

LOUIS FORBES.

1850. Student at the College, 31st December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 13th May 1853. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 4th May 1854. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 25th July 1854. Acting Head Assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudr and Poudjaree Adawlut, 3rd April 1855. Acting Assistant Judge, Combaconum, 1st April 1856. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 1st August 1856. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 30th September 1856. Acting additional Sub Collector, Bellary, 25th June 1858. Acting Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 21st December 1858. Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 25th March 1859. On furlough, from 16th April 1861 to 8th December 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, 21st February 1865. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, 10th January 1866. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, 3rd July 1866. Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, from 14th October 1866. On furlough to Europe, from 7th March 1869 to 25th March 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary from 2nd August 1871 to 23rd June 1872. On special leave to Europe from 28th June to 28th December 1872. Acting District and Sessions Judge of Bellary, 7th January 1873.—17 years, 8 months, 20 days.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER DALYELL.

1850. Student at the College, 31st December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 18th January 1853. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 21st February 1855 to 27th March 1859. Out of employ, 25th March 1859. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 5th April 1859. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, but to act as Sub Collector, South Arcot, 5th August 1859. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, but to act as Sub Collector, South Arcot, 17th April 1860. Acting Subordinate Judge, Chicacole, 14th September 1860. Officiating Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 15th February 1861. Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 19th April 1861. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 27th August 1861. Officiating Member of the Income Tax Commission, 14th November 1860. On special leave, from 14th May to 7th November 1862. Member of the Income Tax Commission, for 1861-65, 20th September 1864. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, from 2nd February to 2nd May 1865, and from 13th May 1866. Officiating President of the Income Tax Commission, 24th May 1865. Acting Secretary, Board of Examiners, 3rd November 1865. Secretary, Board of Examiners, 23rd January 1866. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 2nd June 1866. Acting Inam Commissioner, 2nd October 1866. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 4th December 1866. Secretary, Board of Revenue, 15th January 1867. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, from 8th to 26th July 1867. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 9th July 1868. Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, but to continue to act as Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 15th February 1870. Collector and Magistrate of the Chingleput District, but to continue to act as Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 28th June 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 24th December 1870 to 22nd December 1871. Acting 3rd Member of the Board of Revenue, from 20th February 1872. On special duty in the Mysore

Provinces, &c. from 10th July 1872. Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, 12th November 1872. Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, 23rd January 1873. Acting Secretary to Government Revenue Department, 15th March 1873. Acting Chief Secretary to Government, from 8th to 15th August 1873. —17 years, 9 months, 24 days.

HENRY EDWARD SULLIVAN.

- 1850 Student at the College, 20th December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 6th April 1852. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 19th February 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 13th March 1855. Acting Sub Judge, Madura, 20th September 1856. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 24th July 1857. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 19th August 1858. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 15th March 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 13th April 1859. On Medical Certificate, from 27th February 1861 to 26th January 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, from 9th March 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, from 7th August 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, from 31st August 1863. Sub Collector, Coimbatore, 20th September 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 11th October 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 2nd April 1866. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 24th August 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 4th September 1866. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 14th September 1866. To be Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 4th December 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 2nd to 9th March 1868. Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 10th March 1868. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 27th September 1869. On special leave to Europe, from 5th March to 9th September 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Godavery District, from 15th September 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, from 18th May 1872. Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 4th March 1873. —20 years, 6 months, 12 days.

JOHN RENNIE COCKERELL.

1850. Student at the College, 1st December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 6th April 1852. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 24th April 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 28th September 1855. Acting Sub Judge, Madura, 26th February 1856. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 20th September 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Madura, 17th March 1857. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 31st March 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Coimbatore, 23rd May 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 15th December 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 19th July 1860. Officiating Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 25th January 1861. On furlough, from 29th March 1861 to 29th December 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, from 19th January to 31st May 1865. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna District, 13th January 1865. Acting Collector of Sea Customs at Madras, from 1st June to 2nd August 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Cuddalore, 4th August 1865. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 4th November 1865. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 30th January 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 9th July 1866. Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 15th January 1867. Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, 2nd July 1867. Civil and Session Judge, Nellore, 13th August 1867. Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills from 20th June 1872. —19 years, 2 months, 28 days.

DAVID FREMANTLE CARMICHAEL.

1851. Student at the College, 2nd March 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 18th November 1851. Acting Head Assistant and Register to the Court of Sadr and Fondjare Adawlut, 13th June 1854. Head Assistant and Register to the Court of Sadr and Fondjare Adawlut, 19th February 1855. On Medical Certificate to England, from 25th March 1855 to 25th October 1856. Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 28th October 1856. Private Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, 28th March 1859 and 5th June 1860. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 24th June 1860 to 25th November 1861. Acting Sub Judge, Chicacole, from 19th December 1861. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, but to continue to act as Sub Judge, Chicacole, 10th January 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, from 17th April 1862. Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 24th July 1863. Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Ganjam, 18th April 1867. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature, from 14th April to 6th July 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 8th July 1869 to 15th April 1871. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 21st April to 19th July 1871. Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, from 14th August 1871. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 19th February 1872. Acting Second Member of the Board of Revenue from 15th May 1872. On special duty from 31st May to 22nd June 1872. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 12th to 26th November 1872. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 26th November 1872. On furlough to Europe from 15th March to 14th Nov. 1873. 17 years, 3 months, 5 days.

EDWARD CROFT GREENWAY THOMAS.

1851. Student at the College, 20th December 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 1st April 1853. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 24th July 1855. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 10th May 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 22nd October 1858. Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 20th May 1860. Deputy

Director of Revenue Settlement for the Wynnad Taluk in Malabar 19th August 1850 On Medical Certificate, from 14th June to 1st October 1850 Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement with the Salem party 5th November 1860 On furlough to Europe, from 12th October 1862 to 23rd July 1863 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah 7th September 1865 Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool 22nd December 1865 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 3rd July 1866 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore 2nd October 1866 To be a Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore 14th December 1866 Civil and Session Judge of Madras 3rd April 1867 Civil and Session Judge of Madras from 20th May 1867 Civil and Session Judge of Madras absent from 2nd July 1868 On six months sick leave, from 22nd September 1868 to 15th March 1869 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar from 24th March 1869 Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 8th June 1869 District and Sessions Judge of Vizagapatam from 11th September 1869 On six months' special leave, from 12th August 1870 to 11th February 1871—17 years 9 months 2 days

RICHARD KAYE PUCKLE

- 1851 Student at the College 20th December 1841 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot 1st April 1843 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput 7th September 1843 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar 10th May 1845 Acting Assistant to the Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George at Vizagapatam 1st March 1847 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot 1st May 1847 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot 20th March 1848 Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement 1st March 1848 Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement 9th April 1848 On Medical Certificate to Europe from 1st November 1860 to 3rd February 1862 Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement 17th February 1862 Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly 11th April 1862 Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Tanjore 1st July 1862 Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Salem 27th February 1863 Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore 24th April 1866 On special duty at the Board's Office from 7th January 1869 On furlough to Europe, from 23rd July 1869 to 5th November 1870—19 years 4 months, 2 days

JOHN HENRY MASTER

- 1852 Student at the College 20th May 1852 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 1st April 1853 Assistant Commissioner and Class Native Commission 15th September 1854 Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class 4th April 1856 Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chindwara 6th April 1856 In charge of the district of Ropore 21th January 1859 Assistant Commissioner 1st Class 12th November 1859 Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chindwara 21st December 1859 Deputy Commissioner and Class Chindwara 11th November 1860 Deputy Commissioner and Class, Chindwara 21th January 1862 On furlough to Europe from 14th April 1864 to 4th April 1867 Sub Collector of Bellary 4th April 1867 Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George at Vizagapatam from 1st May 1867 Acting Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District 8th May 1868 To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery District, but to continue to act as Collector of that District 11th August 1868 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary 27th August 1861 To be Civil and Session Judge, Bellary but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Bellary 4th September 1868 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Vizagapatam from 17th April 1869 Acting Collector and Magistrate, Bellary from 27th September 1869 Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah but to continue to act as Collector of Bellary 14th June 1870 Collector and Magistrate of Bellary 4th March 1873—15 years, 6 months, 15 days

ROBERT DAVIDSON

- 1852 Student at the College, 20th March 1852 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 5th July 1853 Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam 31st August 1854 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam 17th November 1854 Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam 30th September 1856 On Medical Certificate to Europe from 31st March 1857 to 5th January 1859 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar 25th May 1858 Acting Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 11th January 1859 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly 9th April 1859 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar from 16th January 1859 Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Vizagapatam 17th October 1859 Officiating Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Ganjam 25th January 1860 Subordinate Judge, Cuddapah, 17th April 1860 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah 1st February 1861 Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor 10th June 1862 Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras 1st July 1862 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madras from 18th July 1862 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nundial, from 17th September 1863 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary from 20th August 1864 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, 27th February 1866 Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Tanjore 26th April 1867 On furlough to Europe, from 18th September 1868 to 3rd December 1869 District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah, 17th August 1873 On six months' special leave to Europe, 22nd August 1873—18 years, 4 months 28 days

GEORGE VANSAGNEW

- 1852 Student at the College 20th March 1852 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th January 1854 Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 19th February 1856 Acting Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th September 1856 Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 23rd December 1856 Acting Sub Judge, Combaconum, 28th January 1859 Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George at Vizagapatam, 23rd May 1859 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 17th October 1860 Acting Sub

Collector and Joint Magistrate Godavery 3rd December 1859 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate Godavery 17th April 1860 On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 29th March 1861 to 2th March 1863 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate Innively 6th April 1861 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate Madura from 11th May 1863 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate Madura 8th September 1863 On special leave to Europe from 14th June to 17th November 1864 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Irichimopoly 4th September 1866 Out of employ October 1866 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Panjore, 4th December 1866 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Irichimopoly 1st March 1867 Acting Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot from 28th March 1868 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah from 16th November 1868 Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah 7th May 1869 Collector and Magistrate of Nellore from 11th October 1870 13 years 2 months 23 days

JOHN DALRYMPLE GOLDINGHAM

- 1853 Student at the College 8th September 1873 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Salem, 13th March 1875 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Cuddapah 14th January 1876 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Cuddapah 7th May 1877 Officiating Sub Judge 1st May 2th March 1878 Officiating Sub Judge Madura 16th July 1868 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate South Canara 1st January 1871 Sub Judge Madura, 17th May 1861 Officiating Civil and Session Judge 1st July 1871 Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate Madura 1st October 1871 On special leave to Europe, from 11th June to 7th December 1872 Judge of the Court of Small Causes Madura 10th July 1867 On furlough to Europe from 14th August 1867 to 2nd September 1868 Out of employ Acting Civil and Session Judge of Madura 20th September 1867 Civil and Session Judge of Madura 20th April 1870 District and Sessions Judge Nellore 15th October 1872 17 years 1 month 12 days

CHARLES THOMAS LONGLEY

- 1858 Student at the College 2nd December 1853 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Madura, 17th July 1854 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Madura 4th March 1856 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem January 1855 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Kurnool 2th June 1855 On Medical Certificate, to Europe from 1st September 1855 to 21st August 1860 Officiating Sub Judge Chicacole, 3rd August 1860 Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Port Saint George Vizagapatnam 5th October 1860 Financial Assistant at Vizagapatnam, 17th May 1861 Acting Collector and Magistrate at Guntur from 6th October 1862 Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Chittoor from 25th January 1864 to 31st December 1864 On furlough to Europe from 7th January 1864 to 18th December 1867 Out of employ Acting Collector and Magistrate of Irichimopoly 20th December 1867 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Innively from 1st October 1867 To be Collector and Magistrate of Nellore but to continue to act as Collector of Innively 1st June 1869 Collector and Magistrate of Salem from 10th October 1870 On 11 months and 18 days furlough to Europe 10th August 1873 1 years 4 months 4 days

THIRD CLASS OF 12 YEARS' STANDING

CHARLES GILBERT MASTER

- 1854 Student at the College 31st May 1854 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Masulipatnam 31st July 1855 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Cuntoor 10th May 1856 Head Assistant to the Collector (Court) 18th March 1857 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate North Canara 3rd December 1859 Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department 1th December 1860 Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax 31st August 1860 Officiating Secretary Board of Examiners 17th April 1861 Secretary, Board of Examiners 10th April 1861 Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax 27th August 1861 Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue 17th April 1862 Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax 7th August 1862 and for 1864 20th September 1864 Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue 17th February 1865 and 14th May 1866 On furlough to Europe from 1th April 1866 to 22nd April 1867 Acting Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, from 1st May 1867 On special duty in Godavery and Kistna from 24th May 1869 To act as Collector and Magistrate of Nellore 14th October 1873 To be Collector and Magistrate of Kistna but to continue to act as Collector of Nellore 2th January 1870 Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah from 2st September 1870 Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent Ganjam 30th June 1871 To be Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatnam but to continue to act in Ganjam 2th November 1872 Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam from 1st April 1873 1 years 5 months 23 days

HENRY SULLIVAN THOMAS

- 1855 Student at the College 2th June 1855 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Canara 3rd March 1857 On Medical Certificate to the Neil Herby Hills from 9th October 1858 to 19th July 1859 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Madura 30th June 1859 Acting Head Assistant Madura 10th August 1860 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 3rd May 1861 Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate Nellore 12th July 1861 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate Madura but to act as Sub Collector of Madura 17th April 1862 Acting Sub Collector of Salem from 1th June 1862 and from 2nd April 1863 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem 8th September 1863 Acting Collector of Sea Customs Madras 10th July 1866 Member of the Board of Examiners 7th September 1866 Acting Civil and Session Judge Ootacamund 28th September 1866 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput 4th December 1866 Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Canara 7th May 1867 Collector and Magistrate of South Canara 14th June 1870 On two years furlough to Europe, from 10th April 1870 to 4th April 1872 —15 years 8 months, 8 days

WILLIAM DOWDESWELL HORSLEY.

- 1856 Student at the College, 27th January 1855 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 11th November 1856 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 3rd December 1859 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 7th March 1860 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Godavery, 11th March 1861 Head Assistant of Kinnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Godavery, 28th March 1862 Acting Sub Collector, Kistna, 11th April 1862 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District, 2nd May 1862 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Magistrate of that District, 12th December 1862 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavery District, 14th October 1863 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, from 31st December 1863 On special leave from 16th March to 14th July 1864 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Cuddapah, 10th January 1865 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, from 1st June to 10th August 1866 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, from 10th October 1866 to 8th April 1867 Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, from 12th August 1867 On furlough from 10th October 1870 to 14th June 1871 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, from 28th June 1871 Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 6th February 1872 18 years 1 month 25 days

GEORGE ROBINSON SHARPE

- 1856 Student at the College, 1th November 1855 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 20th May 1856 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 13th January 1857 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 14th June 1857 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 9th April 1859 Acting Subordinate Judge, Cutch, 10th August 1859 Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, from 1st July 1859 On special leave to Europe from 14th April to 10th October 1861 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cutch, 24th July 1861 Civil and Session Judge of Cutch, from 8th April 1867 Civil and Session Judge of Madura, from 4th July 1868 On furlough to Europe from 2nd October 1868 to 24th September 1870 To be Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, 20th April 1870 District and Sessions Judge, Malabar, 11th January 1870 16 years 6 months 2 days

FRANCIS MARTIN KINDERSLEY

- 1856 Student at the College, 2nd December 1855 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 14th January 1856 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 1th March 1856 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 15th March 1859 Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 2th December 1860 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 10th September 1860 Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tanjore, from 30th January 1864 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Calicut, 7th July 1865 Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Combaratore, 24th July 1866 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, 11th January 1867 On furlough to Europe from 7th July 1867 to 13th June 1869 On furlough to Europe, 1869 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Combaratore, from 15th July 1869 District and Sessions Judge, Tanjore, from 11th May 1871 On furlough from 9th July 1872 to 6th February 1873 13 years 5 months 7 days

FRANCIS CUI LING CARR, (*Barrister at Law*)

- 1855 Student at the College, 2th December 1855 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 6th January 1857 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 18th June 1858 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Combaratore, 1th April 1859 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Combaratore, 22nd August 1859 Officiating Subordinate Judge, Salem, 30th December 1859 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 14th August 1860 Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Combaratore, 30th April 1861 Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calicut, from 4th July 1869 Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 10th January 1866 On furlough to Europe, from 14th September 1866 to 14 January 1870 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cutch, 11th January 1870 To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Cutch, 1th February 1870 To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput District, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Cutch, 28th June 1870 Acting Civil and Session Judge of Vizagapatnam, from 12th October 1870 to 2nd March 1871 Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Charge, from 14th March to 8th July 1871 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 27th July 1871 District and Sessions Judge of Tinnevely, from 11th March 1872 14 years 7 months 7 days

ATHOLL MACGREGOR

- 1855 Student at the College, 1th December 1855 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 3rd March 1857 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 9th April 1859 Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 10th August 1860 Acting Sub Collector, Malabar, from 1st January 1861 On furlough to Europe from 28th March 1865 to 24th November 1861 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 10th January 1865 Head Assistant to the Collector and Joint Magistrate of Combaratore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 14th January 1865 Sub Collector of Nellie, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Tinnevely, 22nd December 1865 Principal Assistant Collector and Agent in Charge, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 16th April 1866 Sub Collector, Tinnevely, 24th July 1866 Acting Collector and Magistrate, Combaratore, 26th September 1866 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 10th January 1867 Acting Resident of Ervancore, 10th July 1867 On private affairs leave from 7th June 1867 to 9th January 1868 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, from 10th January 1868 Acting Secretary to the Board of

Revenue, from 18th April 1868 Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, Madras, from 13th July to 20th September 1869 Resumed duties in the Board's Office, 21st September 1869 Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 15th February 1870 Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 6th April 1870 - 15 years, 7 months, 3 days

JOHN WILLIAM REID

- 1855 Student at the College, 30th October 1855 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 8th July 1856 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 24th October 1856 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 27th August 1858 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kijshmundry, and Acting Subordinate Judge, Cuddapah 9th April 1859 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 3rd December 1859 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, 18th April 1860 Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, 2nd September 1861 10th May and 10th August 1862 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary 21st April 1863 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Immacelly, but to continue to act as Collector of Bellary, 1st March 1864 Sub Collector, Kistna but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Bellary 30th January 1866 On furlough to Europe from 30th April 1866 to 2nd June 1869 Out of employ Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chittur from 8th June 1869 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry from 9th August 1869 District and Sessions Judge of North Malabar, 11th June 1872 On special leave to Europe for six months, from 19th April 1873 14 years, 4 months, 15 days

WILLIAM SOUTHEY WHITESIDE

- 1855 Student at the College, 9th December 1855 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 3rd March 1857 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 7th September 1858 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 9th April 1859 Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 2th May 1860 Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 7th June 1861 Sub Collector of South Arcot but to continue to act as Deputy Secretary to Government, 17th April 1862 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput from 17th June 1862 On special leave from 7th April to 8th August 1864 Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 24th August 1864 Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 14th October 1866 Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 1th March 1867 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput from 1th June 1867 To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Chingleput, 1st March 1868 Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tanjore from 25th September 1868 Acting Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, from 7th May 1870 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trincomopoly from 23rd May 1871 Acting Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot from 7th April 1872 To be Collector of Trincomopoly but to continue to act at North Arcot, 21st May 1872 Collector and Magistrate North Arcot 4th March 1873 17 years, 11 months, 3 days

RICHARD WELLESLEY BARLOW

- 1855 Student at the College, 17th September 1855 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntoor, 13th January 1857 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 20th February 1858 On Medical Certificate to Europe from 2th July 1858 to 1th September 1860 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 7th October 1860 Officiating Head Assistant, Nellore, 1st May 1861 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot from 2nd November 1861 Head Assistant to the Collector, North Arcot, 21st March 1862 Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot from 13th May 1862 2th February and 4th May 1863 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot from 9th January 1864 On special leave from 30th May to 28th November 1864 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, 1th November 1864 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, 1th October 1864 On furlough to Europe from 14th April 1864 to 8th October 1869 Out of employ Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Tellicherry from 9th November 1869 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput from 1th February 1870 To be Collector and Magistrate of Kistna but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput from 26th November 1870 Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput District, 1th July 1873 13 years, 7 months, 1 day

CHARLES GEORGE PLUMER

- 1856 Student at the College, 1th March 1856 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 1th April 1857 Acting Head Assistant Collector, Immacelly, 25th September 1858 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 1st March 1859 On Medical Certificate to Europe from 14th November 1860 9th December 1861 Acting Head Assistant, Tanjore from 26th January 1862 Assistant to the Collector of Madras but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Tanjore, 1th December 1861 Head Assistant to the Collector of Salem but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Tanjore, 15th February 1862 Acting Sub Collector, Tanjore from 1th April 1862 Head Assistant to the Collector of Madras but to continue to act as Collector of Tanjore, 10th September 1862 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 1st April 1864 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trincomopoly but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Tanjore, 26th January 1864 Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Nellore, 27th February 1866 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Nellore, 3rd March 1866 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Nellore, 1th April 1866 On furlough to Europe from 14th April 1867 to 7th April 1869 Out of employ Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chittur from 21st April 1869 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chittur from 4th June 1869 District and Sessions Judge, North Arcot, 2th June 1872 - 13 years, 7 months, 21 days

HON'BLE JAMES CHISHOLME ST. CLAIR.

- 1856 Student at the College, 15th March 1857 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 7th April 1858 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 6th August 1859 Head Assistant, Bellary, 25th January 1861 Acting Sub Collector, Comblatore, from 30th June 1862 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore 1st September 1864 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore 17th April 1866 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot 26th March 1867 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore from 16th May 1867 to 7th May 1869 On furlough to Europe from 18th May 1869 to 20th May 1871 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 18th to 28th July 1871 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Chingleput, 20th July 1871 Acting Civil and Session Judge of Nandial, from 1st August 1871 District and Sessions Judge of South Canara but to act as District and Sessions Judge of Kurnool, 7th January 1873 14 years 8 months, 11 days

OCTAVIUS BUTLER IRVINE.

- 1856 Student at the College, 9th March 1857 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore 1st June 1858 Officiating Head Assistant Comblatore 6th April 1861 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna 13th December 1861 On sick leave to Europe, from 28th June 1862 to 27th December 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot 2nd February 1864 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot 17th February 1865 Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector South Arcot 7th February 1866 Head Assistant Collector, South Arcot 15th April 1866 Acting Sub Collector South Arcot 1st June 1866 Sub Collector, Bellary but to continue to act as Sub Collector South Arcot 1st July 1866 Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot 31st August 1866 Sub Collector South Arcot 1st October 1866 Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore 5th March 1867 Judge of the Court of Small Causes Vellore 18th April 1867 Acting Civil and Session Judge of Chittoor from 4th May 1867 to 4th January 1868 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary from 17th March 1868 to 2nd August 1871 On furlough to Europe from 22nd August 1871 to 21st February 1873 District and Sessions Judge of North Arcot, but to continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of the Godavery District, 27th May 1873 12 years, 8 months 3 days

ROBERTSON JOHN MELVILLE

- 1856 Student at the College 26th January 1857 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam 30th March 1858 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Masulipatam 4th March 1859 Assistant and Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 3rd December 1859 Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras 14th June 1862 Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor from 7th July 1862 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras but to continue to act as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Chittoor 1st December 1862 Acting Judge of the Small Cause Court, Chittoor from 2nd January 1863 to 1st April 1863 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery from 21st May 1863 Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Chittoor from 28th September 1863 Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement 7th January 1864 Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Cuddapah but to continue to act as Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement 21st July 1866 To be Sub Collector of Madras but to continue to act as Deputy Director Revenue Settlement 14th December 1866 On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1867 to 1st April 1869 Out of employ Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Vellore from 16th April 1869 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Nellore from 1st June 1869 To act as Sub Collector of Nellore 1st October 1869 Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatnam from 21st January 1870 On furlough to Europe for 18 months, from 28th April 1873 Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatnam, 6th May 1873 14 years, 5 months 6 days

JOHN HENRY GARSTIN

- 1857 Student at the College 1st December 1857 On private affairs to Calcutta for six months, 29th January 1859 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Immvelly 29th July 1859 Officiating Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Immvelly 7th March 1860 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Immvelly, 10th August 1860 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madurai from 7th March to 11th August 1861 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madurai from 20th August 1861 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madurai but to continue to act as Sub Collector of that District 1st March and 16th December 1864 Head Assistant, Comblatore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Madurai 22nd December 1865 Acting Sub Collector, Madurai, 3rd January 1866 Private Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor 27th March 1866 Acting Collector of Saccubutoms and Protector of Punguts from 21st January to 18th April 1871 Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot 18th April 1871 On two years furlough to Europe, from 21st April 1872 - 14 years, 5 months, 20 days

WILLIAM McQUEHAE

- 1857 Student at the College 4th December 1857 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 31st August 1858 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 6th August 1859 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool 27th January 1861 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah 28th March 1862 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Comblatore 11th October 1864 Acting Sub Collector, Comblatore 6th January 1866 Acting Sub Collector, Salem 27th February 1866 Acting Sub Collector, Comblatore 27th March 1866 Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 1st June 1866 Sub Collector, Comblatore 28th August 1867 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, from 28th June to December 1867 Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, from 10th June 1868 On furlough to Europe from 28th November 1868 to 20th October 1870 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly from 9th December 1870 to 29th April 1871 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Madurai from 17th May 1871 Collector and Magistrate of Madurai, 6th May 1873 14 years, 1 month 2 days

GEORGE DOWNTON LEMAN.

- 1857 Student at the College, 1st December 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 11th January 1859. On Medical Certificate, from 16th January to 9th April 1861. Officiating Head Assistant, North Arcot, 12th April 1861. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 28th September 1861 to 26th March 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 7th May 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 19th January to 8th April 1864. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, from 9th May 1864. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Ganjam, 7th March 1865. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Assistant to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 14th December 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 19th April 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Guntoor, from 4th June 1867 to 13th May 1868. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, from 5th August to 15th September 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, from 21st September 1868 to 5th August 1869. Acting Inam Commissioner, from 11th August to 11th October 1869. On special duty at Madras, from 12th October 1869 to 9th March 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 3rd April 1870 to 28th January 1872. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District, 12th December 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, 30th January 1872. Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, 15th July 1873. 12 years, 5 months, 5 days.

ALEXANDER MCCALLUM WEBSTER.

- 1857 Student at the College, 26th December 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 1st February 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 15th December 1859. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 7th March 1860. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 10th August 1860. Head Assistant of South Canara, from 15th May 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 26th May and 1st August 1865. On sick leave to Europe, from 1st February 1866 to 11th October 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, but to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, 15th October 1867. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, from 24th December 1867 to 22nd February 1868. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 6th March 1868. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 9th February 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 1st to 31st March 1869 and from 22nd June 1869 to 25th August 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 28th August 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, from 4th April 1870 to 9th March 1872. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly from 16th March 1872. On furlough to Europe for 15 months, from 22nd July 1872. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Chingleput, 6th June 1873. 12 years, 10 months, 16 days.

EDMUND FORSTER WEBSTER, (*Barrister-at-Law.*)

- 1857 Student at the College, 24th January 1858. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 6th May 1859. Head Assistant, Tanjore, 15th February 1861. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 14th July 1861 to 11th June 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 10th February 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, from 5th July 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 6th December 1864. Head Assistant of the Kistna District, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of Cuddapah, 10th January 1865. Head Assistant of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of Cuddapah, 14th February 1865. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, 21st February 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 4th April 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 6th June 1865. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate Godavery District, 22nd June 1865. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Godavery District, 15th January 1867. Acting First Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 19th February 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, but to continue to act as First Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, 20th April 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore, but to continue to act as First Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, 31st March 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, from 12th September 1868 and from 3rd April to 13th July 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 15th August 1869 to 29th December 1870. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 24th January 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 30th April 1871 to 6th February 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge Cuddapah, from 1st March 1873. District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah, 6th June 1873. District and Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly, 15th August 1873. 11 years, 1 month, 29 days.

JOHN CHILDE HANNYNGTON.

- 1857 Student at the College, 8th November 1857. On leave to Bengal for six months, from 9th April 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Trichinopoly, 28th September 1859. Officiating Head Assistant, Malabar, 12th February 1861. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of Malabar, 31st March 1863. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 20th October 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, 24th July 1866. To be Sub Collector, Bellary, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, 15th January 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 26th February 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 5th April 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, from 11th August to 21st September 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, from 5th October 1868 to 17th April 1869. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 25th May 1869 to 20th May 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 8th July to 30th August 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, from 4th October 1871. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Guntoor, from 22nd February 1872. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, but to continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of Guntoor, 4th March 1873. District and Sessions Judge Salem, 4th November 1873. 14 years, 29 days.

PHILIP PERCEVAL HUTCHINS.

1858. Student at the College, 27th February 1858. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 29th July 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 10th August 1860. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, from 4th May 1867. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 7th November 1862. Acting Secretary to the Board of Examiners, from 4th May 1863. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, 3rd June 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, from 2nd September to 28th September 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 7th October 1863. Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, 26th November 1863. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, but to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 20th January 1864. Acting Registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court, from 12th April 1864. Registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court, 28th March 1865. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th March 1867 to 23rd October 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nundial, from 28th February 1869 to 1st April 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, from 22nd April 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, 25th June 1871. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, from 24th June 1872. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Madura, 11th October 1872. District and Sessions Judge, Madura, from 1st April 1873. - 11 years, 1 month, 21 days.

ARTHUR COKE BURNELL.

1860. Student at the College, from 7th October 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 16th November 1861. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 8th March 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 18th October 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 16th December 1864. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Malabar, 13th October 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 22nd December 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 3rd January 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 3rd July 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Madras District, 15th January 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Madras, 22nd January 1867. To be Sub Collector of Nellore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Madras District, 5th April 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 4th June 1867. In charge of the Collectorate, Madras District, from 4th to 30th May 1867. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 16th October 1868 to 6th October 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, from 18th October 1870 to 3rd March 1871. On special duty at Tanjore, 24th March 1871. Acting District and Sessions Judge of Mangalore, from 12th March 1872 - 11 years, 2 months, 5 days.

JAMES GROSE, M.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 7th October 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 12th July 1861. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, from 9th May 1862. Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, from 21st February 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, but to continue to act as Under-Secretary to Government, 21st March 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Under-Secretary to Government, 11th April 1865. Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 13th May 1865. Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 11th April 1866. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 2nd July 1867. Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue and Receiver of the Carnatic Property under Act XXX of 1858, 13th August 1867. Resigned appointment of Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants and to the Commissioner U. C. S. Examination on the 16th June 1868. Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 1st to 9th June 1869, and from 14th July to 20th September 1869. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Acting Protector of Emigrants, from 9th to 20th March 1870. Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 30th March 1870. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 26th August 1871. - 13 years, 1 month, 25 days.

WILLIAM WILSON, M.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 25th October 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 12th July 1861. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 27th September 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 21st March 1866. Deputy Director, Revenue Settlement, for a period of six months, 20th December 1865. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna District, 10th April 1866. Acting Collector, Kistna District, 16th June 1867. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna District, 29th November 1867. In charge of the Collectorate, Kistna District, from 23rd April to 9th June 1868. On furlough to Europe, from 26th December 1868 to 26th December 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 16th January to 27th May 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 16th September 1871. - 8 years, 10 months, 21 days.

WILLIAM SHRUBSOLE FOSTER, B.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 10th December 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, from 28th November 1861. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 8th March 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 18th October 1864. Head Assistant of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Coimbatore, 7th July 1865. Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 3rd January 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, 26th March and 9th October 1866. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Bellary, 22nd January 1867. To be Sub Collector, Godavery District, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Bellary, 20th April 1867. In charge of the Collectorate, Bellary, from 8th February to 2nd March 1868, and from 9th June to 8th July 1868. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bel.

lary, 11th August 1868. On furlough to Europe, from 21st February 1869 to 18th February 1871. In charge of Collector's Office, Bellary, from 15th July to 16th October 1871. Acting Collector of Bellary, from 29th July 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Godavery District, from 17th May 1872. - 10 years, 11 months, 22 days.

JAMES HENRY NELSON, M.A., (*Barrister-at-Law.*)

- 1861 Student at the College, from 25th January 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, from 29th March 1863. Acting Head Assistant, Madura, 29th September 1863. Acting Head Assistant, Madura, 10th February 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Madura, 16th June 1865. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura, 7th July 1865. Acting Head Assistant, Madura, 14th November 1865. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madura, 23rd February 1866. Head Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 16th April 1866. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 14th December 1866. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, 2nd April 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Combaconum, but to continue to act as Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, 18th June 1867. Acting Registrar, High Court, from 16th April to 9th December 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 15th February 1870 to 6th May 1871. Acting District and Sessions Judge of Tranquebar, from 17th June 1872. - 10 years, 7 months, 7 days.

FOURTH CLASS OF 8 YEARS' STANDING.

PHILIP LYDDON ROBERTS.

1862. Student at the College, 5th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, from 20th August 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 4th May 1865. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Cuddapah, 16th January 1866. Head Assistant, Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Cuddapah, 20th March 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Cuddapah, 3rd July 1866. Head Assistant Collector, Cuddapah, 31st August 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Cuddapah, 9th October 1866, 20th April and 11th August 1868. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, from October 1868. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, from 12th June 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 5th March 1871. 8 years, 2 months, 25 days.

JAMES BURN PENNINGTON, B.L.

- 1862 Student at the College, 26th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, from 11th May 1863. Acting Head Assistant, Nellore, 8th March 1864. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Nellore, 10th April 1863. Head Assistant, Nellore, 31st August 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 9th October 1866. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 8th April 1867. In charge of the Collectorate, Tinnevely, from 6th to 21st October 1868. On special duty at Madras, from 25th February to 1st March 1869. On special leave to Europe, from 5th May to 29th October 1869. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 25th April 1870. On furlough from 6th June to 5th August 1871. Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 4th August 1871. Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 26th August to 29th November 1871. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, from 13th May to 13th July 1872. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 23rd July 1872. - 10 years, 4 months, 11 days.

FRANCIS HENRY WOODROFFE, B.A.

- 1862 Student at the College, 14th January 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, from 2nd May 1863. Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatnam, from 24th April 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent of Vizagapatnam, 16th December 1864. On sick leave to Europe, from 15th March 1865 to 8th January 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 15th January 1867. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Salem, from 15th March to 16th November 1867, and from 4th March 1868. To be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Salem, 4th September 1868. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 1st November 1868. To be Head Assistant and Collector of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Small Cause Court Judge, Cuddalore, 20th April 1869. Gave over charge of Small Cause Court, Cuddalore, on 31st July 1869. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Cuddalore, from 5th August 1869. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, but to continue to act as Small Cause Court Judge at Cuddalore, 25th January 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Vizagapatnam, from 3rd September to 11th October 1870. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna, from 3rd November 1870 to 16th March 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 30th April 1871 to 13th October 1872. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Cause at Madura, 15th October 1872. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Chingleput, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 28th January 1873. Judge of the Court of Small Cause at Madura, 6th June 1873. - 7 years, 8 months, 11 days.

JAMES HOPE, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 7th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, from 18th May 1863. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kalladghee, 2nd December 1864. Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ratnagerry, but to continue to act as Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kalladghee, 31st January 1866. Second Assistant Collector and

Magistrate of Kalladghee, 3rd April 1866. Acting First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 4th May 1866. Acting Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 27th November 1866. Services replaced at the disposal of Madras Government. To be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, but to act as Sub Collector of that District, 21st May 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of that District, 16th July 1867. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, from 12th January 1868. To be Senior Assistant, but to continue to act as Principal Assistant in Ganjam, 20th April 1868. Principal Assistant Collector, Ganjam, 14th June 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, from 1st January to 4th March 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 8th April 1871 to 28th February 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, from 27th March 1873. — 9 years, 2 months, 1 day.

JOHN READ DANIEL.

1862. Student at the College, from 27th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, from 1st June 1863. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Dharwar, 21st December 1864. Supernumerary Third Assistant at Dharwar, 26th January 1865. Acting Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, 21st November 1865. Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, 3rd April 1866. To act as Sub Collector of Cuddapah, 2nd July 1867. To be Assistant Collector of Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of that District, 30th July 1867. Services replaced at the disposal of Madras Government. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Cuddapah, 23rd August 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, from 14th February 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madura, from 29th September to 12th October 1868. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Small Cause Court Judge of Madura, 27th October 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, from 21st October 1870 to 4th January 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 4th February 1871 to 31st January 1873. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madura, 30th April 1872. Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, from 13th February 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, 24th March 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, from 24th April 1873. — 8 years, 11 months, 8 days.

HENRY JOHN STOKES, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 8th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 9th October 1863. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay. Supernumerary 3rd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, 9th September 1865. Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 25th February 1866. Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat, but to continue to act as Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 3d April 1866. Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, 14th September 1866. Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, 13th February 1867. Acting First Assistant Collector of Belgaum, 5th July 1867. To be Second Assistant Collector of Sholapore, continuing to act as First Assistant Collector, Belgaum, 10th August 1869. Assistant and Acting Sub Collector, Kistna District, 21st December 1869. Assistant and Acting Sub Collector, Tanjore, 1st February 1870. In charge of Collectorate, Tanjore, 3rd to 7th May 1870. To be Senior Assistant Collector, Ganjam, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Tanjore, 14th June 1870. In charge of Collector's Office, Tanjore, from 2nd to 3rd December 1870. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Tanjore, 6th June 1871. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, September 1871. Acting Sub Collector, Tanjore, 7th November 1871. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Tanjore, from 1st July 1872. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, 14th November 1872. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent of Tanjore, from 22nd to 25th March 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge, North Arcot, from 9th June to 5th July 1873. — 10 years, 8 months, 24 days.

FRANCIS BRANDT, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 7th October 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, from 8th June 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 18th October 1864. Acting Special Assistant, Cuddapah, from 1st November 1864. Acting Head Assistant, Kurnool, from 1st March 1865. Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 19th April 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 23rd June 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 17th April 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, 1st June 1866. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 24th July 1866. Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 11th September 1866. Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 13th August 1867. Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 28th August to 28th November 1867. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, from 20th August to 21st November 1868. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 25th January 1869. Furlough to Europe, from 9th April 1869 to 3rd April 1871. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 6th June to 5th August 1871. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 4th August 1871. On duty, Government Office, from 6th to 25th August 1871. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 20th August to 19th November 1871. On special duty, Board of Revenue, 5th December 1871. — 9 years, 1 month, 29 days.

WILLIAM LOGAN.

1862. Student at the College, from 26th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 19th August 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 7th September 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 18th October 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 3rd

January 1866 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 10th April 1866 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, 3rd July 1866 and 6th October 1866 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, 5th April 1867. In charge of Collectorate, Malabar, from 2nd to 7th April 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 3rd February to 6th March 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 1st April 1871 to 26th March 1873 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 3rd April 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge, North Malabar, from 10th June 1873 —9 years, 9 days.

JAMES WILLIAM BEST, B.A.

- 1862 Student at the College, from 8th December 1862 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 19th April 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 30th June 1865 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 7th July 1865 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 23rd February 1866 On sick leave to Europe, from 11th July 1866 to 17th January 1868 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 24th January 1868 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, from 4th February to 3rd March 1868 Acting Sub Collector of Tanjore, from 9th March 1868 To be Head Assistant Collector of South Canara, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Tanjore, 9th February 1869 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 3d July 1869 In charge of Collector's Office, Coimbatore, from 26th August to 27th September 1869 and from 10th May to 9th July 1870, and from 25th to 28th February 1871 To be Principal Assistant Collector and Agent at Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Coimbatore, 14th November 1871 To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Coimbatore, 13th February 1872 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nellore, from 2nd September 1872 Acting District and Sessions Judge of Bellary, from 21st October 1872 to 2nd January 1873 Acting District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah, from 13th January to 1st March 1873 On duty Board of Revenue, from 10th to 19th March 1873 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, 30th May 1873 On furlough to Europe from 6th July 1873 —8 years, 11 months, 22 days

FRANCIS RAWDON HASTINGS SHARP.

- 1862 Student at the College, from 27th December 1862 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 20th October 1863 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 2nd March 1865. Assistant Collector of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of that District, 15th January 1867 Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 5th April 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, from 29th April 1867 to 18th January 1868 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, from 5th November 1868 and from 6th February 1869 Head Assistant Collector, Salem, from 21st July 1869 Acting Sub Collector, Salem, from 13th October to 21st December 1869 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, from 19th June to 17th September 1870 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, from 21st September 1870 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, from 4th February 1871 On furlough to Europe, from 25th November 1871, to 12th November 1873 Doing duty Revenue Board Office, from 13th November 1873.—8 years, 11 months, 17 days

JOHN FREDERICK PRICE.

- 1862 Student at the College, from 25th October 1862 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 10th October 1863 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 15th October 1864 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 17th April 1866 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Salem, from 14th July 1866 To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Salem, 11th February 1868 In charge of Collector's Office, Salem, from 18th February to 23rd March 1869 and from 29th August to 9th October 1870 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Salem, 12th December 1871 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Salem, from 22nd March 1873.—11 years, 1 month, 7 days.

EDWARD STORR, B.A.

- 1862 Student at the College, from 8th January 1863 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 12th August 1864 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 11th April 1866 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, but Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 24th July 1866 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 22nd January 1867 On sick leave to Europe, from 14th February 1867 to 1st October 1868 Acting Sub Collector, Cuddapah, from 29th October 1868 In charge of Collector's Office, Cuddapah, from 29th May to 12th July 1869 Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Cuddapah, 7th June 1870 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Cuddapah, 13th February 1872. On furlough to Europe, from 5th February 1873 —8 years, 6 months, 7 days.

WILLIAM HORATIO COMYN.

1862. Student at the College, 8th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, from 4th September 1863 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 22nd March 1864 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, but to continue to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 24th July 1866 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, 23rd October 1866. Head Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly, 14th December 1866 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 7th June to 19th December 1867 In charge of Collectorate, North Arcot, from 17th June to 18th July 1867 Took charge Sub Collector's Office, North Arcot, 15th January 1868 Acting Sub Collector, Kistna, from 24th December 1868 to 3rd March 1869 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, from 14th June 1869 to 10th January 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd January 1871.—8 years, 1 month, 16 days.

JEREMIAH GARNETT HORSFALL, B L

- 1862 Student at the College from 26th November 1862 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Godavery, 9th August 1864 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 12th January 1866 Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 10th April 1866 Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, in Ganjam, 14th December 1866 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery District, 1st March 1867 In charge of Collectorate, Godavery, from 25th February to 8th May 1868 To be Head Assistant but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Godavery, 11th August 1868 In charge of Collector's Office, Godavery, from 2nd August to 30th September 1870 On furlough to Europe, from 1st April 1871 to 20th March 1873 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, from 14th April 1873 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavery District, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 6th May 1873 Acting District and Sessions Judge of Nellore from 24th July 1873 9 years, 0 days

HENRY SEWELL, B A

- 1862 Student at the College, from 20th November 1862 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Madras, 9th October 1863 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 20th December 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 11th March 1865 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 26th May 1865 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 23rd January 1866 To be Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of South Canara, 15th January 1867 Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Trenchery, 26th February 1867 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Mulabar, 7th June 1867 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely from 21st September to 21st December 1867 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Mulabar, 2nd December 1867 Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department from 16th May to 15th August 1868 and from 20th August to 21st November 1868 Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Agent at Vizagapatnam from 7th February 1869 In charge of Collector's Office, Vizagapatnam, from 22nd December 1869 to 20th January 1870 On furlough to Europe, from 25th December 1870 to 24th December 1872 On duty Board of Revenue from 23rd January to 6th February 1873 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, from 9th February 1873 Acting Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 21st March 1873 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore but to continue to act as Collector of North Arcot, 23rd May 1873 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot but to continue to act as Collector North Arcot, 30th May 1873 Acting Collector of Cuddapah from 6th September 1873 9 years, 5 days

ALEXANDER CRUICKSHANK, M A

- 1862 Student at the College from 8th December 1862 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Cuddapah, 9th October 1863 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 26th March 1867 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool from 27th April 1867 to 29th January 1868 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 20th January 1868 Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatnam, 30th June 1868 Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Coimbatore from 25th February 1870 To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Coimbatore, 18th April 1871 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore from 16th May 1871 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot from 20th July 1871 To be Principal Assistant Collector and Agent, Vizagapatnam but to continue to act as Sub Collector, North Arcot, 1st February 1872 In charge of North Arcot Collectorate from 11th March to 27th April 1872 Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Vizagapatnam from 27th July to 26th October 1872 In charge of Collector's Office, Vizagapatnam from 10th to 26th April 1873 Acting District and Sessions Judge, Vizagapatnam, from 9th August to 10th September 1873 10 years, 11 months, 24 days

HUNTLY PRYSE GORDON

- 1862 Student at the College from 8th January 1863 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Coimbatore, from 8th August 1863 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 20th March 1866 Acting Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 24th July 1866 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely but to continue to act as Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 14th September 1866 Acting Joint Magistrate, Ottumund, 1th November 1866 Special Assistant Collector Coimbatore, 1th January 1867 Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore from 4th May to 20th December 1867 Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherries but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 24th July 1868 Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot from 24th April to 2th May 1869 Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Vellore from 1st May 1869 To be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatnam, but to continue to act as Small Cause Court Judge, Vellore, 26th October 1869 Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras but to continue to act at Vellore, 21st May 1872 Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, from 21st June 1872 to 17th January 1873 On furlough to Europe from 2nd February 1873 To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore from 6th June 1873 10 years, 20 days

BOYD HORSBROUGH

- 1862 Student at the College, from 14th January 1863 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Vizagapatnam, 22nd January 1864 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely from 2nd October 1866 to 2nd February 1868 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 20th March 1868 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of Tinnevely from 8th to 23rd March 1869 Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, from 21st March to 1st June 1869 Acting Sub Collector, Kistna, from 21st June 1869 In charge of Collector's

Office, Kistna, from 14th April to 7th July 1870. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Agent, at Vizagapatam, from 1st December 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 19th February 1871 to 15th February 1873. On duty Board of Revenue, from 19th to 24th March 1873. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and Protector of Emigrants, from 25th March to 12th June 1873. Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, from 22nd June 1873.—9 years, 11 months, 20 days.

ANDREW JOHN STUART.

- 1863 Student at the College, from 27th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, but to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police in that District, 25th October 1864. Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Ganjam, 25th July 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, from 10th May 1866. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, from 17th December 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Kistna, from 19th to 24th December 1868. Acting Sub Collector, Tinnevely, from 15th April to 10th November 1869. On private affairs leave, from 17th November 1869 to 13th February 1870. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, from 28th February to 14th April 1870. Acting Sub Collector, Tinnevely, from 23rd April 1870. In charge of Collector's Office, Tinnevely, from 1st to 5th October 1870. Assistant Collector, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Tinnevely, 8th November 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavery District, from 15th September 1871. To be Head Assistant Collector of South Canara, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Godavery, 14th November 1871. To be Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Godavery, 13th February 1872. In charge of Godavery Collectorate, from 29th April to 17th May 1872. Head Assistant, but to continue to act as Sub Collector Godavery, 2nd May 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 1st June 1873.—9 years, 4 months, 7 days.

HENRY EDWARD STOKES, B.A.

- 1863 Student at the College, 4th January 1864. On sick leave to Europe, from 13th November 1864 to 6th February 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 13th February 1866. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Nellore, from 17th December 1867 to 15th February 1868, and from 16th March to 18th June 1868, and from 4th July to 30th September 1868, and from 3rd October 1868 to 30th March 1869. Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 31st March 1869. Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 24th August 1869. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 9th January 1871. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, without prejudice to his appointment as Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 24th January 1871. Resumed charge of Office of Under Secretary to Government on 14th February 1871. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, from 14th May 1872. Acting Secretary Board of Revenue, from 20th August to 14th October 1873. 8 years, 5 months, 4 days.

HENRY WILLIAM BLISS, B.A.

- 1863 Student at the College, 10th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 24th July 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 1st June 1866 and 18th September 1866. To be Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of Salem, 6th February 1867. Acting First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Vizagapatam, 5th March 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, but to continue to act as Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 5th April 1867. Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 3rd February 1868. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madras, from 27th May 1868. Head Assistant Collector of Salem, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madras, 27th October 1868. To be Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Madras, 25th May 1869. Acting Collector, Madras, from 5th April to 1st July 1870. Head Assistant, Coimbatore, 5th June 1870. Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Cuddalore, from 9th September 1870 to 27th January 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 18th March 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate, of Madras from 1st September 1873.—9 years, 11 months, 17 days.

JOSEPH CHARLES HUGHESDON

- 1863 Student at the College, 9th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 7th March 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 18th May 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 1st June 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 1st March 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Tanjore, 18th April 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna District, 25th June 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, from 1st July 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Nellore, from 1st to 4th June 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Nellore, from 4th January 1870. In charge of Collector's Office, Nellore, from 23rd September to 11th October 1870, and from 13th April to 15th May 1872. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, from 22nd June 1872. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 31st October 1873. 9 years, 11 months, 23 days.

JAMES FREDERIC SNAITH, B.A.

- 1863 Student at the College, 25th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 14th February 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddalore, from 13th December 1866 to 27th April 1867. On sick leave to Europe, from 11th May 1867 to 10th June 1870. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 14th June 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 3rd August to 3rd September 1870. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 12th December 1871, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, 16th January 1872. Assistant Collector of Madras, but to act as Small Cause Court Judge, Madras, 11th October 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Godavery District, from 3rd July 1873.—6 years 11 months, 6 days.

WILLIAM HENRY GLENNY.

- 1803 Student at the College, 28th November 1803 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 16th May 1805 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 6th June 1807 On special duty, South Arcot, from 9th January to 17th March 1808 Out of employ from 1st September 1870 Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, 17th May 1870 On furlough to Europe, from 18th October 1870 to 16th October 1872 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, but to act as Head Assistant in that District, 16th October 1872 Acting Sub Collector, Godavery, from 6th December 1872 Head Assistant Kistna, but to continue to act as Sub Collector Godavery, 28th June 1873 Acting Sub Collector, Nellore, from 6th March 1873 —8 years, 5 days

HENRY NEWMAN.

- 1863 Student at the College 4th January 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 5th September 1865 In charge of Head Assistant Collector's Office Kistna, from 12th to 23rd March 1869 Assistant Collector Godavery District 20th April 1869 Out of employ, from 1st September to 16th December 1870 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary from 4th January 1871 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate Kistna from 29th March 1871 Assistant Collector of Kistna from 24th June 1871 Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, from 9th August 1871 In charge of Kistna Collectorate from 20th September to 4th October 1871 and to 4th September 1871 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District from 4th October 1871 To be Senior Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent Vizagapatam but to continue to act as Sub Collector Kistna 21st May 1872 9 years 10 months 28 days

JOHN KELSALL

- 1813 Student at the College 27th October 1863 Second Class Assistant Superintendent of Police (Coimbatore) 21st January 1865 Acting Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police First Class Bellary 11th April 1865 Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police First Class Bellary 2nd March 1866 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 23th January 1867 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary but to continue to act as Head Assistant of that District 26th January 1867 Acting Sub Collector Bellary from 13th July 1867 In charge of Collector's Office Bellary from 16th to 27th September 1869 Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Vizagapatam from 18th March 1871 to 15th April 1872 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot from 27th April 1872 Head Assistant Trichinopoly but to continue to act as Sub Collector North Arcot 28th January 1873 On furlough to Europe, from 1st March 1873 9 years, 4 months, 5 days

JOHN WALLACE

- 1863 Student at the College 7th October 1863 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Tinnevely 8th August 1865 In charge of Head Assistant's Office Tinnevely from 2th January to 11th March 1867 Out of employ 1th September 1867 Assistant Collector of Tanjore from 14th March 1870 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore from 50th January 1871 Assistant Collector of Nellore but to continue to act as Head Assistant of that District 21st February and 11th March 1871 Acting Judge Court of Small Causes at Bellary from 27th September 1871 Head Assistant but to act as Sub Collector Sakm, 18th March 1873 Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, from 26th August 1873 10 years 1 month, 2 days

CHARLES STEWART CROLE

- 1863 Student at the College 9th December 1863 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Madras 11th April 1865 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore 3rd July 1866 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore 5th April 1867 Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes Madras 10th April 1867 To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes Madras 15th June 1867 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate Coimbatore 16th July 1867 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly 27th October 1867 Acting Registrar of Assurances Trichinopoly 10th January 1868 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate Madras District from 17th April 1868 In charge of Collector's Office Madras from 21st to 23th April 1868 To be Head Assistant Collector of Cuddapah but to continue to act as Sub Collector Madras 2th May 1869 Acting Sub Secretary Board of Revenue from 15th July to 20th September 1869 In charge of Collector's Office Madras from 4th to 30th November 1869 Acting Sub Collector Chingleput 25th June 1870 Head Assistant Kurnool but to act as Sub Collector Chingleput 2nd May 1873 9 years, 11 months 23 days

SAMUEL TRANT MCCARTHY

- 1863 Student at the College, 4th January 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Kurnool 27th October 1866 On sick leave to Bangalore from 26th July to 18th September 1866 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary 31st July 1866 Acting Head Assistant Collector North Arcot from 21st March 1868 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool 20th October 1868 In charge of Collector's Office Kurnool from 3rd to 27th May 1870 Out of employ from 4th November 1870 to 2nd January 1871 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore from 3rd January 1871 Acting Head Assistant Collector Nellore from 11th September 1871 Head Assistant Collector Tanjore, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Nellore 3rd February 1872 In charge of Government Collectorate, Nellore from 19th May 1872 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, 11th June 1872 On furlough to Europe, from 31st March 1873 9 years, 3 days

HARRY St. AUBYN GOODRICH.

- 1863 Student at the College, 7th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Ganjam, 7th July 1865. Acting Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 23rd March 1866. Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 18th September 1866. To be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Visagapatnam, 30th June 1868. On sick leave to Europe, from 10th July 1868 to 7th October 1869. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 22nd October 1869. Sub Collector of Salem, jurisdiction extending only to cases connected with Survey and Settlement, 2nd November 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 2nd April 1872 to 20th March 1873. Acting Sub Secretary Board of Revenue, from 16th April to 16th July 1873. On duty Board of Revenue, from 17th July 1873. Acting Sub Secretary Board of Revenue, from 20th August 1873—7 years, 11 months, 3 days.

HERBERT WIGRAM, B.A.

- 1863 Student at the College, 28th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Madras District, 11th April 1865. Acting District Registrar of Assurances, Chingleput District, 21st November 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Godavery District, 13th April 1866. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Godavery District, 15th January 1867. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 19th April 1867. Acting Registrar High Court, Appellate Side, from 23rd December 1867. To be Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Registrar High Court, 11th August 1868. Acting Under Secretary to Government Revenue Department, from 20th January to 23rd February 1869. Acting Registrar High Court, Appellate side, 23rd January 1869. To be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Registrar High Court, 6th June 1871. On four months special leave, from 2nd June to 22nd October 1871. Acting Registrar High Court, Appellate Side, from 25th October 1871. Registrar High Court, Appellate Side, 1st April 1873. 9 years, 8 months, 4 days.

JOHN CAMERON, M.A.

- 1863 Student at the College, 10th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Malabar, 11th April 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 3rd July and 9th October 1866, and 1st May 1868. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Tellicherry, from 11th June to 9th November 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector Malabar, 16th November 1870. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Tellicherry, from 4th February 1870 to 15th March 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, from 19th March 1871. On furlough to Europe for two years, from 25th November 1871. 8 years, 15 days.

JAMES DUNNING BAKER GRIBBLE.

- 1863 Student at the College, 5th January 1864. Assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Class, Salem, 21st February 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Trichinopoly, 10th November 1865. Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Class, Visagapatnam, 14th July 1866. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 24th July 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, from 7th January 1868. In charge of Sub Collectorate, South Arcot, from 14th April to 1st May 1868. In charge of Head Assistant Office, from 9th to 31st November 1869. In charge of Sub Collectorate Office, South Arcot, from 26th November to 7th December 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 16th June 1870. Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, North Arcot, 8th July 1870. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Kurnool, from 14th November 1870. Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Collector of Kurnool, 5th November 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavery District, from 5th March 1871. On furlough to Europe from 15th August 1871 to 5th January 1873. Acting Sub Collector, Cuddapah, from 21st January 1873. Head Assistant, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Cuddapah, 2nd May 1873. 8 years, 6 months, 8 days.

GEORGE ARTHUR PARKIER.

- 1863 Student at the College, 9th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Tanjore, 9th May 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 19th February 1867. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 16th April 1867. On sick leave to Europe, from 22nd March 1868 to 10th December 1869. Assistant Collector Tanjore, 25th December 1869. Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 11th January 1870. Acting Head Assistant, South Arcot, from 26th March to 11th November 1870. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 17th May 1871. In charge of District and Sessions Court, South Arcot, from 17th to 27th February 1872. Head Assistant, Innervelly, but to continue to act as Judge, Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 27th July 1873. 8 years, 2 months, 28 days.

FRANCIS HENRY WILKINSON.

- 1863 Student at the College, 10th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddalore, 3rd February 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 10th July 1866. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 20th April 1867. Acting Under Secretary to Government Revenue Department, from 24th August to 24th November 1867. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, from 10th December 1867. In charge of Sub Collectorate, North Arcot, from 20th December 1867 to 15th January 1868. Head Assistant, North Arcot, 11th February 1868. On special leave to Europe, from 8th March to 9th September 1868. In charge of Sub Collectorate Office, North Arcot, from 22nd December 1868 and from 7th to 24th April 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Madura, from 22nd May 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Madras, from 27th July to 27th September 1869. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, from 14th April to 17th July 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd January 1871 to 10th October 1872. In charge of North Arcot Collectorate, from 16th to 20th March 1873. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, from 21st March to 2nd June 1873. Acting Sub Collector, Salem, from 21st August 1873. 7 years, 10 months, 1 day.

WILLIAM FRANCIS GRAHAME, B.A.

- 1863 Student at the College, 4th January 1864. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th January 1865 to 6th April 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 16th October 1866. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Kistna, from 26th March 1869. Assistant Collector of Kistna, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of that District, 15th November 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Kistna District, from 21st to 25th March 1871. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, from 21st April 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent of Ganjam, from 1st September to 6th December 1872. Senior Assistant but to continue to act as Principal Assistant in Ganjam, 23rd May 1873. 8 years, 8 months, 4 days.

ALLEN LINDSAY LISTER.

- 1863 Student at the College, 28th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 27th October 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam, 13th April 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 5th April 1867. To be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of that District, 18th June 1867. In charge of the Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 27th June to 21st July 1868. To be Head Assistant of Kistna, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of South Arcot, 20th April and 4th August 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 8th December 1869 to 1st January 1870. On special leave, from 17th April to 20th October 1870. Head Assistant Collector of South Arcot, 20th January 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Cuddapah, from September 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, from 14th December 1871. In charge of South Arcot Collectorate, from 17th April to 15th May 1872. Acting Collector, South Arcot, from 5th March to 20th April 1873. - 9 years, 5 months, 29 days.

GEORGE DUNCAN IRVINE, (*Barrister-at-Law*).

- 1863 Student at the College, 27th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 2nd May 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 18th May 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, from 17th October 1866. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Salem, from 16th February 1869. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of Coimbatore, from 24th June to 13th September 1869. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of Tinnevely, from 2nd November to 15th December 1869. Assistant Collector, Madras District, from 18th January 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 2nd April 1870 to 31st January 1872. Assistant Collector, Chingleput, 25th June 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, from 6th May to 9th July 1872. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Coimbatore, from 26th July 1872. 8 years, 3 months, 6 days.

CHARLES WILLIAM WALL MARTIN.

- 1863 Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 5th September 1865. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 27th July 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 16th December 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tiruchinopoly, 16th April 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tiruchinopoly, 29th October 1867. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Tiruchinopoly, from 14th February 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, from 14th to 19th October 1868 and from 4th to 8th December 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 5th February 1871 to 3rd December 1872. Acting Sub Collector, Tanjore, from 26th June to 9th September 1873. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madurai, from 16th September 1873. 8 years, 29 days.

GEORGE McWATERS, B.A.

- 1863 Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 7th November 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madurai, 24th July 1866 and 16th July 1867. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madurai, 25th May 1869. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, from 5th September 1871 to 10th February 1872. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public, &c Departments, from 14th May to 12th September 1872. On furlough to Europe from 13th September 1872. - 8 years, 8 months, 10 days.

NORTON AYLMER ROUPELL, B.A.

- 1863 Student at the College, 4th February 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 5th September 1865. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department for employment in the Mysore Commission, 14th March 1867. Services replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government, 17th April 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 17th April 1867. Acting Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 24th April 1867 and 28th February 1868. Acting Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills, 24th July 1868. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 26th October 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Coimbatore, from 16th March to 29th April 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 13th May 1870. - 6 years, 3 months, 6 days.

JOHN BROWNRIGG SPEDDING, B.A.

- 1863 Student at the College, 10th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 8th August 1865. Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 1st March 1867. Assistant Collector, but to continue to act as Senior Assistant in Ganjam, 2nd March 1869. In charge of Principal Assistant Collector's Office, from 31st July to 4th October 1869. In charge of Junior Assistant's Agent's Office, Ganjam, from 24th August to 3rd September 1870. In charge of Principal Assistant's Office, from 31st December 1870 to 31st January 1871 and from 16th March 1871. Took charge Senior Assistant's Office, from 26th July 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, from 1st January 1872. Acting Collector, Malabar, from 3rd April 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 12th May 1873. - 9 years, 4 months, 28 days.

CHARLES ARTHUR GALTON, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 10th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 1st August 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 18th May 1866, Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 20th October 1866 and 8th February 1867. To be Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of Coimbatore, 3rd January 1868. Assistant Commissioner, Neilgherries, from 11th November 1869. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 22nd January 1872 to 20th March 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd March 1873.—9 years, 4 months, 15 days.

CHARLES JOHN CROSTHWAITE.

- 1863 Student at the College, 27th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 2nd May 1865. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 1st May 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Tinnevely, from 26th January to 11th March 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 2nd July 1869 to 20th October 1871. Assistant Collector of Ganjam and to act as Senior Assistant in that District, 14th November 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, from 30th July 1872—7 years, 9 months, 17 days.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER HAPPELL.

- 1864 Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 7th November 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 19th April 1867 and 10th March 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Godavery, from 20th March to 18th June 1870 and from 3rd August 1871. In charge of Collector's Office, Godavery, from 25th August to 15th September 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, from 4th July 1872 to 23rd February 1873. Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly, 25th February 1873. Acting Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, from 5th March to 3rd May 1873. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, from 11th August 1873—9 years, 6 days.

JOHN STURROCK.

- 1864 Student at the College, 20th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 23rd January 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 26th February 1867. In charge of Collector's Office, South Canara, from 2nd to 4th April 1870. Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 13th February 1872. In charge of South Canara Collectorate, from 9th March to 8th April 1872. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public, &c., Departments, from 29th August 1872. Acting Canarese Translator to Government, 7th January 1873.—9 years, 11 days.

DAVID BUICK, B.A.

- 1864 Student at the College, 25th October 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 27th October 1865. Acting Cantonment Magistrate of Bellary, from 26th April to 29th June 1867. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 14th June 1869. Assistant Collector, Malabar, 26th October 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Malabar, from 5th January 1870 to 1st February 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, from 2nd February to 4th March 1871. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, from 18th to 26th March 1871 and from 10th July to 7th September 1871. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Malabar, from 25th November to 31st December 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 13th August 1872 to 12th February 1873. Acting Head Assistant, Malabar, from 13th February to 10th March 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 15th March 1873—9 years, 6 days.

HENRY GRIBBLE TURNER.

- 1864 Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatnam, 13th April 1866. Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Class, Vizagapatnam, 13th July 1866. Acting Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, 4th December 1866. Probationary Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, 19th February 1867. District Superintendent of Police, Kurnool, from 9th to 17th December 1867. On special duty, Madras District, 1st January 1868. Acting Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatnam, from 6th March 1868. Assistant and Acting Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatnam, 3rd July 1868. Special Assistant Collector and Agent, Vizagapatnam, 5th April 1870. On special leave, from 15th May to 30th October 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 25th April 1873—8 years, 4 days.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS BIRD.

- 1864 Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 18th May 1866. Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 4th July 1870. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, from 9th April to 20th August 1871. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, from 29th August 1871 to 24th February 1872. Assistant Collector, Madura, 5th March 1872. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Madura, from 30th April 1872.—9 years, 25 days.

LORNE AUGUSTUS CAMPBELL.

- 1864 Student at the College, 30th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 13th April 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 12th March 1867. On special leave to Europe, from 14th January to 16th July 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 4th August 1869. In charge of Head Assistant Collector's Office, Madura, from 3rd to 10th October 1869. Acting Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 15th December 1869 to 19th April 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Madura, from 25th January to 26th February 1871. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, from 24th April 1871. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Kistna, from 6th September to 4th October 1871. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 21st March 1873—8 years, 4 months, 29 days.

HENRY WILLIAM WELLESLEY.

1864. Student at the College, 20th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 18th April 1866. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 27th July 1866. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for employment in the Mysore Commission, 14th March 1867. Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Class, under the Superintendent of the Astagram Division. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, but to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 2nd March 1869. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and Acting Protector of Emigrants, from 30th March to 27th April 1870. Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, but to continue to act as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, 25th June 1870. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public, &c., Departments, from 9th January to 14th February 1871. Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 4th August 1871. Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, March 1872. Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, 30th January 1873.—9 years, 11 days.

HENRY BIDEWELL GRIGG, B.A.

1861. Student at the College, 8th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam, 13th April 1866. Acting Inspector of Schools, 1st Division, 5th February 1867. Acting Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, from 2nd June 1868. On 1 year's furlough to Australia, from 26th December 1868 to 3rd December 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 15th December 1869. On furlough to Australia from 21st January 1871 to 27th February 1872. Acting Assistant Commissioner, Neighiey Hills, from 16th November 1872—6 years, 10 months, 7 days.

THOMAS VONDONOP HARDINGE, B.A.

1861. Student at the College, 25th October 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 26th March 1867. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah from 21st June 1867 to 13th July 1868 and from 15th August 1868 to 29th April 1869, and from 2d June 1869. On 18 months' furlough to Europe, from 16th August 1872—7 years, 9 months, 22 days.

WARE PLUMTRE AUSTIN.

1861. Student at the College, 28th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 13th April 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 16th October 1866. Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 1th January 1868. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Malabar, from 9th to 16th June 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 2nd February to 8th June 1871 and from 8th July 1871. Acting Head Assistant Coimbatore, from 28th September to 16th October 1871, and from 28th October to 28th November 1871. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Malabar, from 1th December 1871 to 5th January 1872. Acting Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, from 18th April 1872. In charge of Collector's Office, Trichinopoly, from 11th July to 1st August 1872. Acting Head Assistant, Malabar, from 11th March to 2nd May 1873. Acting Sub Collector, Malabar, from 5th May 1873.—8 years, 11 months, 4 days.

HERBERT FREDERICK CLOGSTOUN.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 17th January 1866. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 27th July 1866. On sick leave, from 1st August to 31st October 1866. Acting 1st Class Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cuddapah, 5th April 1867. Acting 1st Class Superintendent of Police, Kistna, from 4th December 1867 to 10th April 1868. Assistant Collector, Bellary, 24th March 1868. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Madura, from 11th October 1869. Assistant Collector, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector, Madura, 7th December 1869. Acting Junior Assistant Collector, Vizagapatam, 14th May 1870. Assistant Collector and Agent, but to continue to act as Junior Assistant, Vizagapatam, 8th November 1870. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly, from 17th February 1871. In charge of Collector's Office, Trichinopoly, from 20th to 23rd May 1871. Acting Sub Collector on Survey and Settlement duty, Salem, 21st May 1872. Acting Deputy Director Revenue Settlement, Coimbatore, 14th January 1873.—9 years, 6 days.

GEORGE KENNAWAY CHAMBERLAIN.

1861. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 13th April 1866. On sick leave, from 1st August to 31st October 1866. On sick leave to Europe, from 10th March 1867 to 7th October 1869. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 12th October 1869. Registrar of Assurances, Chingleput, 22nd February 1870. Assistant Collector, Chingleput, from 1st July 1870. Assistant Collector, North Arcot, 25th November 1870. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, from 20th September 1871. On sick leave to Europe, from 20th July 1873—5 years, 10 months, 6 days.

CHARLES JEFFREY KNOX.

1864. Student at the College, 28th February 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 13th April 1866. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Nellore, from 2nd March 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Nellore, from 11th to 24th September 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Nellore, from 4th January 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Nellore, from 3rd to 17th December 1870. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, from 9th February 1871. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 11th to 20th July 1871, and from 8th March to 27th April 1872. Assistant Collector, North Arcot, 25th October 1872. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, from 21st March to 23rd June 1873, and from 21st to 31st August 1873. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, from 1st September 1873. 8 years, 9 months, 1 day.

JOHN LEE-WARNER.

- 1864 Student at the College, 7th November 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 12th April 1866 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 20th April 1866 Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, St Thomas' Mount, 21st September 1866 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 1st March 1867 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 5th April 1867 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 18th August 1867 Assistant but Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, 29th November 1867 On special duty in North Arcot, January 1868 and 22nd July 1868 Assistant to the Collector of Madras District 27th November 1868 Acting Head Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly from 28th March to 7th November 1869 Acting Cantonment Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 31st March to 14th April 1869 Assistant to the Collector of North Arcot 11th May 1869 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of North Arcot from 17th May 1869 In charge of Sub Collector's Office North Arcot from 20th May to 14th June 1869 Assistant Collector South Canara from 7th December 1869 Acting Senior Assistant Collector Vizagapatam from 7th February 1870 Acting Collector and Agent but to continue to act as Senior Assistant Vizagapatam 8th November 1870 In charge of Principal Assistant's Office Vizagapatam from 15th February to 15th March 1871 Special Assistant, Madura, from 18th December 1871 9 years 24 days

LEONARD ROBERT BURROWS, B.A.

- 1864 Student at the College 7th November 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Madura, 7th November 1865 Acting Head Assistant Collector of Tanjore from 28th February 1868 In charge of Sub Collector's Office Tanjore from 27th July to 26th August 1868 Assistant Collector but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of Tanjore 8th November 1870 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore from 18th October to 10th November 1871 Acting Head Assistant Tanjore from 17th November 1871 to 30th October 1872 On furlough to Europe from 13th October 1872 — 7 years, 11 months, 6 days

EDWARD TURNER

- 1864 Student at the College 20th November 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool 14th April 1866 On sick leave to Bangalore from 26th July to 20th September 1866 Acting Head Assistant Collector Bellary from 27th June to 29th August 1870 Assistant Collector Godavery 24th October 1870 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool from 27th February 1871 In charge of Collector's Office Kurnool, from 17th October to 17th November 1871 and from 4th to 26th March 1873 On furlough to Europe from 9th April 1873 — 8 years 2 months, 21 days

ROBERT RICE, B.A.

- 1864 Student at the College, 25th December 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District 12th January 1866 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 6th April 1866 On furlough to Europe on Medical Certificate from 21st August 1868 to 6th November 1869 Assistant Collector Bellary 9th November 1869 In charge of Head Assistant Collector's Office Bellary from 22nd April to 11th May 1870 Acting Head Assistant Collector Combarator from 14th May 1870 Assistant but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector, Combarator 8th November 1870 to 17th February 1871 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Combarator from 5th March 1871 In charge of Sub Collector's Office Combarator from 1st May to 3th June 1871 and from 4th April to 14th May 1873 — 7 years 8 months 15 days

EDWARD NOEL OVLIRURY

- 1864 Student at the College, 25th November 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 7th November 1865 Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Combarator 27th July 1866 On sick leave, from 20th January to 1st May 1867 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Combarator 30th April 1867 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah 17th September 1867 In charge of Sub Collector's Office Cuddapah from 6th to 21st August 1868 Assistant Collector of Salem 3rd November 1868 In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Salem, from 18th February to 24th March 1869 and from 22nd June to 20th July 1869 Acting Head Assistant Collector of Salem from 26th October to 31st December 1869 and from 7th March to 6th June 1870 and from 9th June 1870 In charge of Collector's Office, Salem from 26th to 28th August 1870 In charge of Sub Collector's Office Salem, from 29th August to 9th October 1870 Took charge of Head Assistant's Office Salem on 10th October 1870 In charge of Sub Collector's Office Salem from 8th to 24th November 1870 Resumed charge Head Assistant's Office on 26th December 1870 Acting Head Assistant Salem, from 25th January 1871 On furlough to Europe from 17th August 1871 to 5th November 1872 Acting Senior Assistant in Ganjam, 12th November 1872 7 years, 5 months, 28 days

EDWARD GIBSON.

- 1864 Student at the College 25th November 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Cuddapah, 23rd January 1866 Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 27th July 1866 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 1st March 1867 On special duty in North Arcot January 1868 Acting Head Assistant Collector of Bellary, from 24th July 1869 In charge of Sub Collector's Office Bellary from 15th April to 26th May 1870 Assistant but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of Bellary 8th November 1870 In charge of Sub Collector's Office Bellary from 9th to 30th July 1872 Acting Head Assistant South Canara, from 11th January 1873 9 years 6 days

ARTHUR JOHNSTON BREFKS ATKINSON

- 1864 Student at the College, 18th October 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 6th March 1866 Services temporarily placed at the disposal of the Committee on Subsidiary Jails 8th May 1867 In charge of Sub Collector's Office Madras, from 18th to 26th July 1869 Assistant Collector of Chingleput 25th June 1870 To act as Cantonment Magistrate of Poonaallee 15th July 1870 Acting Head Assistant Collector North Arcot from 14th March to 13th April 1871 Acting Head Assistant Collector Salem from 18th April to 3rd July 1871 Assistant Collector South Arcot from 10th July 1871 Acting Head Assistant Collector, Salem from 14th August 1871 Acting Head Assistant Cuddajah from 22nd August 1872 On special leave from 4th to 27th June 1873 — 9 years 13 days

JOSEPH BIRDSALL JONIS

- 1865 Student at the College 14th February 1866 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore 31st May 1867 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District 16th July 1867 In charge of Collector's Office Madras on 19th and 20th April 1869 Assistant Collector of Nellore 13th July 1869 In charge of Head Assistant's Office Nellore from 10th September 1869 Assistant to the Collector of North Arcot 19th October 1869 Assistant Collector Kurnool 2nd September 1870 In charge of Head Assistant's Office Kurnool, from 17th October to 18th November 1871 Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent Vizagapatam and Acting Senior Assistant of that District from 9th January 1872 Acting Principal Assistant Vizagapatam from 4th May to 13th July 1872 and from 27th July to 26th October 1872 Acting Principal Assistant Vizagapatam from 17th to 26th April 1873 Acting Senior Assistant Vizagapatam from 1st to 16th and from 27th to 30th April 1873 Acting Principal Assistant Vizagapatam from 11th August to 10th September 1873 — 7 years 3 months, 15 days

ARUNDELL TAGG ARUNDELL, B A

- 1865 Student at the College 18th November 1865 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot 24th July 1866 Acting Head Assistant Collector North Arcot from 29th February to 21st March 1868 On special duty South Arcot June 1868 Assistant Collector South Arcot, from 9th July 1868 Assistant Collector Tanjore from 1st October 1868 Acting Head Assistant Collector of Cuddajah from 14th April to 5th July 1870 Acting Head Assistant Collector Tinnevely from 8th February 1871 Acting Additional Sub Collector Tinnevely from 16th September 1872 — 6 years 13 days

WILLIAM JOSEPH HENRY LEFANU

- 1865 Student at the College 28th October 1865 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly 16th October 1866 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura 23rd May 1867 Acting Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely from 3rd August to 29th September 1869 On furlough to Europe from 30th September 1869 to 13th March 1872 Assistant Collector of Chingleput from 19th April 1872 Acting Head Assistant Collector of Salem from 28th May 1872 In charge of Sub Collector's Office Salem, from 25th March to 3rd April 1873 — 5 years 7 months 14 days

EDWIN LANGFORD PEARSE

- 1865 Student at the College 6th November 1865 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam 16th October 1866 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate at Ganjam, 19th February 1867 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Vizagapatam 2nd July 1867 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot 13th October 1868 Out of employ from 27th August to 17th December 1870 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Godavery 7th February 1871 Acting Head Assistant Godavery from 3rd May to 17th June 1872 and from 24th June 1872 In charge of Sub Collector's Office Godavery from 1st to 4th December 1872 and from 19th May to 2nd July 1873 — 8 years 25 days

CHARLES DONALD MACLEAN, B A

- 1865 Student at the College 19th December 1865 Acting Inspector of Schools Second Division 9th October 1866 Assistant Collector Madras District 24th December 1867 On special duty Madras District January 1868 Acting Cantonment Magistrate Saint Thomas Mount from 23rd September to 15th November 1868 Assistant Collector Combatore 19th January 1869 In charge of Head Assistant's Office Combatore from 1st March to 24th April 1870 Acting Under Secretary to Government Public &c Departments from 4th May to 12th June 1870 Acting Under Secretary to Government Revenue Department from 17th January 1871 To be Assistant Collector Chingleput but to continue to act as Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department 7th February 1871 Gave over charge of Under Secretaryship on 14th February 1871 Acting Under Secretary to Government Revenue Department from 15th March to 11th April 1871 On furlough to Europe from 15th May 1871 3 years 4 months, 27 days

FIFTH CLASS OF 4 YEARS' STANDING.

EVANS CHARLES JOHNSON.

- 1867 Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatam, 24th December 1867. In charge of Principal Assistant Collector's Office, Vizagapatam, from 4th January to 6th February 1869. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 31st May 1870. In charge of Principal Assistant's Office, Vizagapatam, from 1st to 13th February 1871. Acting Senior Assistant, Vizagapatam, from 13th February to 16th May 1871. In charge of Senior Assistant Collector's Office, Vizagapatam, from 1st December 1871 to 8th January 1872. To be Assistant Collector of Kistna, 5th December 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Kistna, from 29th April to 26th June 1872. Acting Head Assistant of Tinnevely, from 28th September 1872. Assistant but Acting Special Assistant, Vizagapatam, from 24th April 1873.—6 years, 2 days

FREDERICK EDWARD GIBSON.

- 1867 Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector of South Arcot, 15th September 1868. On furlough, from 23rd October 1869 to 23rd April 1870. Assistant Collector, North Arcot, 26th April 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, North Arcot, from 19th January to 8th February 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd April 1871 to 5th November 1872. Assistant Collector of Coimbatore, 5th November 1872. Assistant but Acting Head Assistant, Kistna, from 2nd April 1873. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Kistna, from 26th July 1873. — 4 years, 9 months, 16 days

CHARLES LENNOX BRUCE CUMMING.

- 1867 Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector, Kistna District, 9th March 1869. In charge of Head Assistant Collector's Office from 7th September to 6th October 1871. Assistant Collector of Kurnool, 11th November 1871. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, from 6th April to 8th June 1872, and from 28th March to 2nd April 1873. Assistant Collector, Malabar. — 6 years, 2 days

THOMAS WEIR.

- 1867 Arrived 5th December 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector, Madras, 19th January 1869. Services placed at the disposal of the Public Works Commission, 13th March 1869. To be Assistant Collector, Bellary, 12th October 1869. Deputy Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, from 14th January 1870. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, from 23rd June 1871 to 24th June 1872. Assistant Collector, but to act as Head Assistant of Nellore, 21st June 1872. — 5 years, 11 months, 24 days

CHARLES KOUGH.

- 1867 Arrived 8th December 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 24th December 1867. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Salem, from 31st August to 9th October 1870. Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, from 16th January 1871. Assistant Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 17th August 1871. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 6th November to 13th December 1871. Acting Head Assistant, South Arcot, from 8th July to 14th October 1872 and from 28th June 1873.—5 years, 11 months, 16 days.

THOMAS JAMES MALTBY.

- 1867 Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 13th May 1868. In charge of Head Assistant Collector's Office, Trichinopoly, from 30th January to 16th February 1871. Assistant Collector, Ganjam, 7th December 1870. In charge of Senior Assistant's Office, Ganjam, from 16th March. Acting Senior Assistant, Ganjam, 18th April 1871. On special leave for 6 months to Europe, from 29th August 1871 to 1st March 1872. Acting Senior Assistant of Ganjam, from 17th July 1872. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Ganjam, from 10th September to 30th November 1872. To act as Senior Assistant, Ganjam, 25th November 1873. — 5 years, 6 months.

JOHN ARCHIBOLD BOYLE.

- 1867 Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector of Cuddapah, from 25th April 1869. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Cuddapah, from 5th to 13th April 1870. Acting Inspector of Schools, 2nd Division, from 6th July 1871 to 9th September 1872. Assistant Collector of Chingleput, from 16th September 1872. Assistant but Acting Head Assistant, Tinnevely, 23th March 1873. Acting Special Assistant, Madura, from 26th July 1873.—6 years, 2 days.

HUBERT THOMAS KNOX.

1868. Arrived 4th December 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 15th December 1868. In charge of Salem Collectrate, from 18th to 21st March 1873. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, from 3rd September 1873.—4 years, 11 months, 28 days.

HENRY RICHARD FARMER.

1868. Arrived 4th December 1868 Assistant to the Collector, and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 15th December 1868 Assistant Collector, Bellary, from 8rd May 1870 In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Bellary, from 19th May to 15th June 1870 Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, from 10th January 1871 Acting Head Assistant of North Arcot, from 10th May to 12th July 1872 In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Chingleput, from 5th to 20th August 1872 Assistant but Acting Head Assistant, Kurnool, 10th April 1873 — 4 years, 11 months, 28 days

LEWIS McIVER

1868. Arrived 21st November 1868 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 1st December 1868 Assistant Collector, South Canara from 14th April 1870 In charge of Head Assistant's Office, South Canara, from 14th January to 2nd March 1871 and from 27th October to 31st December 1871 and from 9th March to 9th April 1872 and from 16th April to 16th May 1872. Acting Head Assistant of South Canara, from 24th August 1872. Assistant Commissioner 3rd Grade, but Officiating 2nd Grade, British Burmah, 25th January 1873. — 5 years, 10 days

JAMES ACWORTH DAVIES, (*Barrister at Law*)

- 1868 Arrived 3rd January 1869 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely 1st January 1868 In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Tinnevely, from 20th to 22nd April 1870 In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Tinnevely, from 17th November to 18th December 1870 and from 20th January to 7th February 1871 Assistant Collector Madura, from 1st July 1871 Assistant Collector of Tanjore, from 13th February 1872 Assistant Collector of Bellary, from 13th June 1872 Acting Head Assistant, Bellary, from 16th June 1873 — 14 years, 10 months, 29 days

MATTHEW RICHARD WELD, B A

- 1868 Arrived 21st November 1868 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 1st December 1869 Assistant Collector, Bellary, from 23rd August 1870 In charge of Sub Collector's Office Bellary, from 3rd to 10th March 1871 In charge of Sub Collectors Office, Bellary, from 26th September to 16th October 1871 Assistant Collector of Tanjore, from 9th May 1872 Acting Head Assistant, Tanjore, from 21st November to 9th December 1872, and from 8th June 1873. 5 years, 10 days

ROBERT SEWELL

- 1868 Arrived 19th December 1868 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot 22nd December 1868 On leave to Europe, from 21st March to 18th November 1869 In charge of Collector's Office North Arcot, from 24th February to 10th March 1872 In charge of Head Assistant's Office, North Arcot from 24th April to 9th May 1872 Assistant Collector, Godavery, 4th March 1873 — 4 years, 3 months, 14 days

HENRY MARTIN WINTERBOTHAM.

- 1869 Arrived 19th November 1869 Assistant Collector and Magistrate Coimbatore, 7th December 1869 Assistant Collector Malabar, from 9th June 1870 In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Malabar, from 20th to 25th November 1871 Acting Head Assistant, Malabar, from 12th August 1872 to 13th February 1873, and from 18th May 1873 — 4 years, 12 days,

GORDON THOMSON MACKENZIE.

- 1860 Arrived 19th November 1860 Assistant Collector and Magistrate Nellore, 30th November 1860 Assistant Collector Cuddapah, 10th January 1871 Acting Head Assistant, Cuddapah, from 20th November to 20th December 1871 In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Cuddapah, from 2nd to 16th February 1872 Assistant Collector, Nellore from 15th April 1872 In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Nellore, from 18th May to 26th June 1872 — 4 years, 12 days

WILLIAM ALEXANDER WILLOCK, B A

- 1860 Arrived 12th March 1870 Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatam 12th April 1870 Assistant Collector, Chingleput, 25th October 1870 Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam 10th January 1871 Acting Senior Assistant, Vizagapatam, from 4th May to 18th July 1872 and from 27th July 1873 — 3 years, 5 months, 20 days

LEWIS MOORE.

- 1869 Arrived 7th November 1869 Assistant Collector and Magistrate Trichinopoly, 7th December 1869 In charge of Head Assistant's Office, from 30th September to 7th October 1871, and from 5th to 18th April 1872 and from 12th July to 1st August 1872. Acting Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, from 4th May 1873 — 4 years, 24 days

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS NICHOLSON

- 1860 Arrived 4th December 1860 Assistant Collector and Magistrate South Arcot, 14th December 1860 Assistant Collector, Tanjore, from 15th January 1870 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore from 7th October to 17th November 1871 Assistant Collector Madura, from 10th February 1872 In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Madura, from 16th August to 18th September 1872 3 years, 11 months 28 days

SIXTH CLASS UNDER 4 YEARS' STANDING.

GEORGE EMILIUS BIRD.

- 1870 Arrived 18th November 1870 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 22nd November 1870 Acting Head Assistant, Tinnevely, from 20th July 1873 3 years, 13 days

WALTER GREGORY UNDERWOOD.

- 1870 Arrived 17th September 1870 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 4th October 1870 Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 9th September 1872 In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Malabar, from 3rd to 12th May 1873. Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 18th June 1873 In Charge of Head Assistant's Office, Coimbatore, from 26th July 1873 — 3 years, 2 months, 14 days.

ARTHUR FREDERICK COX.

- 1871 Arrived 3rd November 1871 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 7th November 1871 Assistant Collector of Godavery, from 27th August 1872 In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Godavery, from 28th November to 11th December 1872 Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 21st March 1873 — 2 years, 28 days

JAMES THOMSON, M. A.

- 1871 Arrived 9th November 1871 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 28th November 1871 2 years, 7 days.

EBENEZER JAMES SEWELL.

- 1872 Arrived 1st November 1872 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 12th November 1872 Assistant Collector, Chingleput, from 3rd July 1873 1 year, 1 month

GEORGE STUART FORBES, M. A.

- 1872 Arrived 16th October 1872 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 29th October 1872 1 year, 1 month, 16 days

RALPH SELLERY DENSON, B. A., L.L.B.

- 1873 Arrived 29th October 1873 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 18th November 1873 1 month, 3 days

HENRY THOMAS ROSS, M. A., L.L.B.

- 1873 Arrived 26th October 1873 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 4th November 1873 1 month, 6 days

EGERTON EDWARD SPENCER.

- 1873 Arrived 31st October 1873 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, 4th November 1873. 1 month, 1 day

SYDENHAM HENRY WYNNE, B. A.

- 1873 Arrived 21st October 1873 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly 4th November 1873 — 1 month, 11 days

GRADUATION LIST OF THE ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Passed in Surveying and Civil Engineering.	Lingual Attain- ments.	NAMES.	Regiment.	Date of first Appoint- ment.	Date of promotion.	District or other duty on which now employed.	REMARKS.
C	t	Colonel G. W. Walker.....	Royal Engrs.	21 Jan 1845	4 May 1873	Ch. Engr. & Secy. to Govt. P.W.D.	
		Lt. Col. J. Mullins.....	do.	2 Feb. 1852	1 Nov. 1870	Chief Engineer Irriga. & Jt. Secy. to Govt.	On Furlough for 2 years, 8th June 1872.
		Major A. deC. Scott	do.	29 Nov. 1867	28 Apr. 71	Under Secy to Govt.	
		Captain P. Montgomerie	do.	23 Nov. 1860	11 Mar. 73	Acting do.	do.
Te		Lieut. Col. J. H. M. Shaw Stewart	do.	13 Jan. 1869	15 Oct. 1867	Cong. Engr. for Railways.	
Te		Captain C. J. Smith	do.	12 Jan. 1854	15 Oct. 1870	Depy. do.	On Furlough on P. A. for one year, 10th March 1873.
th		Captain R. Thompson	do.	17 Aug. 1863	23 May 72	Actg. do.	do.
te		Lieut. W. H. Coaker	do.	13 Apr. 1866	15 Oct. 1870	Depy. do.	do.
		Mr. S. Brock	Unconvenanted	1 Aug. 1855	3 June 1868	Controller of P.W. Accounts	On Furlough to Europe for 2 years, 12th April 1873.
		Mr. J. Mullins	do.	3 Apr. 1844	11 May 1870	Depy. do.	Offg.
		Lieut. C. H. P. Christie	Royal Engrs.	3 Feb. 1869	25 Jan. 1873	do.	do.
H t		Captain C. M. Moberly	Staff Corps	3 May 1867	3 May 1867	Exmr of Railway Accounts	Eximmer of Railway Accounts at Calcutta.
Hon Rev		Mr. R. K. Williams	Unconvenanted	7 Feb. 1872	Acting do.	do.	do.
		Mr. S. M. Johnson	do.	20 Feb. 1869	18 Oct. 1870	Asst. do.	do.
		Mr. F. P. Quinlan	do.	24 Oct. 1870	6 Aug. 1872	do.	do.

Superintending Engineers First Grade.

S & C E	H t	Colonel E. A. Ford	Royal Engrs.	13 Oct. 1846	1 Dec. 1872	Inspecting Engr for Civil & Military Buildings.	Supy. — On Furlough for 2 years, 1st April 1872.
	t	Colonel C. V. Watkins	do.	do.	5 Sep. 1871	do.	Supy. — On Furlough to Eur for 2 years, 10th Sept. 1873.
	T	Major R. F. Oakes	do.	15 July 1856	3 Sep. 1871	Chief Engineer of Railways.	Supernumerary.
	S t t e	Lieut. Col. W. F. Farewell	Staff Corps	1 Oct. 1853	1 Dec. 1872	Do. for Communications.	do
						Ports & Harbours	do

Superintending Engineers Second Grade — District Engineers.

S	t	Colonel C. V. Wilkinson	Royal Engrs.	13 Oct. 1846	1 Dec. 1872	Chingleput	On Furlough Europe for 2 years, 1st April 1872.
	t	Major R. F. Oakes	do.	15 July 1856	do.	do.	Supy. — On Furlough to Eur for 2 years, 10th Sept. 1873.
	t	Lieut. Col. R. A. Roberts	do.	June 1849	19 Dec. 1871	Madura	Supernumerary.
	h t e	Colonel F. J. Moberly	do.	19 Oct. 1847	3 Sep. 1872	Chingleput	do
	h t	Colonel J. Bean	do.	do.	7 Oct. 1873	Coimbatore.	do

GRADATION LIST OF THE ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENTS, &c., &c.—Continued.

Prased in Surveying and Civil Engineer- ing	Lingual Attain- ments.	NAMES.	Regiments.	Date of first Appoint- ment to the Department.	Date of District or other duty on which now employed.	REMARKS
Superintending Engineers Third Grade—District Engineers.						
S	h t t c	Lieut Colonel R. A. Roucres	Royal Engrs	June 1849	1 Dec 1872 Madras	..... Offg. Supr. Engr 2nd Grade
		Colonel F. J. Moberly	do	13 Oct 1847	1 Dec 1872 Chungieput	..... Offg. Engr
Executive Engineers First Grade—District Engineers.						
S	h t t	Colonel F. J. Moberly	Royal Engrs	19 Oct 1847	1 Dec 1872 South Arcot.	Supr.—Off. Supr. Engr 1st Grade.—To hold tempo- rarily charge of Chungieput District.
S & C E	h t e	Lieut Col J. F. Fischer	do	17 June 1851	do	Trichanopoly
	h t e	Major H. L. Friesner	do	27 Nov 1857	do	do
	t t e	Major J. O. Harted	do	22 Nov 1853	do	Kistnah
	te	Mr R. C. Smith	do	31 Jan 1856	do	Nellore
	te h	Lieut. Col A. S. Moberly	Unconvenanted	24 Apr 1855	do	do
S & C E	te h	Lieut. Col A. S. Moberly	Royal Engrs	25 July 1858	do	Presidency
	te h	Lieut Col J. Goddard	do	31 Jan 1851	do	Do (on Engr for Railways On Furlough on P. A. for one year 10th March 1873.
	te h	Captain C. J. Smith	do	12 Jan 1858	do	Under Secy to Govt
	Te	Major A. de C. Scott	do	29 Nov 1867	do	Supr.—On Furlough to Engr for 2 years 14th May 1872.
	Te	Major T. Beckley	do	13 Mar 1855	do	Supr.—On Furlough to Engr for 2 years 14th May 1872.
S & C E	Th	Mr. R. F. Clusdon	Covenanted	4 Feb 1854	do	Supr.—On Furlough to Engr for 2 years 14th May 1872.
	t	Mr W. Fraser	Covenanted	23 Feb 55	4 Oct. 1870 Kurnool	..... Supernumerary.
	te	Major J. N. Hunter	Royal Engrs	13 Mar 1855	do	Salem
	te	Major J. Beatty	Royal Engrs	13 Mar 1855	do	do
	Th	Mr. W. S. Harrington	Unconvenanted	27 Jan. 1854	1 Mar 1872 Malabar	do
Executive Engineers Second Grade—District Engineers.						
S & C E	t	Mr. W. Fraser	Covenanted	6 Mar. 1855	1 Dec. 1872 Kurnool.	.....
	te	Major J. N. Hunter	Royal Engrs	13 Mar. 1855	do	Salem.
	te	Major J. Beatty	do	do	do	Vizagapatam.
	Th	Mr. W. S. Harrington	Unconvenanted	27 Jan. 1854	do	Chungieput.
	te	Mr. G. S. Sage	do	July 1851	do	Cuddapah.
S & C E	te	Mr. J. W. Russell	do	24 Apr. 1855	do	Tinnerly.
	te	Mr. J. W. Russell	do	2 Aug. 1855	do	do
	t	Mr. A. C. Lawford	do	13 July 1855	do	South Canara.....Offg. District Engineer

S & C E	h te	Captain H. W. Wood.....	Royal Engrs.	11 Dec 1867	do	On Furlough to Europe for 2 years, 1st May 1873.
	te	Captain H. R. Mead.....	do	12 Jan 1868	do	Supernumerary.
	te	Captain P. Montgomerie.....	do	12 Jan 69	do	do
	te	Captain H. M. Vibart.....	do	13 Sep 1861	3 Sep 1872	do
	te	Mr. W. B. Leggatt.....	Uncovenanted.....	1 Feb 1855	4 Oct 1870	do.—On Furlough to Eur. for 2 months, 7th May 1873.
	te	Captain J. L. Morant.....	Royal Engrs.	20 Jan. 1864	do	do

Executive Engineers Third Grade.

S & C E	te	Captain H. R. Mead.....	Royal Engrs.	12 Jan 1859	1 Dec 1872	Janjore	Offg. District Engineer.
	te	Captain H. Smalley.....	do	15 July 1859	do	Gaungant.	Suppy.—Offg. Under Secy. to Government.
	t	Captain P. Montgomerie.....	do	23 Nov 1860	do	do	Suppy.—On Furlough to Europe, 2d June 1873
	te	Captain W. Cunningham.....	do	12 Jan 1861	do	Bangalore	District Engineer.
	te	Mr. W. B. Leggatt.....	Uncovenanted.....	1 Feb 1855	do	do	Suppy.—On Furlough for 15 months, 7th May 1872
	th	Captain J. Pennycook.....	Royal Engrs.	4 Apr 1862	do	North Arcot	District Engineer
		Captain R. Thompson.....	do	17 Aug 1863	do	Old Dr. Engr for	Suppy
S	h	Captain J. L. Morant.....	do	21 Jan 1864	do	Railways	District Engineer
	C	Major G. V. Law.....	Staff Corps.....	10 Feb 1864	do	Neelcherries	Suppy.—On Furlough for 2 years, 1st May 1872
	h	Captain J. W. Timble.....	do	14 Feb 1865	do	Vizagapatnam	Offg. District Engineer
	te	Captain A. R. Lalcom.....	Royal Engrs.	12 Jan 1863	1 Apr 1873	Bedary	do
	te	Mr. G. L. Walsh.....	Uncovenanted.....	27 Feb 1866	do	Godavery	do
S & C E	t	Mr. R. E. Norfor.....	do	11 May 1865	4 Oct 70	Scut. Arcot	Offg. District Engineer
S	h	Major R. B. Kennedy.....	23d Regt L. I.	15 Oct 1864	2 Sep 73	do	Supernumerary
S & C E	te	Mr. P. O. Kallan.....	Covenanted.....	20 Sep 57	2 Sep 1871	do	do
S & C E	te	Mr. L. W. Paynter.....	do	20 Sep 57	2 Sep 1871	do	do

Executive Engineers Fourth Grade.

S	h	Major R. B. Kennedy.....	23d Regt L. I.	15 Oct 1864	1 Dec 1872	Wynaad	do
S & C E	te	Mr. P. O. Kallan.....	Covenanted.....	20 Sep 57	3 Jan 1860	do	do
S & C E	te	Mr. L. W. Paynter.....	do	20 Sep 1859	do	do	do
	t	Captain R. E. Brockman.....	Royal Engrs.	8 Nov 1864	do	Godavery	Suppy.—On Furlough for 2 years, 26th May 1873.
	te	Mr. W. A. Goodchap.....	Uncovenanted.....	30 May 1851	do	Chinn-leput.	do
	te	Mr. J. O'Shaughnessy.....	do	22 Jan 1855	do	Tanjore	do
	te	Lieutenant W. H. Coaker.....	Royal Engrs.	13 Apr 1868	do	Dr. Consulting Engr for	Suppy.
						Railways	do

GRADATION LIST OF THE ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENTS, &C. &C. — Continued.

Passed in Surveying and Civil Engineer- ing.	Original Attain- ments.	NAME.	Regiments	Date of first appointment to the present A p- pointment	District or other duty on which now employed.	REMARKS.
S & C E	h te	Captain R. F. Taylor.....	Uncovenanted.	29 May 1866 1 Apr 1873	Kurnool.	
	te	Mr. K. D. P. Roberts.....	Uncovenanted.	5 June 1866 1 Dec. 1872		Supy.—Leave for one year, 1st April 1873
		Lieutenant J. F. Dorward.....	Royal Engrs.	22 Nov 1866 8 Mar 1873	Gingalum.	Supy.—Leave on M. C. for 14 months, 6th July 1873
	t	Mr. T. D. Harris.....	Uncovenanted.	22 Nov 1866 8 Mar 1873	Gingalum.	
S & C E	t	Mr. K. F. Nordmann.....	Uncovenanted.	29 June 1862 23 Aug 71	Vizagapatam.	
				8 July 73		
	h	Captain & Dy. Comy H. Bailey.....	Uncovenanted.	25 Feb. 1849 do	Malabar.	
	te	Mr. O. A. Hayne.....	Uncovenanted.	7 Jan. 1868 15 July 1871	Madura.	Supy.—Leave for 26 months, 6th July 1871
S & C E	t	Mr. G. B. Leggett.....	do.	1 Feb. 1855 do	Madura.	
		Mr. R. J. Lowry.....	do.	20 Mar. 1868 do	Chingleput.	
		Mr. J. M. Hawksworth.....	do.	25 June 1858 do	Chingleput.	
		Mr. E. H. Pringle.....	do.	4 Feb. 1863 do	Madura.	
S & C E	t	Lieutenant M. Greer.....	Royal Engrs.	5 June 1866 7 Oct 1873	Madura.	
		Captain A. C. Smith.....	do.	14 Jan. 1868 do	South Canara	
			do.	20 Mar 1869 14 do	Madura	
			do.	13 Sept. 64 23 Nov 1873	Chingleput.	

Executive Engineers Fourth Grade.

Assistant Engineers First Grade.

te	Captain & Dy. Comy F. Graham.....	Uncovenanted.	14 Feb. 1848 1 Dec. 1872	South Arcot	
te	Lieut. & Asst. Comy W. G. Betan.....	Uncovenanted.	20 May 1851 do	North Arcot	
te	Lieut. & Asst. D. MacNeil Campbell.....	Royal Engrs.	14 Apr 1869 do	Kistrah	
te	Mr. W. M. Montserrat.....	Uncovenanted.	14 Jan. 1869 do		Supy.—Leave for 15 months, on M. C. to Europe, 26th Dec. 1872
te	Mr. J. Hannan.....	Covenanted.	31 July 1866 do	Godavery.	
te	Mr. W. R. Norris.....	do.	26 July 1867 do	Kistrah	
t	Mr. G. D. Wybrow.....	do.	16 Oct. 1867 do	Kistrah	
te	Mr. C. J. Peters.....	do.	16 Oct. 1867 do	Trichinopoly.	
te	Mr. J. N. Granger.....	do.	23 Dec. 1867 do	Kistrah	
te	Mr. F. Brickwell.....	do.	13 Mar. 1868 do	Presidency.....	Supy.—In charge of P. W. Stores and Workshops.
te	Mr. H. Lyon.....	do.	23 Dec. 1867 do	Vizagapatam	
te	Mr. J. W. Martin.....	do.	13 Mar. 1868 do	2 Sep. 73 Bellary.	
te	Mr. G. J. Turner.....	do.	23 July 1868 do	Godavery.	
t	Mr. J. D. Grant.....	do.	23 July 1868 do	Salem.	
	Ensign & Dy. Asst. Comy T. Smithers.....	do.	16 Nov. 1852 do	North Arcot.....	Supy.

Assistant Engineers Second Grade..

t	Mr. W. Hughes	Covenanted.....	23 July 1868	1 Dec. 1872	Tinnevely.
te	Mr. J. C. Larmie.....	do.	2 Mar 1869	do	Godavery.
t	Mr. J. Grimes	Uncovenanted	26 June 1861	do	Malabar.
t	Mr. C. H. T. Norfox.....	do.	21 Aug. 1861	do	Tinnevely
t	Mr. A. W. Hunter.....	do.	30 Aug. 1870	do	Techinopoly.
t	Mr. J. M. Bell.....	Covenanted.....	23 Dec. 1867	do	Kurnool.
t	Lieutenant A. W. Smart.....	Royal Engrs.....	14 Mar 1871	do	Tanjore.
h	Lieutenant C. C. Rawson.....	do.	13 June 1871	do	Kistnah.
te	Lieutenant A. R. F. Dorward.....	do.	22 Aug. 1871	do	Godavery.
	S. Subroyachariar	B. C. E.....	2 May 1865	do	North Arcot.
	Mr. H. F. Gibby.....	Uncovenanted	1 Sep 1868	do	Bellary
	Lieut. A. E. Dobson	Royal Engrs	12 Sep. 1873	1 Apr. 1873	Malabar
	Lieutenant T. Greenaway	Staff Corps.....	27 Aug. 1873	1 Dec. 1872	Tanjore.
	Ensign & Dy. Asst Comy. J. Lever	Royal Engrs.....	17 May 1853	do	Ganjam
	Lieutenant O. V. Boddy.....	do.	do	do	Nellore
	Lieutenant C. B. Henderson.....	do.	do	do	Godavery
	Lieutenant L. Langley	do.	do	do	Kistnah.
	Lieutenant C. B. Wilkeson.....	do.	do	do	Tanjore
	Lieutenant F. J. Romilly.....	do.	do	do	

Assistant Engineers Third Grade.

Ensign and Depy. Asst Comy.	20 Mar 1854	1 Dec. 1872	Bellary
J. Haddock.....	11 Feb. 1873	11 Feb. 1873	Comblatore
Mr. J. C. Johnston.....			

District Engineers.

District.	Names of Officers.	Date of present Appointment.
Ganjam.....	Captain H. Smalley, R. E., Offg.....	1 December 1872
Vizagapatam.....	Major J. Beatty, R. E.....	do
Godavery.....	Lieut. Col. J. F. Fischer, R. E.....	do
Kistna.....	Major J. O. Hasted, R. E.....	do
Nellore.....	Mr. R. Smith.....	do
Cuddapah.....	Mr. G. S. Saxe.....	do
Kurnool.....	Mr. W. Fraser.....	do
Bellary.....	Captain A. R. Edgcome, R. E., Offg.....	do
Presidency.....	Lieut. Col. J. Goddard, R. E.....	do
Chingleput.....	Colonel F. J. Moberly, R. E.....	do
North Arcot.....	Captain J. Pennyquick, R. E.....	do
South Arcot.....	Mr. R. E. Norfor, Offg.....	do
Salem.....	Major J. N. Hunter, R. E.....	do
Bangalore.....	Captain H. M. Vibart, R. E.....	do
Tanjore.....	Captain H. R. Mead, Offg.....	do
Trichinopoly.....	Major J. Vertue, R. E.....	do
Coimbatore.....	Colonel J. Bean, R. E.....	do
Nellore.....	Captain J. L. L. Morant, R. E.....	do
Malabar.....	Mr. W. S. Harrington.....	do
Wynaad.....	Major R. B. Kennedy.....	do
South Canara.....	Mr. A. C. Lawford, Offg.....	do
Madura.....	Lt. Col. R. A. Roberts, R. E.....	do
Tinnevely.....	Mr. J. W. Rundall.....	do

**Nominal Roll of Officers composing the permanent strength
of the Department of Public Works arranged according to Districts.**

Ganjam.

RANK AND NAMES.	Appointment.	Remarks.
Captain H. Smalley.....	Royal Engrs. Exec. Engr. 3d Grade.....	Offg. District Engineer.
Mr. T. D. Harris.....	do 4th do	
Ensign & Deputy Asst. Comy. J. Lever.....	Asst. Engr. 2d Grade.	
T. Ramiah.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
G. Venkata Rao.....	do 2d do	Supy. Kinidly.
V. Subroyadu.....	1st Grade Overseer.	
W. Narayanasawmy Moodelly.....	3rd Grade Overseer.	
G. Brummahundum.....	do do	
Mullyasparam Pillay.....	do do	

Vizagapatam.

Major J. Beatty.....	Royal Engrs. 2d Grade Exec. Engr.	District Engineer.
Captain J. W. Hindle.....	Staff Corps. 3d Grade Exec. Engr.	
Mr. K. F. Nordman.....	4th Grade Exec. Engr.	
Mr. F. Brickwell.....	Covenanted. 1st Grade Asst. Engr.	
Serjeant J. Cormac.....	Supervisor 2d Grade.	
Color Serjt. C. Stewart.....	1st Grade Overseer.	
P. W. Subbiah Naidoo.....	2nd Grade Overseer.	
Corporal G. Bennett.....	do	

Godavery.

Lieut. Col. J. F. Fischer.....	Royal Engrs. Exec. Engr. 1st Grade.....	District Engineer
Mr. G. T. Walsh.....	3d Grade Exec. Engr.	
Lieut. J. F. Dorward.....	Royal Engrs. Exec. Engr. 4th Grade.	Supy. — Leave on M.C. for 15 months.
Capt. R. R. E. Brockman.....	4th do. do.	
Mr. J. Mannan.....	Covenanted. 1st Grade Asst. Engr.	
Mr. J. W. Martin.....	do. do. do.	
Mr. J. C. Larminie.....	do. do. do.	
Lieut. A. R. F. Dorward.....	Royal Engrs. do. do. do.	
Lieutenant L. Langley.....	Royal Engrs. do. do. do.	
Mr. J. W. Ellis.....	Sub Engr. 3rd Grade.	
N. Kotia.....	Supervisor 2nd do.	
Mr. W. Baker.....	do. do. do.	
Mr. J. Mahony.....		
K. Beskara Row.....		
P. Ramanna Puntulu.....	2nd Grade Overseers.	
Corporal E. Cope.....		
Mr. B. Harris.....		
Mr. J. Lawrence.....		
P. Narasimha Row Puntulu.....	3rd do	
Mr. E. Vigor.....		
Mr. J. Merchant.....		

Kistna.

RANK AND NAMES.	Appointment.	Remarks.
Major J. O. Hasted.....Royal Engrs.	1st Grade Exec. Engr.....	District Engineer.
Lieut. D. McNeil Campbell...Royal Engrs.	1st Grade Asst. Engr.	
Mr. W. R. Norris.....Covtd.	Do. do.	
Mr. C. J. Peters.....do.	Do. do.	
Lieut. C. C. Rawson.....Royal Engrs.	2d Do. do.	
Lieutenant C. B. Wilkieason...Royal Engrs.	Do. do.	
C. Sambith Chetty.....	Sub Engr. 2d Grade.	
Mr. D. Carlier.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
S. Sembulingum.....	Supervisor 2d Grade.	
C. Mahomed Kossim.....	Do. do.	
Meershumshuddeen Saib.....	Do. do.	
P. Sashiah.....	1st Grade Overseer.	
Serjeant W. Bennett <i>alias</i> Butler.....	2nd do	
P. Konniak.....		
Mr. T. J. Kelly.....	3rd do	Probationer.
P. Ramanarayana Panday.....		
N. Veeraragava Iyer.....		
P. Ramanujam Pillay.....		
C. Krishniah.....		
T. Ragavulu Naidoo.....		
N. Murugasa Moodelly.....		
Mr. W. N. Joyce.....		

Nellore.

Mr. R. Smith.....	Exec. Engr. 1st Grade	District Engineer
Lieutenant C. B. Henderson Royal Engrs.	Asst. Engr. 2d Grade.	
Mr. S. Ottmann.....	Sub Engr. 1st Grade.	
Conductor S. C. Plummer.....	Sub Engr. 3rd Grade.	
A. Ramiah.....	Do. do.	On Furlough for 1 year
Mr. J. Fox.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
Conductor J. Doherty.....	Do. 2d do	
V. Moonesawmy Moodelly.....	1st Grade Overseer.	
Serjeant T. B. Smith.....	2nd do	
A. M. Vurdarajulu Naidoo.....		
Mr. E. Jonquim.....	3rd do	
Mr. M. G. Plumble.....		
A. Veerasawmy Moodelly.....		
P. Ramasawmy Moodelly.....		
Mr. J. Tilas.....		
Seeshashellum Moodelly.....		
Color Serjt. T. Lyons.....		

Cuddapah.

Mr. G. S. Sage.....	Exec. Engr. 2nd Grade	District Engineer.
Sub Conductor C. Seton.....	Sub Engr. 3d Grade.	
Conductor F. Hudson.....	Do. do.	
Mr. W. F. Donahue.....	Do. do.	
Conductor Schoury.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
Mr. H. W. Thorpe.....	Do. 2d do	
P. Raugh Row.....	1st Grade Overseers.	
Serjeant R. W. Ward.....	2nd do	
C. Murugesam Moodelly.....		
Mr. E. Dady.....	3rd do	
K. C. Visvanatha Iyer.....		
Mr. J. Elliot.....		
C. Ponnusawmy Pillay.....		
Mr. S. Lazarus.....		
T. Munesawmy Moodelly.....		
Mr. J. VanDierlin.....		
T. B. Itamasawmy Naidu.....		
V. Seetharam Moodelly.....		

Kurnool.

Mr. W. Fraser.....Covenanted.	Exec. Engr 2d Grade	District Engineer.
Captain R. F. Taylor.....	Do. 4th do.	
Mr. J. M. Bell.....	Asst. Engr 2d Grade.	
Mr. G. A. Vardon.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
V. Kodandapanny Moodelly.....	1st Grade Overseer.	
Serjt. J. T. G. Bennett <i>alias</i> Butler.....	2nd Grade Overseers.	
Serjeant H. Hollingsworth.....		
B. Munesawmy Chetty.....	3rd do	
Mr. J. Carroll.....		
Kistnamacharry.....		
Mr. H. M. Bond.....		

Bellary.

RANK AND NAMES.	Appointment.	Remarks.
Captain A. K. Edgecome.....Royal Engrs.	Exec. Engr. 3rd Grade....	Offg. District Engineer.
Mr. H. Lyon.....Covenanted.	Asst. Engr. 1st Grade.	
Mr. H. F. Gilby.....	Asst. Engr. 2d Grade.	
Ensign and Asst. Comy. J. Haddock.....	Asst. Engr. 3d Grade.	
Conductor W. Jackson.....	Sub Engr. 3d Grade.	
Mr. S. Claridge.....	Supervisor 2d Grade.	
Mr. R. S. Harris.....	do. do.	
Mr. J. O'Leary.....	do. do.	
A. Vurdarajulu Moodelly.....	1st Grade Overseers.	
Mr. C. Bowell.....		
Serjeant H. Frankland.....		
Serjeant F. Barnes.....		
G. Vencatasawmy Naidoo.....	2nd do	
Mr. C. E. Court.....		
Mr. J. D. R. Dighton.....		
Mr. T. F. Revis.....		
Mr. L. Pereira.....	3rd do	
Serjeant W. Pearson.....		
Syed Mahomed Shurfoodeen.....		
Serjeant K. McAllister.....		
Mr. J. E. Prout.....		
A. Narrainsawmy Moodelly.....		
Mr. T. O'Leary.....		
Mr. J. C. Dennehy.....		

Presidency.

Lieut. Col. J. Goddard.....Royal Engrs.	1st Grade Exec. Engr.....	District Engineer.
Mr. E. F. Chisholm.....Covenanted.	Consulting Architect.....	Supy. - Offg. Exec. Engr. 1st Grade.
Mr. J. N. Grainger.....Covenanted.	1st Grade Asst. Engr.....	Supy.
Mr. D. Thompson.....	Mechanical Engineer.	
Mr. S. Francis.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
Mr. B. C. Dumphy.....	>2nd Grade Overseers.	
M. Gurusawmy Moodelly.....		
C. Subroya Pillay.....	>3rd do	
T. Ramasawmy Moodelly.....		

Chingleput.

Colonel F. J. Moberly.....Royal Engrs.	Exec. Engr 1st Grade.....	Supy - Offg. Supg. Engr. 3d Grade - To hold temporary charge of the Chingleput District.
Mr. W. A. Goodchap.....	4th Grade Exec. Engr.	
Mr. R. J. Lowry.....	Do. do	
Captain A C Smith.....Royal Engrs	Do. do	Supy.
Mr. J. W. Laskey.....	Supervisor 1st Grade	
Mr. F. Watkins.....	Supervisor 2nd Grade.	
Serjeant J. B. Sanderson.....	Do do.	
Mr. E. V. Beeby.....	>2nd Grade Overseers.	
Serjeant J. Armitage.....		
Lance Corporal A. Lord.....		
M. Narrainachary.....		
C. Velayuthem Moodelly.....	>3rd do	
P. Coopooosawmy Naidoo.....		
Veerarangaalu Naick.....		
P. Murugasam Moodelly.....		
Vathagerry Moodelly.....		

North Arcot.

Captain J. Pennycuik.....Royal Engrs	Exec. Engr. 3d Grade.....	Acting District Engineer.
Lieut. & Asst. Comy. W. G. Bevan.....	1st Grade Asst. Engr.	
Ensign & Dy. Asst Comy. T. Smithers.....	1st Grade Asst. Engr.....	Supy
S. Subroyachariar (S. C. L.).....	2d do. do.	
Parthasarathy Engur.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
Mr. J. H. Stephens.....	do. 2d do.	
A. Munesawmy Moodelly.....	1st Grade Overseers.	
M. A. Appasawmy Pillai.....		
Serjeant J. Kelly.....	>2nd do	
C. Arunachellum Moodelly.....		
S. K. Govinda Row.....		
G. Seetharam Naidoo.....		
Abdool Karim Khan.....	>3rd do	
Doosawmy Pillay.....		
Chinglevaraya Moodelly.....		
T. Ratnavalu Moodelly.....		Services placed at the disposal of Court of Wards.
Mr. W. Booth.....		On sick leave.
Mr. Bright.....		

South Arcot.

RANK AND NAMES.	Appointment.	Remarks.
Mr. R. E. Norfor.....	Excc. Engr. 3d Grade.....	Olig District Engineer.
Capt. and Depy. Commy. F. Graham.....	Asst. Engr. 1st Grade.	
Conductor G. E. Wiffen.....	Sub Engr. 2d Grade.	
M. Manikum Mudali.....	Supervisor 2d Grade.	
Mr. J. A. Hicken.....	do do	
F. Durmaraya Moodelly.....	1st Grade Overseers	
Valumailu Moodelly.....		
P. Narainsawmy Naidoo.....		
T. Kanagaraya Moodelly.....	2nd do	
D. Gooposawmy Moodelly.....		
C. Kuppemma Pillay.....	3rd do	
Mr. R. A. Salisbury.....		
Panchapogasa Iyer.....		
Abdool Lateef.....		

Salem.

Major J. N. Hunter.....	Royal Engrs	Excc. Engr 2nd Grade	District Engineer
Captain & Dy Comy H. Bailey.....	Covenanted.	Excc Engr 4th Grade	
Mr G. J. Turner.....		Asst Engr 1st Grade	Not yet joined
Sub Conductor W C West.....		Supervisor 1st Grade	
Mr. W. H. Hiccox.....		Supervisor 2d Grade.	
A. Arugasawmy Pillay.....	1st Grade Overseers		
C. Venetachellum Moodelly.....			
C. Streenevasulu Naidoo.....			
S. Rungasawmy Naidoo.....	2nd do		
Ramasawmy Pillay.....			
P. Venkoba Row.....	3rd do		
C. Subroya Moodelly.....			
Driver R. A. Brags.....			
Corporal J. Wilkinson.....			
Mr. H. Arbuthnot.....			

Bangalore.

Captain H. M. Vibart.....	Royal Engrs.	3d Grade Excc. Engr.	District Engineer
Serjt. R. Lemon.....		Supervisor 2d Grade	
Serjeant H. Pimm.....		1st Grade Overseers	
Serjeant J. W. Taylor.....			

Tanjore.

Captain H. R. Mead.....	Royal Engrs	Excc Engr 3d Grade	District Engineer
Mr. J. O'Shaughnessy.....		Excc. Engr 4th Grade	
Lieut. A. W. Smart.....	Royal Engrs.	Asst Engr. 2d Grade	
Lieutenant F. J. Rouilly.....	Royal Engrs	Asst Engr. 2d Grade	
Lieut. T. Greenaway.....	Staff Corps.	Asst Engr 2d Grade	
Mr. J. A. Hammett.....		Sub Engr. 1st Grade	
Serjeant J. C. Littlewood.....		Supervisor 1st Grade	
Mr. B. Stephens.....		Do 2d do	
Mr. J. Donoghue.....		Do. 2d do	
Teroovenguda Iyengar.....		1st Grade Overseer	
D. Joseph Pillay.....		2nd do	
M. Munesawmy Moodelly.....			
J. Pathmanaba Naidoo.....		3rd do	
Mr. J. M. Taylor.....			
Mahadava Iyer.....			
Ramachendria.....			
K. Narasimachari.....			

Trichinopoly.

Major J. Vertue.....	Royal Engrs	Excc. Engr. 1st Grade	District Engineer
Mr. G. D. Wybrow.....	Covenanted.	Asst. Engr. 1st Grade.	
Mr. A. W. Hunter.....		Asst. Engr. 2d Grade	
Syed Yasuff.....		Supervisor 1st Grade	
S. Manikum Pillay.....	1st Grade Overseers		
Mr. W. H. M. Wyhe.....			
Conductor W. Jack.....			
A. Ponnosawmy Pillay.....	2nd do		
Mr. J. Minchall.....			
A. Kistnasawmy Pillay.....	3rd do		
Mr. S. T. Winfred.....			
Thannacotty Pillay.....			

Coimbatore.

Colonel J. Bean.....	Royal Engrs	Supp Engr 2d Grade.....	District Engineer
Mr. J. C. Johnston.....		Asst. Engr., 3rd Grade	
Serjeant J. Nicholson.....		Supervisor 1st Grade.	
Mr. P. Mahoney.....		Do. 2nd do	
Mr. J. H. Scott.....		Do. do	
C. Chinmathombi Pillay.....	1st Grade Overseers		
M. N. Adykalum Pillay.....			
J. David Pillay.....			
Serjeant H. Webb.....	2d Grade Overseers		
P. Sasachellam Naidoo.....			
Mr. J. Kelly.....	3rd do. Acting		
Mr. M. Frank.....			
N. Nadamoony Moodelly.....			
Mamkavasogum Pillay.....			
Mr. R. Arbuthnot.....			
M. Ventsasawmy Naidoo.....			

Neilgherries.

NAME AND NAMES.	Appointment.	Remarks.
Captain J. L. L. Morant... Royal Engrs.	3d Grade Exec. Engineer.	
Sub Conductor J. A. Power.....	Supervisor 2d Grade.....	
T. C. Marivalu Pillay.....	3d Grade Overseer.	

Malabar.

Mr. W. S. Harrington.....	Exec. Engr. 2d Grade.....	District Engineer
Captain and Depy. Commissary H. Bailey.	Exec. Engr. 4th Grade.....	
Mr. J. Grimes.....	2d Grade Asst. Engr.	
Lieut. A. E. Dobson..... Royal Engineers	Do do	
Mr. J. F. Potter.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.....	
Serjeant J. Lalor.....	Do do	
A. Vadumattu.....	1st Grade Overseer.	
Serjeant W. Willis.....		
Mr. R. Francis.....	1st Grade Overseer.	
P. S. Iyengarooty Pillay.....	1st Grade Overseer.	
Bombardier J. Mahoney.....		
Mr. P. Dorsey.....	1st Grade Overseer.	
Serjeant J. Smith.....	2nd Grade Overseer.	
Mr. J. R. Gorman.....		
Mr. S. B. D'Rebello.....	2nd Grade Overseer.	
Mr. Jackson.....	2nd Grade Overseer.	
T. Venkatasawmy Chetty.....	2nd Grade Overseer.	
J. Timothy.....	2nd Grade Overseer.	

Wynaad.

Major E. B. Kennedy.....	2d Grade Exec. Engr.	
Conductor R. Hasler.....	2d Grade Sub Engr.	
Gunner J. Edwards.....	2d Grade Overseer.	
Mr. J. Brown.....	2d Grade Overseer.	

South Canara.

Mr. A. C. Lawford.....	Exec. Engr. 2d Grade.....	District Engineer
Mr. E. H. Pringle.....	Do do 4th Grade	
Mr. V. M. Fernandez.....	Sub Engineer 1st Grade	
Mr. J. M. D'Mello.....	Supervisor 2d Grade	
Mr. M. Rodrigues.....	1st Grade Overseer	
Mr. J. A. C. Lobo.....	2nd Grade Overseer	
Mr. P. Nery.....	2nd Grade Overseer	
Manikam Mudali.....	2nd Grade Overseer	
Mahomed Gzeemmoodeen.....	2nd Grade Overseer	
Mr. J. S. Albuquerque.....	2nd Grade Overseer	

Madura.

Lieut. Col. R. A. Roberts... Royal Engrs.	Supp. Engr. 3d Grade.....	Orig. 2d Grade District Engineer.
Mr. G. R. Leggatt.....	Exec. Engr. 4th Grade	
Lieutenant M. Greer..... Royal Engrs.	do do	
J. M. Hawksworth.....	do do	
Munessappah Pillay.....	Supervisor 1st Grade	
M. Chinnusawmy Pillay.....	2nd Grade Overseers	
Mr. W. C. Williams.....		
R. Nagalingum Pillay.....	2nd Grade Overseers	
Mr. J. Foushee.....		
Mr. J. W. Jackson.....	2nd Grade Overseer	Acting
Murugasa Moodelly.....	3rd Grade Overseer	
Subroyaloo Naidoo.....	3rd Grade Overseer	

Tinnevely.

Mr. J. W. Randall.....	Exec. Engr. 2d Grade.....	District Engineer
Mr. J. D. Grant.....	Asst. Engr. 1st Grade	
Mr. W. Hughes.....	Asst. Engr. 2d Grade	
Mr. C. H. T. Norfor.....	Asst. Engr. 2d Grade	
Lieutenant O. V. Boddy... Royal Engrs.	Do do	
Mr. D. McNair.....	Sub Engr. 1st Grade	
Mr. H. C. Herlie.....	Supervisor 2d Grade	
Sub Conductor D. Fulvey.....	Do do	
Serjt. J. Patton.....	2nd Grade Overseer.	
Serjeant A. Murray.....	Do do	
P. Rutnasawmy Moodelly.....	3rd Grade Overseers.	
Mr. E. Taylor.....		
C. S. Narrainsawmy Iyer.....	3rd Grade Overseers.	
Moothocoomarasawmy Pillay.....	On probation	
T. Velayuthun Pillay.....		
Mr. T. C. Fitzgerald.....		
Vettivalu Pillay.....	3rd Grade Overseers.	

THE MADRAS REVENUE SETTLEMENT AND SURVEY DEPARTMENTS.

I. Settlement Branch.

CENTRAL OFFICE.

Director of Revenue Settlement.
J. Lakshminikunta Row 1st Uncovenanted Assistant.
Mr. W. P. Williams Manager.

Kistna Party.

Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.—(in charge)
J. H. M. Cox, Esq.
G. Kanakarazu 1st Uncovenanted Native Asst.

Kurnool and Cuddapah Party.

Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.
J. H. M. Cox, Esq. Asst. Director of Revenue Settlement.
Major C. J. Stuart Assistant Director of Revenue Settlement.
R. V. Mayer, Esq. Uncovenanted Native Assistant.
D. Venut Row Extra do.
C. Rajagopalachary do.

Nellore and North Arcot Party.

Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.
C. Randall, Esq. Assistant do. do.
G. Clerk, Esq. Uncovenanted Native Assistant
K. Balaji Row

Salem and Coimbatore Party.

Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement. (On duty)
H. St. A. Goodrich, Esq. Acting do. do.
H. F. Clogston, Esq. Acting Uncovd. Native Assistant
C. Rungachana

Chingleput Party.

Uncovenanted Native Assistant, in charge
Iyalengar

Ganjam Party.

Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.
H. St. A. Goodrich, Esq.

Nominal Roll of the Revenue Survey Department, arranged according to Districts.—Central Office.

Rank and Name s.	Appointment.	Remarks.
Colonel F. J. B. Priestley.....	Supt. Revenue Survey	
Mr. W. Stuart.....	1st Asst. Rev. Survey Office	
Mr. G. Puzosky.....	Ag. Head Draughtsman	
Mr. E. Joseph.....	Draughtsman	
P. Thunbiappa Nayk.....	Draughtsman.	
M. Davarajoo Moodelly.....	Draughtsman	

Coimbatore and Salem Districts, No 1 Party.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Hessey.....	Deputy Supt. Revenue Survey	On furlough to Europe
Captain J. G. Cloete.....	Deputy Supt. Rev. Survey	On special duty at the Central Office.
Captain A. O. H. Clay.....	Ag. Dy. Supt. Rev. Survey	
Lieut. W. H. M. Franklyne.....	Asst. Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey	
Captain C. C. Sargeant.....	2nd Asst. Supt.	On furlough to Europe
Captain F. H. Thompson.....	2nd do.	On leave to Europe
E. M. Baber, Esq.....	Acting 2nd do.	
Mr. T. Fraser.....	Sub Assistant.....	Employed on the Neilgherry Hills.
" J. Ross.....	Sub Assistant.	
" E. Russel.....	Sub Assistant.	
" W. Evans.....	Sub Assistant.....	Employed on the Neilgherry Hills.
Nagasawmy Iyer.....	Head Surveyor	
M. Appasawmy Pillay.....	Head Surveyor.	
S. Maduranaigam Pillay.....	Head Surveyor.	
Mohammed Sahib.....	Head Surveyor.	
A. Kistnasawmy Moodelly.....	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. J. James.....	Head Surveyor.	
Munusawmy Moodelly.....	Head Surveyor	
Mr. J. Smith.....	Head Surveyor	
Kristina Iyer.....	Head Surveyor	
Vithinada Moodelly.....	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. J. Bronkhurst.....	Head Surveyor	
E. Rannasawmy Pillay.....	Head Surveyor	
Mr. E. V. Hartor.....	Head Surveyor.	
" A. Arkle.....	Acting Head Surveyor	
" J. Butler.....	Do.	
" A. M. Smith.....	Do.	
" J. Thompson.....	Do.	
" A. Pereira.....	Do.	
" S. Clarkson.....	Do.	
" H. O. Neill.....	Do.	
" W. Kearney.....	Do.	
" A. P. Smith.....	Do.	

Nominal Roll of the Revenue Survey Department, arranged according to Districts.—continued.

Coimbatore. -- continued.

Rank and Names.	Appointments.	Remarks
Mr. J. B. Crandfield.....	Acting Head Surveyor.	
J. Chinnasamy Pillay.....	Do.	
Mr. G. W. Sandway.....	Do.	
" C. Donnoyan.....	Do.	
" H. Cotterill.....	Do.	
" G. Kent.....	Do.	
Nulluswami Pillai.....	Do.	
Mr. J. R. Pounds.....	Do.	
Balakistna Iyer.....	Deputy Surveyor	
Muthusamy Pillay.....	Deputy Surveyor.	
Mr. M. A. Donohue.....	Deputy Surveyor.	
" R. Tierman.....	Deputy Surveyor	
" R. Francis.....	Extra Detail Surveyor	
R. Gooroomsamy.....	Manager.	
P. Appu Row.....	Computer.	
A. Swaminathan Naik	Acting Head Draughtsman	
Chinnasawmy Naidoo	Assistant Draughtsman	
Katinasawmy.....	Do.	

Kurnool District, No. 2 Party

H. O. C. Cardozo, Esq.....	Depy. Supt. Revenue Survey.
J. H. Wright, Esq.....	1st Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey.
J. H. Merriman, Esq.....	2nd Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.
A. Malby, Esq.....	Proby. Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey
Mr. T. Quinless.....	Sub Assistant.
Mr. H. Hollingsworth.....	Sub Assistant.
M. Vittul Row.....	Sub Assistant.
Mr. A. Barron.....	Acting Sub Assistant
" J. Cooper.....	Acting Sub Assistant.
B. Venkataratnam.....	Head Surveyor.
Mr. Gabbell.....	Acting Head Surveyor
C. Subborayaloo Naidoo.....	Acting Head Surveyor
M. Audinarayudu.....	Acting Head Surveyor
Mr. D. W. Gibson.....	Acting Head Surveyor.
Lala Bejalal.....	Acting Head Surveyor
G. Venkatramiah.....	Acting Head Surveyor.
Mr. G. Thompson.....	Acting Head Surveyor
" R. McMahon.....	Acting Head Surveyor
" W. Aldridge.....	Acting Head Surveyor
T. Venkiah.....	Acting Manager.
B. Vedagery Naidoo.....	Acting Head Draughtsman.
N. Rajagopal a Charry.....	Head Writer & Computer.

Cuddapah District, No. 3 Party.

F. C. Puckle, Esq., M.A.....	Depy. Supt. Revenue Survey
J. J. Tomlinson, Esq.....	1st Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey
J. H. Cook, Esq.....	Ag. 2d Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey
Mr. J. Webb.....	Acting Sub Assistant.
Mr. J. D. Chatterton.....	Acting Sub Assistant.
S. Reddy.....	Head Surveyor.
Mr. J. Donne.....	Head Surveyor.
Mr. S. Gerenna.....	Head Surveyor
M. Tatayyah Naidoo.....	Head Surveyor.
B. Murthinjayudu.....	Acting Head Surveyor
A. Stripathi Naidoo.....	Acting Hd. Surveyor.
Mr. T. Asprey.....	Acting Head Surveyor
" W. Spencer.....	Acting Head Surveyor
" H. A. Lacey.....	Acting Head Surveyor
" G. Ramdoss.....	Acting Head Surveyor.
K. Mullikarjunudoo.....	Manager.
M. Vanugopal Naidu.....	Acting Head Draughtsman
M. Varadarajulu Naidoo.....	Asst. Draughtsman.
M. Venkatreddy Naidu.....	Head Writer and Computer

Chingleput District, No. 5 Party.

W. Beaumont, Esq.....	Deputy Supt. Rev. Survey
Captain C. A. Liardeh.....	Ag. 1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Sur
Mr. H. Vaughan.....	Sub Assistant.
N. Kistna Row.....	Sub Assistant.
Mr. H. J. Bullock.....	Sub Assistant.
Mr. J. Dring.....	Sub. Assis. int.
K. S. Ragava Charry.....	Acting Sub Assistant.
Lutchmana Row.....	Head Surveyor
G. Subbramaneyan.....	Head Surveyor.
K. Adinarayanasawmy Naidoo.....	Head Surveyor.
Mr. J. E. Draper.....	Head Surveyor.
Mr. R. Wildgose.....	Head Surveyor.
K. Lakshmalaya.....	Head Surveyor.
T. Subroya Pillay.....	Head Surveyor.
C. M. Rangaswami Naidoo.....	Acting Head Surveyor.
S. Vasudava Row.....	Deputy Surveyor.
P. Mullari Rao.....	Deputy Surveyor.
Mr. R. Augustus.....	Asst. Writer & Computer.
N. Zamul Abdeen.....	Assistant Draughtsman.

Nominal Roll of the Revenue Survey Department, arranged according to Districts—continued.

Rank and Names.	Appointments.	Remarks.
Tinnevely District, No. 4 Party.		
Captain J. G. Cloete.....	Depy. Supt. Revenue Survey....	On duty.
H. Gompertz, Esq.....	Acting Dy. Supt. Rev. Survey	
Captain W. Freeth.....	1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey....	
T. A. Tomlinson, Esq.....	Ag. 1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Sur	
F. T. Bagshawe, Esq.....	Ag. 2d Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey	
Mr. W. P. Patton.....	Sub Assistant	
Mr. E. Hamilton.....	Acting Sub Assistant.	
Canacasaba Pillay.....	Head Surveyor.	
P. Narasima Chari.....	Head Surveyor.	
D. E. Cornelius Pillay.....	Acting Head Surveyor.	
Mr. J. Dyce.....	Acting Head Surveyor.	
P. Venkataramaniah.....	Acting Manager.	
K. Streemivassathatha Charry.....	Head Computer.	
M. Appaveo Pillay.....	Head Draughtsman	
O. Doraswamy Naidu.....	Draughtsman.	

Ganjam Survey.

Captain C. D. Baynes.....	1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey....	In charge of Survey & Demarcation.
Mr. G. Middleton.....	Sub Assistant.	
V. Arumuga Moodelly.....	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. A. James.....	Do.	
Mr. R. Plettell.....	Do.	
V. A. Veerasawmy.....	Do.	
T. S. Bagganadam.....	Deputy Do.	

Madras Demarcation.

W. Beaumont, Esq.....	Deputy Supt. Rev. Survey....	In charge of Demar. and No. 5 Party
A. Samu Pillai.....	Acting Inspector.	
C. Ramachendrayar.....	Acting Inspector.	
P. Singaravelu Moodelly.....	Ag. Depy. do.	

Ganjam Demarcation.

Captain C. D. Baynes.....	1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey....	In charge of Survey & Demarcation.
K. Rama Rao.....	Actg. Boundary Inspector.	
P. Jegannadam.....	Do. do.	

Coimbatore Demarcation.

Captain A. O'H. Clay.....	Ag. Deputy Supt. Rev. Survey ..	In charge of Demar. & No. 1 Party.
C. Streemivassa Pillay.....	Inspector of Boundaries.	
Kesava Moodelly.....	Acting Boundary Inspector.	

Province of Coorg, under the Commissioner for the Affairs of Coorg

Captain R. M. Clerk.....	Acting 1st Asst. Supt.....	In charge of Coffee Estate Survey.
K. Streemivassa Iyengar.....	Acting Head Surveyor.	Doing the duty of Manager.
Mr. P. Rose.....	Head Surveyor.	
W. Moolthanah.....	Head Surveyor.	
M. Madelva.....	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. M. P. Lee.....	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. Lemos.....	Deputy Surveyor.	
Aiyasawmy Pillay.....	Computer	

Revenue Survey Charges.

Divisions.	District comprised in each Division.	Head Quarters	Names and Rank of Officers in charge.	Date of present Appt.	Remarks.
No. 1 Survey Party.	Salem & Coimbatore.....	Coimbatore....	Lieut. Col. W. H. Hessey Deputy Supt.....	19 Mar. 1858	In charge of No. 1 Sur. & No. 3 Demar. Coimbatore.—On furlough to Eur.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Capt. J. G. Cloete Dy Supt	23 Jan. 72	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Capt. A. O'H. Clay, Actg Dy. Superintendent.	25 Mar. 73	
No. 2 Survey Party.	Kurnool and Bellary ...	Bellary	H. O. C. Cardozo, Esq., Depy. Supt.....	12 Dec. 71	
No. 3 Survey Party.	Cuddapah....	Palmanair.....	F. C. Puckle, Esq., Deputy Supt.....	3 July 60	
No. 4 Survey Party.	Tinnevely & Madura	Madura.....	H. Gompertz, Esq. Actg. Depy. Supt.....	17 Dec. 72	
No. 5 Survey Party.	Chingleput, Nellore and N. Arcot...	Saint Thomas' Mount.....	W. Beaumont, Esq Dy. Superintendent.....	9 Feb. 63	
No. 6 Survey Party.	Ganjam.....	Berhampore ..	Captain C. D. Baynes, 1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey	27 Jan. 65	
Coorg Coffee Estate Survey.	Coorg.....	Mercara.....	Capt. R. M. Clerk, Actg. 1st Asst. Supt.....	1 Aug. 72	Under Commissioner affairs of Coorg.
No. 1 Demarcation Party.	Chingleput & N. Arcot...	St. Thos' Mount	W. Beaumont, Esq. Dy. Supt. Rev. Sur.		
No. 2 Demarcation Party.	Ganjam.....	Berhampore....	Captain C. D. Baynes, 1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Sur.		
No. 3 Demarcation Party	Coimbatore..	Coimbatore....	Capt. A. O'H. Clay, Actg Deputy Supt.		

Gradation List of the Revenue Survey Establishment of the Madras Presidency.

Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Regiment.	Date of Appointment to the Dept.	Date of Appointment to District or other duty on which now Employed	REMARKS.
H	Colonel F. J. B. Puerfley	Staff Corps	22 Feb. 1853	1 st Aug. 1857	Superintendent Revenue Survey.
Deputy Superintendents.					
H P t	Lieut. Col W. H. Heston	Staff Corps	3 Nov. 1854	14 Mar. 1858	No. 1 Party, Combatores and Salem. On furlough to Eur.
e	F. C. Puck, Esq. M.A.	Uncommissioned.	13 Mar. 1855	13 July 1858	No. 3 Party, Combatores.
t	W. Beaumont, Esq.	Uncommissioned.	21 May 1855	9 Feb. 1858	No. 6 Party, Chingleput & N. Arcot.
S t	H. O. C. Cardoso, Esq.	do.	23 Feb. 1856	12 Dec. 1857	No. 2 Party, Kurnool and Bellary.
S t	Captain J. G. Chetani	31 st L. L.	22 June 1853	23 Jan. 1857	No. 1 Party, Combatores & Salem. On special duty at Madura.
1st Assistant Superintendents.					
t e	J. H. Wright, Esq.	Uncommissioned.	21 May 1855	1 May 1865	No. 2 Party, Kurnool and Bellary.
t e	H. G. Wright, Esq.	Uncommissioned.	23 Mar. 1856	28 Nov. 1865	No. 4 Party, Madurai.
H T Hon. Rev.	Captain D. H. Heston	Staff Corps	14 June 1856	21 Jan. 1865	No. 6 Party, Guntur.
S t	Captain A. O. H. Heston	Staff Corps	1 Nov. 1856	21 Jan. 1865	No. 1 Party, Combatores and Salem.
t e	Captain W. Freeth	Staff Corps	1 Dec. 1856	7 Sept. 1865	No. 4 Party, Acting.
t e	J. J. Tomlinson, Esq.	Uncommissioned.	3 May 1855	7 Sept. 1865	No. 3 Party, Cudalaph.
2nd Assistant Superintendents.					
t	T. A. Tomlinson, Esq.	Uncommissioned.	12 Aug. 1852	31 Aug. 1860	No. 4 Party, Madura.
S t	Capt. R. M. Clerk	General List	17 May 1856	2 July 1865	Prothure of Court.
H S t	Captain W. H. M. Franklyn	General List	6 Nov. 1856	5 May 1865	No. 1 Party, Combatores.
H S t	Captain C. C. Sergeant	Staff Corps	20 Feb. 1857	5 May 1865	No. 1 Party, Combatores.
S t	E. M. Baker, Esq.	Uncommissioned.	21 Jan. 1858	1 March 1869	No. 1 Party, Combatores.
S t	J. H. Cook, Esq.	Uncommissioned.	21 Jan. 1858	11 Mar. 1869	No. 3 Party, Cuddalore—Acting.
S t	J. H. Merriman, Esq.	Uncommissioned.	4 June 1858	5 March 1872	No. 2 Party, Kurnool and Bellary.
H S t	Captain C. A. Liardet	Staff Corps	1868	29 June 1869	No. 5 Party, Chingleput & N. Arcot.
S t	F. T. Bagshawe, Esq.	Late Roy. Navy	15 May 1869	23 July 1871	No. 4 Party, Madura.
S t	Captain F. H. Thompson	Royal Artillery	20 July 1869	5 Mar. 1872	No. 1 Party, Combatores.
S	A. Maltby, Esq.	Uncommissioned.	17 Dec. 1872		No. 2 Party, Bellary.
Probationary Assistant Superintendent.					
S	A. Maltby, Esq.	Uncommissioned.	17 Dec. 1872		No. 2 Party, Bellary.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SEA CUSTOMS.

Districts	Ports	Superintendents	Salary	Date of Appointment
ArcoT South	Cuddalore	Mr. J. L. Vanderclooven	70	5 Dec 1865
	Porto Novo	K. J. de la Pw	1	1 April 1865
	Candapoor	G. S. de la Pw	0	5 March 1865
	Gopulpore	Mr. Richard H. C. de la Pw	10	5 Dec 1865
Ganjum	Ganjum	Mr. M. de la Pw	115	4 Nov 1868
	Calingupdam	Mr. W. S. Farley	100	9 April 1865
	Pentroftah	N. T. de la Pw	1	1 Jan 1865
C. de la Pw	Cocumbi	K. V. de la Pw	100	1 April 1865
	Cocumbi	L. N. de la Pw	10	7 Jan 1865
	N. de la Pw	L. V. de la Pw	0	7 Feb 1865
K. de la Pw	Bumla Port	Mr. J. de la Pw	1	1 Oct 1865
Madura	Pannoban	Mr. J. A. de la Pw	0	30 May 1865
	C. de la Pw	K. J. de la Pw	100	8 March 1865
	C. de la Pw	Mr. J. de la Pw	100	1 Aug 1865
	C. de la Pw	J. L. de la Pw	10	1 Jan 1865
Madurai	Calicut	K. de la Pw	10	14 Sept 1865
	Calicut	Mr. J. de la Pw	10	7 Feb 1865
	Calicut	P. de la Pw	0	1 Aug 1865
	Calicut	Mr. R. de la Pw	0	1 Aug 1865
	Calicut	K. de la Pw	70	1 Oct 1865
	Calicut	Mr. de la Pw	100	2 May 1865
	Calicut	Mr. C. de la Pw	80	2 May 1865
	Calicut	Mr. de la Pw	70	2 May 1865
	Calicut	Mr. de la Pw	0	21 May 1865
	Calicut	C. de la Pw	100	16 Feb 1865
	Calicut	Mr. de la Pw	100	1 Aug 1865
	Calicut	Mr. de la Pw	1	1 Aug 1865

TAHSILDARS.

District and Taluqs	Head Quarter	T. de la Pw	Pay	Date of Appointment
ARCOOT, NORTH			1	
Chittoor	Chittoor	C. de la Pw	100	1 May 1871
Chandragiri	Chandragiri	K. de la Pw	100	1 Feb 1872
Palmur	Palmur	S. de la Pw	100	1 July 1872
Vellore	Vellore	C. de la Pw	100	1 June 1873
Wallajahpet	Wallajahpet	K. de la Pw	0	5 Dec 1865
Gudalur	Gudalur	L. V. de la Pw	100	1 Feb 1865
ArcoT	ArcoT	ArcoT V. de la Pw	100	1 Feb 1865
Polur	Polur	N. de la Pw	100	1 June 1865
Wandavash	Wandavash	C. de la Pw	200	9 April 1865
ARCOOT, SOUTH				
Tindivanam	Tindivanam	V. de la Pw	200	1 Aug 1872
Vellipalam	Vellipalam	S. de la Pw	200	1 Aug 1870
Chellambaram	Chellambaram	Mr. de la Pw	1	1 Aug 1865
Trinamali	Trinamali	Mr. de la Pw	100	1 June 1865
Vandichellam	Vandichellam	V. de la Pw	200	1 March 1872
Trichlore	Trichlore	V. de la Pw	0	1 April 1865
Kallakurichi	Kallakurichi	V. de la Pw	17	1 June 1865
Cuddalore	Cuddalore	L. de la Pw	1	1 May 1865
BELLARY				
Bellary	Bellary	Mr. J. G. de la Pw	200	1 Nov 1865
Hospett	Hospett	S. de la Pw	175	1 April 1872
Huvindugalli	Huvindugalli	A. de la Pw	100	1 May 1865
Gooty	Gooty	K. de la Pw	200	1 April 1865
Tadpatra	Tadpatra	C. de la Pw	200	1 June 1869
Anantapur	Anantapur	A. de la Pw	100	1 Sept 1870
Pengonda	Pengonda	T. de la Pw	100	1 May 1872
Hindupur	Hindupur	H. de la Pw	170	30 July 1870
Kudligi	Kudligi	M. de la Pw	175	1 Sept 1870
Harpennahally	Harpennahally	S. de la Pw	100	15 Nov 1869
Alur	Alur	P. de la Pw	175	20 Aug 1870
Adoni	Adoni	(V. de la Pw)	1	
Raidoog	Raidoog	P. de la Pw	175	1 Feb 1869
Darmavaram	Darmavaram	B. de la Pw	200	16 Sept 1870
Madaksira	Madaksira	P. de la Pw	100	29 April 1871

* Conservators of Ports also

Districts and Taluqs.	Head Quarters	Tahsildars.	Pay.	Date of Appointment
CANARA, SOUTH.			RS	
Mangalore.....	Mangalore.....	Vencapa Punjee.....	200	17 June 1872
Kassergode.....	Kassergode.....	A. Balakrishna.....	225	21 June 1872
Uppinangudi.....	Uppinangudi.....	J. M. Coelho.....	175	17 June 1872
Udipi.....	Udipi.....	Mr. N. Brito.....	225	1 Dec. 1868
Kondapur.....	Kondapur.....	T. Subba Row.....	150	19 June 1872
CHINGLEPUT.				
Madurantakam.....	Madurantakam.....	T. Meerusarooden Saib.....	225	3 July 1872
Conjeveram.....	Conjeveram.....	V. Doraswamy Iyer.....	200	4 July 1872
Saidapet.....	Saidapet.....	C. Nazamodin Sahib.....	175	4 July 1872
Teruvellore.....	Teruvellore.....	M. Sawmy Naidu.....	175	1 July 1872
Chingleput.....	Chingleput.....	C. Sama Row.....	150	20 Feb. 1872
Ponnary.....	Ponnary.....	N. Boojunga Row.....	150	6 Aug. 1870
Madras.....	Madras.....	C. Raminah.....	150	26 Feb. 1870
COIMBATORE.				
Coimbatore.....	Coimbatore.....	S. Govinda Rajulu Naidu.....	200	5 Aug. 1865
Sattiamangalam.....	Sattiamangalam.....	Sadaw Soobiah.....	200	11 June 1872
Palldum.....	Palldum.....	M. Venkatachellum Pillay.....	225	1 June 1867
Poolachy.....	Poolachy.....	C. Venkatramiana.....	175	24 Nov. 1866
Parindoray.....	Parindoray.....	M. R. Venkataramaniah.....	225	11 June 1872
Bhowany.....	Bhowany.....	Venatas Iyengar.....	150	26 April 1872
Darapooram.....	Darapooram.....	S. Belegheri Rau.....	200	4 Jan. 1861
Oodumalputta.....	Oodumalputta.....	P. Bowany Senkara Rau.....	175	1 Oct. 1860
Caroor.....	Caroor.....	C. Sektanandah.....	175	26 April 1872
Colligal.....	Colligal.....	Naraniah.....	150	14 Sept. 1872
CUDDAPAH.				
Badvail.....	Badvail.....	K. Subba Row.....	150	18 Oct. 1871
Pulivandala.....	Pulivandala.....	P. Rama Rau.....	175	8 Jan. 1870
Sidhout.....	Sidhout.....	E. Vencat Row.....	150	4 Jan. 1870
Pallumpett.....	Pallumpett.....	P. Subba Row.....	200	7 May 1873
Cuddapah.....	Cuddapah.....	P. Donda Rau.....	225	4 Aug. 1868
Royachote.....	Royachote.....	N. Ramanoja Row.....	175	3 May 1873
Khadri.....	Khadri.....	A. Kistna Row.....	175	19 May 1870
Voilpand.....	Voilpand.....	M. Ragavendra Row.....	175	4 Feb. 1870
Madanapalli.....	Madanapalli.....	C. Venkata Subbiah.....	175	2 March 1872
Jummulmadgoo.....	Jummulmadgoo.....	K. Venkatakrishniah.....	200	14 May 1867
Poddatur.....	Poddatur.....	C. Vencatraghuvurow Naidoo.....	175	2 July 1871
GANJAM.				
Chitacole.....	Chitacole.....	Mr. J. Thompson.....	175	1 Oct. 1861
Gumsut.....	Rutselemdh.....	B. Narasimhaswami.....	150	1 Dec. 1867
Berhampore.....	Berhampore.....	G. Balaramiah.....	200	1 Dec. 1867
GODAVERY.				
Rajahmundry.....	Rajahmundry.....	P. Venkata Rangacharooloo.....	175	21 Nov. 1865
Amalpuram.....	Amalapur.....	Mahommedrahim Uddin.....	200	14 April 1873
Ramachendrapur.....	Ramachendrapur.....	S. Venkatagopaul Row.....	250	2 Nov. 1870
Ellore.....	Ellore.....	D. Verubhudrya.....	175	22 Nov. 1868
Narsapuram.....	Narsapuram.....	A. Ramanna.....	225	17 April 1873
Peddapuram.....	Peddapur.....	K. Venkatraz.....	150	26 March 1873
Yernagudem.....	Yernagudem.....	E. Venkanah.....	150	8 July 1870
Tanaku.....	Tanaku.....	A. Sundarraz.....	200	20 July 1867
Bhemavaram.....	Bhemavaram.....	P. Subba Row.....	175	4 April 1873
KISTNA.				
Bapatlah.....	Bapatlah.....	V. Venkat Ran.....	225	Re-instated on the 24th Sept 72
Rapulli.....	Rapulli.....	P. Appia Naidu.....	250	4 July 1868
Bundur.....	Bundur.....	R. Nagabushanam Naidu.....	175	1 July 1868
Guntoor.....	Guntoor.....	V. Venkatachellum.....	225	1 April 1873
Bezawadah.....	Bezawadah.....	H. Venkatachellum.....	150	1 April 1873
Nundigamah.....	Nundigamah.....	W. Lakshmenarayanappa.....	150	1 Jan. 1873
Nursurowpitta.....	Rajapet.....	K. Annajee Rau.....	200	1 Oct. 1870
Suttenapully.....	Krostur.....	P. Venkatamaniah.....	175	1 Oct. 1868
Palnad.....	Gurazalah.....	M. Venkatreddi Naidu.....	200	13 Aug. 1868
Vinucondah.....	Vinucondah.....	V. Rammanu.....	150	1 Dec. 1871
Gudevada.....	Gurajah.....	P. T. Raghavacharyulu.....	200	1 Oct. 1870
KURNOOL.				
Serivelli.....	Serivelli.....	Betannacherla Subba Row.....	150	1 Aug. 1871
Nundicotkur.....	Nundicotkur.....	P. Vedagiri Moodelly.....	175	5 July 1871
Koilkuntla.....	Koilkuntla.....	Jaggurupady Vencatasubbiah.....	225	6 Nov. 1870
Ramalcottah.....	Ramalcottah.....	C. Kristna Row.....	200	5 July 1871
Markapur.....	Markapur.....	K. Kristna Rau.....	150	18 April 1866
Nundial.....	Nundial.....	Pandit Kristna Row.....	200	6 Nov. 1870
Cumbum.....	Cumbum.....	D. Srinivasa Row.....	150	1 June 1872
Pattikondah.....	Pattikondah.....	B. Subba Row.....	175	1 June 1872

CIVIL]

LIST OF TAHSILDARS

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Districts and Taluqs	Head Quarters	Tahsildars	Pay	Date of Appointment
MADURA				
Teroomangalam	Teroomangalam	C Vencata Rau	200	8 Jan. 1866
Madura	Madura	N C othengai	225	6 Aug. 1872
Melur	Melur	Sectaraman	200	2 May 1867
Dindigul	Dindigul	K Kistna Row Acting	175	
Periacolum	Periacolum	Muthu swamy Iyer	150	9 Aug. 1872
Palay	Palay	I Muthu swamy Pillay Acting	150	
MALABAR				
Chelcut	Chelavur	M Pamini Paniker	175	20 June 1855
Palghat	Palghat	P Krishna Iyter	200	15 March 1869
Cochin	Cochin	M. M. A. H. Iyer	100	10 Nov. 1865
Cherical	Cherical	K Shunagar Menon	100	1 April 1872
Ponany	Ponany	I. M. K. Iyer	100	1 May 1861
Karunbranad	Pozoli	M. K. K. Iyer	100	1 May 1861
Ernaad	Ernaad	I. K. K. Iyer	200	17 Sept. 1861
Walvanad	Chempallur	A. A. K. Iyer	100	1 April 1872
Wynaad	Wynaad	N. A. K. Iyer	200	2 Nov. 1867
Kattiyam	Kottapammba	C. K. K. Iyer	100	24 June 1854
NELLORE				
Nellore	Nellore	V. T. Dasawmy Moodellhar	225	2 Oct. 1871
Gudur	Gudur	M. R. J. Iyer	200	17 April 1872
Rapur	Rapur	I. d. K. J. Iyer	100	1 June 1872
Atmakur	Atmakur	K. A. Iyer	100	7 Aug. 1871
Kavali	Kavali	K. B. K. Iyer	100	7 Aug. 1871
Udayagiri	Udayagiri	Nandhan V. K. Iyer	100	1 May 1871
Ongole	Ongole	I. Venkateswara Naidu	200	1 Sept. 1871
Kundakur	Kundakur	K. J. Iyer	175	1 June 1872
Kanigiri	Kanigiri	K. I. K. Iyer	200	27 June 1872
SATYAM				
Salem	Salem	I. I. Iyer	200	19 Sept. 1871
Namcal	Namcal	I. S. Iyer	200	12 Nov. 1866
Ahtur	Ahtur	I. V. Iyer	200	8 Jan. 1872
Oosur	Oosur	D. B. S. Iyer	200	10 Sept. 1871
Shevaroy	Shevaroy	M. I. Iyer	175	1 April 1867
Darmapury	Darmapury	M. I. Iyer	175	1 July 1866
Tripattor	Tripattor	V. S. Iyer	200	1 Oct. 1872
Kristnagiri	Kristnagiri	N. S. Iyer	100	1 Sept. 1871
Trichengode	Trichengode	N. S. Iyer	225	1 Oct. 1872
Uttengiri	Uttengiri	A. Vencata Iyer	100	8 Jan. 1872
TANJORE				
Tanjore	Tanjore	Anantharaman	0	11 March 1872
Negapatam	Negapatam	Venkateswara Naidu	200	20 Aug. 1862
Nunelun	Nunelun	Chintamani Naidu	200	14 Nov. 1865
Combacorum	Combacorum	Iyengar Sastri	200	2 May 1870
Mayaveram	Mayaveram	Vythinad Iyer	200	11 July 1866
Trutapattor	Trutapattor	Venkataraman	200	21 Dec. 1872
Sheali	Sheali	Arojasami Pillay	100	11 March 1872
Puttukotah	Puttukotah	K. Kistna Row	175	21 Dec. 1872
Manargudi	Manargudi	Thunbusami Pillai	200	7 Dec. 1867
TINNEVELLY				
Ambasamudram	Ambasamudram	Narasimhaswamy Moodellhar	225	16 April 1872
Thenkay	Thenkay	M. K. Iyer	200	18 Aug. 1869
Nangunary	Nangunary	V. R. Iyer	200	22 Sept. 1869
Ottapadarum	Ottapadarum	Vengul Pillay	100	14 May 1872
Sattor	Sattor	Singam Iyengar	175	10 Aug. 1870
Streeviliputtor	Streeviliputtor	Narayan Row	200	16 April 1872
Ihenkay	Ihenkay	T. S. Iyer	175	28 July 1870
Sunkarnaincoil	Sunkarnaincoil	Gopinath Pillay	200	1 July 1868
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	Chinnathambi Pillay	225	23 Feb. 1870
TRICHINOPOLY				
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	M. T. Iyer	250	12 Feb. 1872
Kulitallay	Kulitallay	Sambumuthy Iyer	200	4 May 1872
Museri	Museri	M. S. Iyer	225	1 Nov. 1865
Woodyarpolliem	Woodyarpolliem	R. C. Iyer	175	17 Dec. 1872
Perambalor	Perambalor	A. G. Daniel Pillay Acting	175	17 Dec. 1872
VIZAGAPATAM				
Goleonda	Narsapatam	M. Venkanna Sastri	175	8 April 1870
Survasiddi	Yellamunchelli	C. Kistna Row	175	7 Oct. 1869

SUB-MAGISTRATES.

Districts and Divisions.	Names.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
ARCOT, NORTH.			
		Rs.	
Teroopati Town.....	Mallick Golam Dustugheer.....	70	4 Jan. 1870
Narayanavanum.....	S Vencutrumum Naidoo.....	100	1 March 1873
Kalestri.....	H. Vakulabaranam Naidoo.....	100	2 Feb. 1873
Maderpaukum.....	V. Bashika Charry.....	70	3 Feb. 1872
Terutani.....	Mahomed Azcem Gotalla.....	100	30 July 1873
Vellore.....	S. Sasha Charlu.....	70	2 Feb. 1873
Punganur.....	H. Kistna.....	100	30 July 1875
Kugundi.....	A. Aroonachelliah.....	100	27 June 1870
Venkatagirikottah.....	E. Ragava Charry.....	70	3 Feb. 1871
Arnee.....	V. Sashiya.....	70	23 Jan. 1871
ARCOT, SOUTH.			
Munnargoody.....	T. Budrachella Pillay.....	70	7 June 1871
Howanaherry.....	T. Teroovengada Moodally.....	50	1 July 1873
Uanoor.....	N. Jeyappa Iyengar.....	70	25 Nov. 1872
Tittagoode.....	Rengicugar.....	70	12 Oct. 1868
Gingi.....	T. Anundaroya Pillay.....	70	1 March 1870
Chengum.....	C. L. Kristna Row.....	50	1 July 1873
Trivady.....	Goolam Khader Saib.....	70	1 June 1870
Ellavanasoor.....	Seenevasa Row.....	70	21 June 1871
Merkanum.....	V. Ramachendra Row.....	50	1 July 1873
BELLARY.			
Bellary.....	Kandi Vencoba Row.....	100	16 July 1870
Sirguppab.....	P. Vencoba Row.....	70	21 June 1872
Ramandroog.....	Mr. J. D'Silva.....	70	24 June 1872
Kamply.....	K. Vencoba Row.....	70	17 June 1872
Ooravaconda.....	P. Venkannah.....	70	2 Sept. 1869
Yemiganoor.....	Y. Sooboo Row.....	50	19 July 1872
Royelchervoo.....	Chiniah Naidu.....	50	19 July 1872
Kallandroog.....	Y. Strinevassa Row.....	100	15 Oct. 1865
Bukkapatnam.....	D. Strinivassa Row.....	70	23 Jan. 1872
CANARA, SOUTH.			
Mangalore.....	Manail Rama.....	100	13 Sept. 1870
Buntwall.....	G. Sooba Row.....	70	36 Sept. 1870
Nelleshwar.....	D. Ananthaya.....	70	29 Jan. 1872
Bettangode.....	K. Ganapaya.....	70	30 Sept. 1870
Karikai.....	Mahomed Alii.....	70	28 April 1870
CHINGLEPUT.			
Conjeveram.....	T. Somasoondra Moodelliar.....	100	23 Feb. 1872
Striepermadur.....	C. Rajusastry, B. A.....	70	7 March 1873
Thiruporur.....	P. Seethapathy Naidoo.....	70	29 Nov. 1870
Sathiyavadu.....	Strinivasi Row.....	70	13 Aug. 1873
Poonamallee.....	K. Apparow Naidoo.....	100	24 March 1873
Ootramullur.....	C. Parthasarty Moodelly.....	70	24 Aug. 1872
COIMBATORE.			
Coimbatore Town.....	Namachl Rangaiya.....	70	25 April 1862
Mettapolliem.....	Kristna Row.....	50	26 April 1872
Talanady.....	Pedoonaidoo.....	50	26 April 1872
Anamalsai.....	B. Sooboramaneya Moodelly.....	70	6 Oct. 1864
Avanasay.....	Zokerdeen Saib.....	50	24 March 1869
Kangiem.....	Pudmanabaya.....	70	3 June 1869
Arnacoorchy.....	Sheik Mohideen Saib.....	70	26 April 1872
CUDDAPAH.			
Chitwall.....	V. Streenevasa Verdacharloo.....	50	27 Oct. 1870
Cuddapah.....	M. Runga Row.....	100	25 May 1871
Camalapur.....	C. Somasoondra Moodelly.....	70	11 Jan. 1872
Pelair.....	V. Lutchmyee Row.....	70	1 July 1872
GANJAM.			
Parlapemedi.....	P. Jagannatha Row.....	100	1 July 1872
Teekalli.....	Y. V. Kristnayoo.....	100	1 Nov. 1860
Itchapore.....	C. V. Ramaya.....	100	2 April 1873
Purusotapur.....	G. Kamalyer.....	100	9 Dec. 1872
Aska.....	P. Surayanarayana Row.....	100	22 Nov. 1872
Nursannapetta.....	C. A. Timmayya.....	70	1 Sept. 1871
Ganjam.....	P. Narayana Row.....	70	22 Nov. 1870
Sompetta.....	D. Dalaiya Patnaik.....	50	19 Aug. 1865
Surada.....	K. Kaidasoo.....	100	1 May 1866
Berhampore.....	P. Chellamalya.....	70	2 April 1873

Districts and Divisions.	Names.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
GODAVERY.		RS.	
Ramachendrapuram	S. Lingamoorthy	70	16 Oct. 1870
Amalapuram	L. Venkata Kistna	50	1 July 1870
Narapuram	A. Kistniah	70	5 Nov. 1870
Tanuku	V. Venkatakrishnayya (at Pentapad)	50	7 June 1864
Rajahmundry	K. Venkataraghanyya (at Kollupetoor or Raghudevapuram)	100	4 Jan. 1866
Peddapuram	V. Venkayya (at Yebewarum or Prattipadu)	70	27 Feb. 1872
Ellore	M. Chengalva Row (at Chintalapudi)	70	6 Dec. 1862
Yernagudem	V. Subba Row (at Palaveram)	100	21 Sept. 1868
Cocanada	K. Purushottun	100	27 March 1870
Coringa	S. Sobbrammaniem	70	21 Nov. 1866
Pithapuram	U. Hanumanta Row	100	2 Nov. 1870
Tuni	Applucharooloo	100	19 May 1870
KISTNA.			
Vissunnapatam	K. Vencatachellum	100	24 May 1873
Nuzvid	C. Vencatachellum	100	1 April 1878
Tenali	D. Narasimlum	50	1 May 1871
Ponnar	J. Luxminarayanapa	50	6 Oct. 1868
Mungligeri	M. Vencatachellum	70	5 Aug. 1871
Timurgode	T. Swamy Sastry	70	5 Aug. 1871
Kykalur	A. Narayana Row	50	17 April 1871
Arniogoda	M. Lakshminikantu Row	70	4 Aug. 1870
Juggiapetta	P. Vercasawmy Naidoo	70	1 April 1873
Guntoor	V. Venkata Ramayya	50	14 Aug. 1871
KURNOOL.			
Peapally	E. Kristnappa	70	27 April 1870
Kurnool	K. Narrainsawmy Naidoo	70	1 June 1872
Atmakur	D. Subba Row	70	12 Dec. 1871
Calwa	Beema Row	70	11 April 1870
Owk	H. Vencata Row	70	5 Nov. 1871
MADURA.			
Madura Town	Sawmy Iyer	100	16 Nov. 1871
Oosilampatty	Pichovur	70	11 March 1872
Trichuly	Parthasarady Iyengar	100	23 Oct. 1872
Mudakulattur	Sawminarayana Iyengar	70	1 May 1872
Ramnad	Narainer	100	23 Oct. 1872
Tiruvadany	Pandien Pillay	70	7 April 1870
Shevagangah	Davarajier	100	26 Feb. 1872
Tirupattur	Sadaswiva Iyer	100	10 Oct. 1870
Nelacottah	Ramachendra Row	70	16 Nov. 1871
Vedasundoor	T. Madava Row	70	22 July 1872
Chinnamanur	Naraina Iyer	70	16 Nov. 1871
Thandikudy Hills	C. Gurupatham Moodelly	70	20 Dec. 1871
MALABAR.			
Cannanore	Appavoo Pillay	100	1 April 1872
Taliporumba	T. Shapu Patter	70	1 April 1872
Kuthuparamba	P. K. Rainen Menu	70	1 April 1872
Quilandy	P. Maissu	70	1 April 1872
Calicut	P. Korunkara Menon	70	7 June 1871
Tirurungady	M. Krishna Paniker	70	1 July 1869
Betutnad	T. Khunussa	70	1 May 1866
Chowghant	K. Ramuni	50	11 March 1872
Cherpulsherry	K. Vizian Kutti	50	17 Sept. 1861
Allatur	Rutnasawmy Pillay	50	11 March 1872
Vythry	K. A. Sashayagar	125	14 June 1872
Gudalur	C. Subba Row	125	2 Nov. 1867
Anjengo	Mr. B. M. D'Cruz	50	14 Oct. 1857
Tangacherry	Mr. G. LaPorte	50	13 Oct. 1859
MALIAH.			
Tammudibondho	W. D. Ramas	250	1 Sept. 1872
Udayagiri	Mir Yadalli	150	25 Jan. 1867
Banusmagom	Baidnarayanapatnaik	200	16 Oct. 1868
NEILGHERRY.			
Coonoor	Mootoosawmy Pillay	70	1 July 1870

Districts and Divisions	Names	Salary	Date of Appointment	
NELLORE		RS		
Nellore Town	H Jagannadum Chetty	70	28 July	1873
Alluri	V Ranga Row	70	1 Dec	1872
Addanki	A Krishna Row	70	1 Dec	1872
Vencatagheriy	Millanampu Appaga	100	3 Feb	1871
Palur	S S Bunga Row	100	28 July	1872
Siharikota	S Chenchumaya	70	30 May	1872
Padali	Onigole Venganaranapali	100	19 May	1873
Darsu	A Vencatanarasinga Row	100	19 May	1873
SALF M				
Shevaroy Hills	Mr I J Dawes	150	3 April	1867
Salem Town	Somasundra Moodilly	100	1 July	1870
Paramaty	C Annunnamo	70	1 Feb	1872
Seukagery Droog	C Rajagopal Moodilly	70	8 Dec	1869
Tharamungalum	C Subba Row	70	1 Jan	1873
Vaniembady	Bhama Row	70	30 Jan	1873
Denkancotta	C Thirumalai Moodilly	70	26 Oct	1871
Razipur	Krishnaswamy Moodilly	0	12 July	1872
Penicagarum	T M Thiruvengadam Pillai	0	27 Jan	1872
Haroor	Gopinadi	70	12 July	1872
TANJORE				
Trivadi	Chithumbaraiyer	100	20 Jan	1873
Vellam	Davasagayam Pillay	70	5 Mar	1872
Combaconum	Narasimawm	100	20 Jan	1873
Aduthurai	Comelbus Pillai	70	20 Jan	1873
Kodavasil	Sashnah	70	1 June	1870
Negapatam	Kalliyamaramei	100	1 Sept	1864
Trivadi	Rama Row	70	1 March	1864
Franquebar	Annichungu	70	12 Aug	1871
Vedaraniem	Ramabaiyer	70	13 Dec	1872
Nedamungalum	Veerabidoo Pillai	0	1 May	1872
Arunthangi	Moottiaru	70	13 Dec	1872
TIRUNELVELLY				
Palamecottah	Shrik Ahmed Sub	100	11 Feb	1870
Kulasavarapatam	Anunthamram	100	27 Oct	1871
Vilathicolum	M Kistnai	100	13 Jan	1873
Tatticram	Muthia Pillay	70	4 Aug	1870
Kattor	Omavayyabagam Pillay	70	13 Jan	1873
Vadupatty	V. V. V. V.	70	27 Oct	1871
Vathiyuruppu	Shrik Bhatnam Sub	70	13 Jan	1878
Badapuram	Sonachulam Pillay	70	13 Jan	1878
TIRUCHINOPOLY				
Trichinopoly Town	Vencat Row	100	23 July	1873
Laulgoody	A N Mothukumaraswamy Pillai	70	23 July	1873
Torriore	T Kistnai	70	31 Aug	1873
Manaparay	L Ramaswamy Iyengar	100	10 Dec	1872
Rajandrapatnam	T Vencaswamy Pillay	70	7 March	1872
VIZAGAPATAM				
Palcondah	S Lutchinaya	70	12 March	1873
Ankapihi	P Gungah	70	27 June	1872
Veeruvilli	Narasimhaswami	70	19 Nov	1870
Vizagapatam	O Srinivasa Row	100	7 March	1873
Grungavarapucottu	T Subba Row	100	22 June	1867
Bimlipatam	D Jagannatha Row	100	3 Jan	1872
Vizianagram	V Jagannatha Row	100	8 March	1873
Gazapatnagar	K Ramaswami	70	18 July	1868
Salur	A Ramanna	100	12 March	1873
Bobelli	M Jagannatham	100	5 Sept	1871
Chipuripilli	C V. V. V. V.	70	2 Oct	1867
Parvatipur	L Narayan Row	100	31 March	1868
Gunupur	V Narasinga Row	150	27 May	1868
Rayaguddu	N Odunda Row	100	11 Feb	1864
Kottapad	C Appa Row	100	15 Dec	1869
Mulkapur	D Jaigam	100	6 March	1872
Koraput	C Vencatasubba Row	100	1 Feb	1869
Navagapur	A Vencataswamy	100	1 May	1871

HUZUR AND SUB-COLLECTORS' SERISHTADARS.

Districts	Serishtadar	Salary	Date of Appointment	
		RS		
Arcot North	{ A R Sumpatha Row	2 0	21 July	1870
	{ N Nummah (hetty	1 0	15 Jan	1878
Arcot South	{ C Sevasunkata Moodelly	2 0	27 Oct	1871
	{ A Kanakasabai Mudali	1 50	9 Dec	1864
Bellary	{ Y Sivaramappah	2 0	21 Aug	1871
	{ D Kistna Row	1 00	12 Sept	1871
Canara, South	Gopalakistna Pillay	2 50	10 Sept	1869
Chingleput	{ A Kistnama Charri	2 0	19 Nov	1864
	{ N Krishna Iyengar	1 50	20 March	1872
Coimbatore	{ Narrainah	2 0	— Sept	1871
	{ P Venkatramanaiya	1 00	19 Sept	1870
Cuddapah	{ K Venkatachallapati Naidu	2 0	7 Dec	1871
	{ B Tepcrumal (hetty	1 50	16 Dec	1870
Ganjam	{ G Streenevasa Row	2 0	18 July	1872
	{ V Jagganatha Row	1 50	18 July	1872
Godavry	{ P Pundarekakeshudu	2 0	20 June	1871
	{ B Rajah Row	1 0	31 May	1860
Kistna	{ T Nursinga Row Puntulu	2 0	24 March	1873
	{ P Javalirungum Puntulu	1 50	8 April	1869
Kurnool	Paukiam Rajaratna Moodlihar	2 0	5 July	1871
Madura	{ Ramasawmy Iyer	2 0	21 Sept	1869
	{ P Soobier	1 50	15 Feb	1861
Malabar	{ T Ramuni Serishtadar	2 50	10 Jan	1870
	{ N Shangaru Menon	1 0	22 July	1863
Nellgherry	T G Davis	2 0	10 March	1860
Nellore	{ Raju Girdi Venkatakrishnarau B A	2 50	16 Aug	1864
	{ Ioki Jayaram Naidoo	1 50	21 Jan	1872
Salem	{ David Paul Pillay	2 50	1 Dec	1860
	{ K Tanikichala Mudali	1 0	30 Oct	1862
Tanjore	{ T Venkasawmi Row	2 50	1 Aug	1863
	{ Murugasen Pillay B A	1 50	15 Jan	1860
Tinnevely	{ P Vicerargavingar	2 50	16 May	1870
	{ M Kristimer	1 50	14 May	1872
Trichinopoly	I Puttabhiram Pillai	2 00	16 July	1872
Vizagapatam	{ Mr John William McMurray	2 50	1 May	1860
	{ K Venataruthnum	1 50	15 Dec	1860

POSTING OF BEARERS FOR TRAVELLERS.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, *October 23, 1863.*

The Following *Revised* Notification is published for general information.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, *October 9, 1863.*

The undermentioned Officers will be entrusted with the duty of posting bearers for Travellers in the Madras Presidency from and after the 1st of November 1863:—

At the Presidency and in the Madras District...

In the District of Bellary

Do. Coimbatore

Do. Cuddapah

Do. Ganjam

Do. Godaveri

Do. Kistna

Do. Kurnool

Do. Madura

Do. Malabar

Do. Nellore

Do. Salem

Do. South Arcot

Do. South Canara

Do. Tanjore

Do. Tinnevely

Do. Trichinopoly

Do. Vizagapatam

} Deputy Collectors.

Bangalore Cantonment..... Superintendent of Police.

Mysore Province.

In the District of Bangalore

Do. Colar

Do. Toomkoor

Do. Mysore

Do. Hassan

Do. Shimoga

Do. Cudoor

Do. Chittaldroog

} Deputy Superintendents.

Goorg..... Superintendent.

His Highness the Nizam's Territories..... Superintendent of Police,
Residency Bazaars.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, *Chief Secretary.*

PART IV.—MILITARY.

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

PORT SAINT GEORGE, 1st September 1863, No. 306 of 1863.—The following Extract from a Military Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India is published :—

Despatch dated 31st July 1863, No. 109.—1. I have to inform you that the House of Lords has reversed the judgment of the Master of the Rolls in the matter of Lord Clive's Fund, and has ruled that the contingency specified in the Deed constituting the Fund, in the event of which the sum of Sicca Rupees 5,00,000 should be returned to Lord Clive, or to his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, has happened, by the passing of the Acts 21 and 22 Victoria, Chapter 106.

2. You will therefore, in future, admit all persons, who would have been entitled to pension from that Fund, to an equivalent rate of pension, without reference to the name of Lord Clive, upon production of the usual documents.

Pensions in lieu of those formerly granted from Lord Clive's Fund.

These pensions are granted to Commissioned and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of the Indian Forces, superannuated or worn-out in the service.

The following Commissioned and Warrant Officers are entitled to the half-pay of their respective ranks from the date of their debarkation in England, on their making affidavit that they do not possess property to the amount opposite to their respective rank :—

	£
Colonel, or Inspector-General of Hospitals	4,000
Lieutenant-Colonel, or Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.	3,000
Major.	2,500
Captain.... ..	2,000
Commissary of Ordnance	2,000
Surgeon.... ..	2,000
Lieutenant or Adjutant of Invalids with one Commission... ..	1,000
Deputy Commissary of Ordnance	1,000
Assistant Surgeon, or Veterinary Surgeon	1,000
Ensign.	750
Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Deputy Commissary, Conductor, Troop Quarter-Master, and all other inferior Warrant Officers	750

All Commissioned, Staff, or other Officers are to have half the Ordinary Infantry pay they enjoyed whilst in the service, and Warrant Officers are to receive one-half of their retiring pensions, viz :—

	Per annum.	Per diem.
Colonels, Inspector-General of Hospitals.....	£ 228 2 6	or 12s. 6d.
Lieut.-Colonel, or Dy. Insp.-General of Hospitals....	„ 182 10 6	„ 10 0
Major.....	„ 136 17 6	„ 7 6
Captain, Surgeon, or Commissary.....	„ 91 5 0	„ 5 0
Lieut., Asst. Surgeon, Vety. Surgeon, or Depy. Comy.	„ 45 12 6	„ 2 6
Cornet or Ensign	„ 36 10 0	„ 2 0
Assistant or Deputy Assistant Commissary.....	„ 37 1½ 4	„ 2 0½
Conductor of Ordnance, Riding Master, or Troop Qr. Master.....	„ 30 0 0	„ 1 7½
Sub-Conductor.....	„ 22 16 3	„ 1 3

Pensions to Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates are paid from the day of their debarkation in England, as follows :—

Serjeants of Artillery, 9d. per diem—1s. to those who have lost a limb.
Privates of do 6d. do and 9d. do do do.

All other Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates receive 4 pence and 3 farthings.

Serjeants who have actually served 21 years in the Indian Forces, the last 8 as Serjeants, or who are distinguished for good conduct or disabled from wounds received on actual service, are allowed in any part of the British dominions in Europe, *one shilling per diem in addition to the regulated pension from this Fund.* Serjeants wishing to reside in India after 21 years' service as above are allowed 30 Rupees per mensem.

Serjeants, Corporals or Privates of 14 years' actual service, discharged on account of debility rendering them unfit for Field Service, shall be allowed, *inclusive* of the regulated pension from this Fund, as follows :—

Serjeants per diem 1 shilling, Corporals and Privates, per diem 0*d.*, and Serjeants, Corporals and Privates discharged at their own request after completing 21 years' service, shall be allowed *inclusive* of pension from this Fund, one shilling per diem.

If incapable, from wounds or injuries received on service, of discharging their duties, the following *per diem* pensions *inclusive* of the regulated pensions from this Fund will be allowed whatever the rank or Corps of the Soldier, but not without a certificate of good conduct from the proper authorities.

	If totally unable to contribute to earn a livelihood.			If able to contribute something to earn a livelihood.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
After 21 years' service.....	0	1	10	0	1	4
" 14 " "	0	1	6	0	1	0
Under 14 " "	0	1	3	0	0	9

The pensions to Commissioned, Warrant, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers are payable half-yearly at the India Office, in London, without deduction, at Midsummer and Christmas ; but if Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers receive their pensions in the country, (if they reside more than 25 miles from London by special leave), a shilling will be charged on each payment for the person who pays them.

The pensions of Commissioned and Warrant Officers are payable as they fall due. Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates paid in advance on their landing, for the broken period to the end of the first half year, and afterwards half-yearly in advance.

Pensions to Widows.

The Widows of Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Indian Forces are entitled to the following pensions, upon providing satisfactory evidence that their husbands did not die possessed of property to the amount stated opposite to their respective ranks. The pensions continue during widowhood, but terminate *finally* on re-marriage which cancels all claim to reversion to the pension previously drawn in right of their *former* deceased husbands. Should the second husband have been an European Officer, or Soldier, the Widow will be entitled to pension on his account.

TABLE of PENSIONS from this Fund to the Widows of Officers of every Branch of the Service calculated at the Europe rate of pay of Infantry.

	RS.	A.	P.	Amount of property precluding pension.	
				£	
To Widow of Colonel Regimentally, or Insp.-General of Hospitals...	93	2	10	4,000	
" Lieut. Colonel, or Depy. Insp.-General of Hospitals...	74	8	8	3,000	
" Major.....	55	14	6	2,500	
" Capt., Surg., or Vety. Surgeon above 20 years' service...	37	4	4	2,000	
" Lieutenant, Assistant Surgeon or Veterinary Surgeon...	18	10	2	1,000	
" Cornet or Ensign.....	14	14	6	750	
" Commissary of Ordnance.....	37	4	4	2,000	
" Riding Master or Troop Quarter Master.....	20	0	0	750—	
Vide G. O. G., 12th Jan. 1869, No 12.					
	RS.	A.	P.	£	
" Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.....	36	0	0	2,000	} Vide G. O. G., 4th Feb. 1868, No. 49.
" Assistant Commissary.....	30	0	0	1,000	
" Deputy Assistant Commissary.....	28	0	0	750	
" Conductor.....	20	0	0	750	
" Sub-Conductor.....	15	0	0	750	} Vide G. O. G., 19th June 1868, No. 232, and G. O. G., 23rd Feb. 1869, No. 67.
" Honorary Assistant Surgeon.....	30	0	0	1,000	
" Senior Apothecary.....	28	0	0	750	
" Apothecaries.....	20	0	0	750	
" Assistant Apothecaries.....	15	0	0	750	

G. O. G., 3rd October 1862, No 387

G O G G, No 877 of 1862 —Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following Form of Declaration which is in future to be adopted by all Widows of Officers who are applicants for admission to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, and to notify that upon each occasion of the receipt of pension, the Pensioner admitted under such declaration will be required to state in a form also given that she does not at the time possess or enjoy either directly or indirectly property equivalent to the amount declared upon first admission to the benefits of the Fund

LORD CLIVE'S FUND

I, _____ do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the Widow of _____ late a _____ in Her Majesty's Indian Service, and that I have not contracted marriage with any other person since the death of my aforesaid husband, and I further solemnly and sincerely declare that my said husband was not at the time of his death possessed of or entitled to, either by himself or by any person in trust for him, real and personal estate to the amount in value together of _____ including my settlement that may have been made at the time of marriage, and that my said husband did not to my knowledge at any period in any way dispose of his estate, or any part thereof, in order that I might be enabled to claim the regulated amount of Pension from Government, and I also declare that I do not myself possess or occupy any property, or any such interest in any property, as either alone or together with the real and personal estate of which my late husband died, seized or possessed, will amount to the thousand sum of _____, and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the Session of Parliament of the Fifth and Sixth years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth intitled, "An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament intitled 'An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the State and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extrajudicial Oaths and Affidavits and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary Oaths

Declared at _____
this _____ day of _____ 18 _____
Major that is to say _____
of _____

LORD CLIVE'S FUND

Certificate of Identity

If the Widow receive her Pension personally at the East India House, this Certificate will not be required

N B —The Minister is requested not to sign the Pension Papers of any Widow unless she appears before him in person

Date _____

The Widow's Christian Names are to be inserted in full at the commencement of the Certificate and Declaration, but her signature to the latter to be in her usual manner of signing

The Certificate and Declaration are to be executed on or after the

31st March
30th June
30th September
31st December.

* The Claimant must not permit any person to sign for her

I hereby certify that _____ residing at _____

has appeared before me this day, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief she is the person named in the Declaration above

Signed _____
Minister of the Parish of _____

DECLARATION

I, _____ do so solemnly and sincerely declare that I was the lawful wife of _____ late a _____ in the Indian Army, and that I have not contracted marriage with any other person since the death of my aforesaid husband, and I further declare that I do not at the present time possess or enjoy, either directly or indirectly, property equivalent in value to the sum of £ _____ and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true

Declared and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____ 187____

The Magistrate or Resident Minister of the Established Church to sign here, and state the place for which he acts } _____

Magistrate for _____ } _____

Minister of _____ } _____

In the County of _____ } _____

* The Claimant } _____
to sign here. } _____
Residing at _____

Near the post town of _____

County of _____

I do attest and declare that I verily believe the above Declaration to be genuine and authentic

Attest _____
Istb No _____ No of Voucher _____

Received of the Secretary of State in Council of India on the _____ 187____
the sum of _____ pounds _____ shillings and _____ pence, in payment of the Pension due to me for the quarter ending _____

Full amount of Pension £ _____

Penny Receipt
Stamp

Income Tax _____

Net Sum payable _____

£ _____
here

Exmd _____

(Signed) H. W. NORMAN Esq. Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India

QUEEN'S MILITARY FUND.

Regulations of the Queen's Military Widows' Fund, for the benefit of the Widows and Children of deceased Officers in Her Majesty's Service in India, established in 1820

Under the protection and countenance of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Commander in Chief in India, the above-named Fund was established in the year 1820 for the purpose of sending Home, in comfort and respectability, the families of deceased Officers in Her Majesty's Service in India, and of preventing the painful and degrading practice of applying to the public for subscriptions on such occasions, and also of providing relief in such cases as may require it, until they can be conveniently sent Home.

Modifications of the original Rules have at different times become necessary, and they have been adopted with the approval of the subscribers and the sanction of the Commander in Chief for the time being.

On the present occasion the Committee of General Management, having observed the daily increasing disproportion which the allowances, as granted by the Regulations hitherto in force, bear to the increased facilities for travelling throughout India, deemed it necessary to bring the circumstances to the notice of the subscribers at large, at the same time submitting for their consideration a series of alterations which they believed would remedy that discrepancy.

The Committee are gratified to find that their suggestions have been almost unanimously accepted, and the same are accordingly embodied in the following Code of Revised Regulations for the Government of the Fund, which will come into force on the 1st September 1866.

As Officers, on first landing in the country, may not have convenient access to the books of Local Regulations, the following extract is here printed from the first volume of Standing Orders, showing the benevolent object with which the Fund came to be originally instituted and the benefits to be derived from supporting it.

Simla, 1st August 1866

G. O., 25th June 1820. "1. With reference to the Circular Letter from the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces to Officers Commanding Regiments, dated the 22nd October 1819, His Excellency the Commander in Chief, with a view to give further aid and facility to the arrangement of the Fund for widows and children of His Majesty's Officers, is pleased to publish for general information of all concerned, that the Most

Noble the Governor-General has signified his consent to become Patron to the humane institution now in progress to establishment and His Excellency the Commander-in Chief will consider himself as President, and has been pleased to order a Committee of General Management to be formed at Head Quarters, with which the Presidents of General and Regimental Committees can communicate on all subjects touching the object in view. It will be the business of the Committee of General Management to examine the accounts quarterly, and to order the sums in hand to be deposited in Government Security and that the Paymasters of Regiments make the remittances at the periods prescribed in the printed Regulations, &c, &c."

G. O., 28th November 1826. "The Commander in Chief is pleased to publish, for the information of the Officers of His Majesty's Army serving in India, the following General Order, No. 371 of 1826, issued by the Supreme Government."

"Port William, 17th November 1826. In order. That the following paragraph of a Military General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors under date the 27th of May 1826, be promulgated for the information of the Officers of His Majesty's service in India:

59 and 61. The grant of passage money to the widow of Lieut Twomberton, of His Majesty's 44th Regt. to enable her to return to England, reported as a special case.

"Para 16. It appears from the documents annexed to these Proceedings, that Lieutenant Twomberton had been a short time in India, that he was probably not aware of the Fund established for the relief of the widow and family of Officers in His Majesty's service, dying in India, and consequently had not subscribed to it.

"17. 'We desire that you will take measures for acquainting all Officers of His Majesty's service, with the existence of this Fund, immediately on their arriving at any of the Presidencies, and with our determination not to provide maintenance or passage hereafter for the widows or families of any of His Majesty's Officers dying in India.'

"The Commander in Chief is requested to issue such instruction for making all Officers of His Majesty's service, on their arriving at any of the Presidencies, acquainted with the determination of the Honorable Court, expressed in the foregoing extract, as may appear necessary to His Excellency."

G. O., 20th April 1829. "The Commander in Chief in directing the publication in General Orders of the accompanying statement of the Fund of the Institution for the relief of widow of Officers of His Majesty's service, request to find, that an institution so beneficial to all (whether married or single) and supported within the means of the most limited incomes, should not meet with that universal support which it claims. His Lordship is satisfied that there are many who have, from want of attention only, omitted to return their name as subscribers, and confident that such omissions have only to be pointed out to be remedied, but he considers it a duty which he owes to the Army to inform them by the publication of the accompanying letter, in the sentiments of which he most fully coincides, that it now remains for the service generally to consider whether they will support the institution, or allow the widows and children to appeal to individual charity for the means of enabling them in their distress to return to their homes. Such an addition to their misfortunes may be removed, and their respectability maintained, by so small a subscription to the Fund, of at most two Rupees a month from a Subaltern, and from other ranks according to the moderate scale laid down in its Regulation."

Letter from the Secretary to Government, Military Department, to the Commander in Chief, No 195, dated 13th December 1828

"The annexed extracts (paragraphs 2nd and 11th) of the Honorable Court's Military General Letter to Madras, under date the 14th May 1828, prohibiting the grant of passage money to the families of Officers of His Majesty's service returning to England, having been forwarded to the Supreme Government, with an intimation that these orders are equally applicable to this Presidency, I am directed to request, that you will lay the same before the Commander in Chief for His Excellency's information.

Extract of Military Letter to Fort St George, dated 14th May 1829

"Para 2nd. We have had repeated occasions to comment on the Regulations of your Government granting passage money to the families of King's Officers on their return to England, but we regret to find that our instructions on this point have not been attended to with their desired effect at your Presidency.

"3rd. The cases which have arisen divide themselves into two classes —

"1st. Widows and orphans of Officers dying in India.

"2nd. Wives and children of Officers returning to England.

"4th. To provide for the conveyance to England of widows and orphans, who are left in destitute circumstances, a Fund was established in the year 1820 by Officers of His Majesty's Regiments serving in India. The principles and objects of this Fund have received our concurrence, and a subscription of 6,000 Rupees a year has been authorized by us towards its support.

"5th	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
"6th	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

"7th. The Officers in our service, who have been appointed of late years, are all required to contribute to the support of the institution established for the relief of their widows and children, and we would hope that some rule, which shall be equally effectual for the support of this Fund may be adopted by His Majesty's Officers.

"8th. In the subscription we have made, we have done as much, if not more, in proportion for His Majesty's Officers, as we have done for the Officers of the Company's Army, in our subscriptions to their Funds; and as we never provide for any individual case of distress, which may arise on the part of the widow and children of an Officer of our own Service, we must likewise decline to make any such separate provision, in any future case, for the widow or children of an Officer of His Majesty's Army.

"9th. His Grace the Commander in Chief has observed on this subject 'that if the Officers of His Majesty's Army will contribute, the Fund will be sufficient to remedy the inconveniences which now exist; if, on the other hand, they decline to subscribe to it, it must be understood that they are willing to rely, in the event of their death, upon charity for the removal of their families to England.' If therefore, any widows or orphans of His Majesty's Officers be left destitute, it will be from the fault of their husbands and fathers.

"10th. We, therefore, positively prohibit any further advance of money on your part to enable such widows and orphans to return to England.

"2nd. Wives and children of Officers returning to England.

"11th. We had contemplated the advantage of including these cases among the objects to be provided for by the Fund; but on further consideration, we are of opinion, that every Officer must be left to make his own arrangement, independent of any charitable institution, or of the assistance of the State. The Funds, to which we contribute for the advantage of the Company's Officers, make no provision for such cases, and no allowance from the Government is ever granted to defray the private expenses of Officers on this account. We must, therefore, absolutely prohibit the grant of passage money to the families of the King's Officers returning to England."

G. O., 29th May 1811—"In conformity with instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary at War, under date the 6th March 1811, the Commander in Chief desires it may be distinctly understood, that all Officers refusing to become subscribers to the 'Military Fund for the benefit of the widows and children of Officers of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in the East Indies,' their widows and families can have no claim to be relieved, either by the East India Company or by the British Government, from any expense they may incur in returning to England."

A. G.'s Cir., No. 51, 28th September 1866.—"On two occasions recently, it has come to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, that charitable contributions have been solicited from the public at large in aid of the widows of Officers of Her Majesty's service in India, whose husbands have neglected to subscribe to the Queen's Military Widows' Fund.

"The origin of the Fund was to obviate such appeals, and at the same time to prevent what used to be not an uncommon spectacle, the reduction to the most painful state of destitution of ladies who, during the life-time of their husbands, were enjoying great comfort, perhaps even affluence.

"Apart from other considerations, His Excellency thinks it very unfair to the unmarried Officers of the Army, a large proportion of whom have already consented to tax themselves in support of this Fund, that they should be thus called on to pay a further contribution in aid of the families of those who were too improvident, or too negligent, to become members of it in their life-time.

"His Excellency therefore hopes that married Officers will recognize the advantages of this institution, and which the Government deems worthy of its support, and that they will bear in mind the hardship and suffering to which their widows may be exposed by a neglect on their part to entitle them, by the present payment of a small contribution, to a participation in the very substantial benefits which the Fund confers."

RULES.

General management

Rule 1st. That the Committee of General Management shall be fixed at Simla, and consist of the Officers of the General and Personal Staff, they being subscribers and present.

That an Officer of the Adjutant General's Department act as Honorary Secretary.

Sub-Committee for special cases in Madras and Bombay.

Rule 2nd.—That a Sub Committee for enquiring into all special awards and circumstances connected with this Fund, and acting under the General Committee, shall be formed at Madras and Bombay, composed as follows, such Officers being subscribers:—

The Commander-in-Chief, the Patron.

The Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Army at the Presidency.

All Officers of the General and Personal Staff.
 The two senior Officers of Her Majesty's Regiment stationed at the Presidency.
 The two senior Subalterns of Her Majesty's Regiment stationed at the Presidency.
 And that the Adjutant General of the Presidency may be good enough to depute an Officer to act as Honorary Secretary.

Subscriptions.

Rule 3rd.—That every Officer shall pay monthly according to his rank, as specified below:—

STAFF.

	RS.
Commander-in-Chief.....	30
General Officers Commanding Divisions.....	20
Adjutant General, Quarter Master General, Inspector General of Hospitals.....	12
First Class Brigadier.....	11
Second Class Brigadier, Deputy Adjutant General, Deputy Quarter Master General, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Military Secretary in Bengal, Madras and Bombay.....	10
Assistant Adjutant General, Assistant Quarter Master General.....	8
Major of Brigade and other Staff, including Veterinary Staff Surgeons.....	6

REGIMENTAL.

MARRIED. SINGLE.

Lieut.-Colonel, (if Commanding Station or Corps, 2 Rupees extra).....	8	0	0	7	0
Major, Surgeon and Paymaster with rank of Major.....	7	0	0	5	0
Captain, Paymaster, Adjutant, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon with rank of Captain.....	5	0	0	3	0
Lieutenant, Assistant Surgeon, Quartermaster, Veterinary Surgeon and Riding Master.....	2	8	0	1	8
Second Lieutenant, Cornet, Ensign.....	1	8	0	1	0

The subscription of Officers in Staff and Civil employ, not provided for above, will be that of the Regimental rank drawing an equivalent salary.

Officers having Brevet rank may subscribe at the rate prescribed for the equivalent substantive rank, if so disposed, and their widows will reap the corresponding advantages.

Rule 4th.—That the Paymasters of Corps shall be authorized and required to make these deductions monthly, and shall remit the same quarterly by Transfer Receipt on the Bank of Bengal, to the Honorary Secretary, Queen's Military Widows' Fund at Simla.

Officers detached from Regiments remit their subscriptions to the same functionary quarterly in arrears by Transfer Receipt on the Bank of Bengal, obtainable from the Treasury which pays them their salary.

Rule 5th.—All Officers of Her Majesty's Service are eligible to subscribe to the Queen's Military Widows' Fund on their notifying their intention to that effect to the Honorary Secretary at Simla, through the Regimental Paymaster, or direct if on detached employment.

Terms of admission.
 All married Officers shall subscribe to the Fund within one year of their arrival in India or within three months of their marriage, should it take place subsequently in India. Any married Officer failing to do so may be admitted as a subscriber only on the condition of his paying a donation equivalent to six months' subscription of a married Officer of his own rank.

Rule 6th.—The object of this Fund being clearly confined to sending home families of deceased Officers, and with a view of preventing those painful

Appeal to all Officers to support the Fund.
 appeals for assistance to the public, at once so humiliating to respectable individuals, and the Queen's Service in India, it is earnestly hoped that all ranks of Staff and Regimental Officers will support it; and in order to ensure its objects being known, a copy of these Rules will be furnished to every subscriber and to the Commanding Officer and Paymaster of each Regiment.

Rule 7th.—That, in order to obviate the difficulties which would arise from the occasional remote situations of Her Majesty's Corps serving under the several Presidencies, the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council was pleased to order and direct, when the Fund was established, that Public Service Remittances might be granted to the Paymaster of Her Majesty's Regiments by the Governments of Madras and Bombay, payable at sight to the Agent or Agents of the Queen's Military Widows' Fund, acting for the Committee of General Management, thereby avoiding commission, double agency and risks of exchange.

Grants.

Rule 8th.—That all grants of assistance from this Fund shall be regulated and assigned by the Committees of Subscribers, as herein declared.

Rule 9th.—That in order to ascertain the claims of any widow or family, who may become entitled to the benefits of the Fund by the death of any regimental Officer, such widow shall represent the case of herself and family through the Commanding Officer of the Corps the casualty occurred in, in order to its being brought to the consideration of a Committee; and the Commanding Officer shall, as far as his knowledge will enable him, state his opinion of any case so received.

Rule 10th.—That whenever there may be more than one Corps of Her Majesty's Service stationed together, every application for relief from this Fund shall be heard and decided on by a Station Committee, composed, as equally as possible, of Officers from such Corps present, being subscribers to the Fund.

STATION COMMITTEE.

President. A Field Officer (if practicable).

Members.— { One Captain or Surgeon, or Paymaster.
 { One Lieutenant, or Quartermaster, or Ensign.

Rule 11th.—As it may often happen that Officers die while the Corps they belong to is stationed by itself, or while they themselves are absent from their Regiment, it shall be in the power of every Commanding Officer of a Regiment or Station, under these circumstances, to assemble a Committee of any three Officers, being subscribers, to hear and decide upon the cases of any widows and children so become entitled to relief from this Fund. In the event of there not being three subscribers at once available to form a Committee, the Commanding Officer of the Station or Corps may avail himself of non-subscribers, to avoid the delay which would be entailed in assembling a Committee composed wholly of subscribers in the usual manner. It shall also be competent for the Commander in Chief at either Presidency to assemble a Special Committee to report on the case of any lady who may become a widow, whilst the Regiment to which her husband belonged shall be at another distant Station, or on Service beyond Sea.

Rule 12th.—That such Station, Regimental, or Special Committee, as the case shall be, having duly examined into the circumstances, shall report their opinion on, and recommend the amount to be granted for Passage money and Maintenance, strictly in conformity with the Regulations annexed. The opinion and recommendation of such Committees, if in Bengal, shall be immediately forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, by the Officer Commanding the Corps in which the casualty may have occurred; and the Paymaster of the Regiment, under the above authority, can at once advance to the widow the amount of "Travelling" and "Maintenance" allowance awarded by the Committee, reimbursing himself by drawing a bill on the Honorary Secretary; the residue of the award to be adjusted by the Honorary Secretary under the sanction of the General Committee of Management, and paid to the widow before leaving the Regiment, or, on arrival at the Port of embarkation, by the Honorary Secretary through one of the local Banks.

Rule 13th.—The Sub Committees at Madras and Bombay will, in cases of special award in those Presidencies, on satisfying themselves with the accuracy of the statements laid before them, drawn upon the Honorary Secretary for the amount which may be awarded; but in the final adjustment of the accounts of such Sub-Committee, the General Committee will consider themselves bound to object to any sum, however trifling, which may be granted in excess of the Rules laid down. To facilitate the immediate payment of awards, a sum of Rupees 5,000 is lodged in either of the Presidency Banks, to the credit of the Adjutant General of that Presidency.

Rule 14th.—The Sub-Committee will, on drawing for any sum on the Honorary Secretary, in cases of special awards, transmit the Report of the Station Committees, as well as their own opinion and explanation of the award, as a voucher; and they will afterwards, as soon as possible, transmit the proper receipts and certificates, showing that the money has been appropriated in the manner and for purposes for which it was awarded.

Rule 15th.—But to prevent doubts and misconceptions which might possibly arise hereafter, it is distinctly declared that no widow permanently residing in this country after the death of her husband, can expect any provision or pension for herself or children from the Fund, further than is stated in Rule 29. It is also declared, that no widow under any circumstances, shall be entitled to any assistance from this Fund, unless the application shall be made in the usual form within six months after the demise of her husband.

Rule 16th.—Orphan children are eligible for the benefit of this Fund, but awards for them must be specially made by a Station or Sub-Committee, and sanctioned by the Commander in Chief of the Presidency, who is requested to appoint some eligible person to take care of them and provide a passage, &c., &c.

Orphan children

Rule 17th—That the Honorary Secretary, acting for the Committee of General Management, shall furnish an annual account of the Receipts and Disbursements of this Fund to the Adjutant General, and that that Officer be applied to, to publish the same in General Orders by the Commander in Chief.

Annual account to be furnished by Secretary

Rule 18th—That Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Regiments in Bengal be requested to pay particular attention in causing the regular quarterly remittances to be made by Transfer Receipt on the *Bank of Bengal*, addressed and made payable to the Honorary Secretary, Queen's Military Widows Fund, at Simla. A Nominal Roll of subscribers showing whether married or single, should be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, and he is requested from time to time to apprise Commanding Officers whenever any Corps may fail in making such remittances.

Rule 19th—That no General Rule or Regulation of this Fund shall be altered, except it is recommended by the General Committee and approved by a majority of the subscribers.

Rule 20th—In taking the opinion of the Regimental and Staff Officers of Her Majesty's Forces in India, a very general wish was expressed, and carried by a majority, that all widows of subscribers should have their passage to England &c., &c. defrayed. As in officer cases to be a subscriber on leaving India, all claims on the Fund must in like manner be from the same period, except in the case noted in the

Rule No. 21, but in Officer going to sea for the benefit of his health, being entitled to his Indian allowances, will be considered as a subscriber during his absence.

Rule 21st—That all widows of Officers, who were subscribers to the Fund shall be entitled to the amount granted to widows and children for passage money to England, if their husbands die on their passage to England or during their absence on sick certificate at the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, New South Wales, or Australia.

Rule 22nd—That no special grant in cases of great distress (not provided for in the Regulations of the Fund) shall be passed by the General Committee without the sanction of the majority of subscribers, which sanction is to be declared in the General Abstract of Accounts published monthly for the information of subscribers.

Rule 23rd—The same amount of passage money shall be allowed to all widows without reference to the rank of the deceased husband, and the passage of a widow shall be

Passage Money	Rupies	1,500	0	0
For each child above 12 years of age	"	500	0	0
For each child under 12 years of age	"	300	0	0

But this allowance is not claimable unless the widow and children embark within two years from the decease of the husband and provided also he continues in a state of widowhood.

Rule 24th—The following shall be the scale of award for all widows to defray the expense of their journey in England to their homes, the amount to be paid to them by the Honorary Secretary as laid down in Rule 11, with the passage money at the rate of 2s per Rupee.

	s	d	
For every widow per mile	0	06	} When the journey can be accomplished by Railway
For every child above 12 years of age	0	6	
For every child under 12 years of age	0	5	
For every widow	1	0	} When the journey cannot be performed by Railway, or for any portion of it that cannot be so performed
For every child above 12 years of age	1	0	
For every child under 12 years of age	0	6	

Rule 25th—An Officer dying at any one of the three Presidencies, his widow will be entitled to maintenance allowance, as shown in the following scale, for three months from date of decease of her husband.

To the widow of a Field Officer or Officer with equivalent rank, per mensem	Rs 600	0	0
Of a Captain, Paymaster, Adjutant, and First Class Veterinary Surgeon or other Officer with equivalent rank, per mensem	"	400	0
Of a Subaltern, Assistant Surgeon, Quarter Master, Veterinary Surgeon, per mensem	"	300	0

Rule 26th.—In addition to the above, an allowance for travelling, on the scale below, will be made to widows to the port of embarkation or place of residence in India, as the case may be. In certain exceptional instances where the rates proposed will not meet the expenses of the journey, the Committee assembled under Rules 9 and 10 should record in their Proceedings the actual cost of the journey, and the amount they would recommend for incidental expenses; each case so specially recommended will be dealt with on its own merits, and the Committee of General Management reserve to themselves the power of rejecting any proposed deviation from the ordinary course, and will also, if the expenses of any journey appear to have been over-estimated, reduce the same to any limit which may appear to them fair and reasonable.

Annas 8 per mile for Dāk travelling.
 „ 8 per mile for Palkee ditto.
 „ 3 per mile for Railway.

Children to be calculated above 10 years a full fare, below that age a half fare.

Rule 27th.—On the submission by a widow of a medical certificate that she is prevented by the ill-health of herself or her children from leaving India within the three months for which maintenance allowance is in the first instance granted, or that the state of her health is

such as to prevent her travelling during the hot or rainy seasons, *i. e.*, between the 1st April and the 30th September, the General Committee, if the three months are exceeded, may sanction an additional grant to the extent of two months' Detention allowance on the scale sanctioned in Rule 25, proportionate to the interval which will elapse before the journey can be commenced; but in no case shall a widow receive more than five months' maintenance allowance in the aggregate from the Fund.

Rule 28th.—In Madras and Bombay, the period at which journeys can be undertaken, and the scale of journeys, are to be specially considered by the Sub-Committees on the principles above declared.

Rule 29th.—Any Lady intending to reside in the East Indies shall be allowed to draw Travelling allowance to the place of intended residence, under Rule 25, and four months' subsistence allowance, as per scale in Rule 25, in addition, in full of all demands on the Fund.

Rule 30th.—Officers of Her Majesty's Forces who join the Staff Corps in this country, and who have been subscribers to this Fund up to the time of their joining, shall, if they continue to subscribe and to conform to the Rules of the Fund, be entitled to the benefits thereof.

APPENDIX.

THE QUEEN'S MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND.

Report and Award of _____ Committee
 (as the case may be.)

PRESIDENT.—Lieutenant Colonel or Major _____

{ Mem-
 bers. }

Mrs. _____ and _____ children.
 Amount of Grant, Rs. _____

Heard the case of Mrs. _____, being the widow of _____ of _____, died at _____, having also _____ children.
 The Committee deem the _____ family or widow (as the case may be) eligible to the provisions of this Fund, and recommend that they (or she) shall receive travelling expenses and maintenance as follows, viz:—
 Under Rule 25, three months at _____ per month, Rs. _____
 „ „ 26 „ „ „ „ Rs. _____
 „ „ 27 „ „ „ „ Rs. _____
 Passage Money to the widow _____ Rs. _____
 Ditto to children _____ Rs. _____
 Travelling expenses from _____ London to _____ Rs. _____
 under Rule 24 _____ Rs. _____
 Total Rs. _____

Signed by _____ President.

_____ } Members.

MEDICAL DISTRICTS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.—*Public Department, dated 4th June 1867.*—Consequent upon recent changes in the Medical Department, and the abolition of the appointment of Garrison Surgeon at the Presidency, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the limits of the several Medical Districts at the Presidency; and that the dependent duties of the District Surgeons shall henceforward be as herein detailed :—

1ST DISTRICT.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, Esq., M. D., Surgeon-Major.

Limits.

All places lying north of the General Hospital, and of the northern Esplanade, and situated within Municipal limits, are included in this District.

Dependent duties on District Surgeons.

Surgeon to Native Infirmary, Leper Hospital and Black Town Dispensary; in Medical charge of the Debtors' Jail and Foundling Hospital; in Medical charge of War-rant and Non-Commissioned Officers residing in Black Town.

2ND DISTRICT.

COLVIN SMITH, Esq., Surgeon-Major.

All places within Municipal limits, lying north of the Poonamallee Road, and west of Cochrane's Canal are included in this District.

Surgeon to the Hospital for women and children and in medical charge of the Establishments of the Gun powder and Gun Carriage Factories, and Military Female Orphan Asylum.

3RD DISTRICT.

W. R. COCKERILL, Esq., Surgeon-Major.

All places within Municipal limits, and lying between the Poonamallee and Mount Roads, are included in this District.

Surgeon to the Penitentiary and Civil Orphan Asylums.

4TH DISTRICT.

P. G. FITZGERALD, Esq., M. D., Surgeon-Major.

All places within Municipal limits, south of the Mount Road and the houses south of the Adyar, are included in this District, on the understanding that, with the consent of His Excellency the Governor, the duty of affording medical attendance to Public Officers residing at the Club, the Club Chambers and Pater's Gardens shall be performed by the Surgeon to the Governor when resident in Madras. During the absence of the Surgeon to the Governor, this duty will devolve on the Surgeon of the 4th District.

Surgeon to Triplicane Dispensary.

Lunatic Asylum.—J. MURRAY, Esq., Surgeon Major, Superintendent.

MADRAS MILITARY FUND,

INSTITUTED 1st APRIL 1808.

Transferred to Government, 10th September 1866.

OFFICE.—ST. THOME GATE STREET, FORT.

Hours of business from 11 A M to 4 P. M.

GEO. MACRAY, M.D., L.R.C.P.E., Surgeon-Major, Examiner Fund Accounts.

MR. JOHN LEONARD, Head Assistant and Manager.

THE MADRAS MILITARY FUND was established in 1808—and the declared objects of the Institution were to provide for the families of Subscribers after their decease with an adequate maintenance, and to assist Officers of the Army, (unprovided with aid by the Regulations of the Service) in the event of their proceeding to Europe on Sick Certificate.

The following Tables show the rates of Subscriptions and Donations payable by living Members of the Fund according to their various grades:—

TABLE A.

Table of Donation for the different Classes to be paid in India or in Europe at £100 per Rupees 875.

Description according to Regimental Rank.	Bachelors and Widowers without Offspring				Married and Widowers with Offspring				Bachelors and Widowers.				Donation for Daughters.			
	Donation on entering each class		Rate per month		Total Donation of each class.		Donation on entering each class.		Rate per month		Donation on Marriage.		Rate per month		In India	
	In what period payable		Rs. £ s d		Rs. £ s d		In what period payable		Rs. £ s d		In what period payable		Rs. £ s d		In India	
	Rs. £ s d	Mhs	Rs. £ s d	Mhs	Rs. £ s d	Mhs	Rs. £ s d	Mhs	Rs. £ s d	Mhs	Rs. £ s d	Mhs	Rs. £ s d	Mhs	Rs. £ s d	Mhs
6 } Cornets, 2d Lieuts and Ensigns.....	300 34 5 9 43	7	0 16 0	300 34 5 9		300 34 5 9 43	7	0 16 0	600 68 11 6 25	11 6 25	24 2 14 11					
5 } Lieutenants.....	200 22 17 2 25	8	0 18 8	500 57 2 11		400 45 14 3 25	16	1 10 6	1,000 114 5 9 25	40 4 11 6	1,000 114 5 9 25	40 4 11 6				
4 } Captains.....	250 23 11 5 25	10	1 2 10	750 55 14 4		500 57 2 10 25	20	2 5 8	1,500 171 8 7 25	60 6 17 2	1,500 171 8 7 25	60 6 17 2				
4 } and Asst Chaplains under 15 years	750 85 14 4 25	30	3 8 7	750 85 14 4												
3 } Majors and Chaplains of 10 years standing																
3 } and Asst Chaplains of 15 years standing	300 34 5 8 20 15	15	1 14 3	1,050 120 0 0		600 68 11 6 20	30	3 8 7	2,100 240 0 0 25	84 9 12 0	2,100 240 0 0 25	84 9 12 0				
2 } Lieut-Colonels.....	400 43 14 3 20	20	2 5 8	1,450 165 14 3		800 91 8 7 20	40	4 11 5	2,900 331 8 7 25	116 13 5 2	2,900 331 8 7 25	116 13 5 2				
1 } Colonels.....	550 62 17 2 10	55	6 5 8	2,000 233 11 5		1,100 125 14 3 10	110	12 11 5	4,000 457 2 10 25	160 18 5 9	4,000 457 2 10 25	160 18 5 9				

N B.—Marriage Donations when the Husband's age exceeds that of his Wife by more than eight years, will be regulated by a Disparity Scale which became a rule from the 1st March 1844.

N B.—The Donation on Marriage is always double the Total Entrance Donation paid by Subscriber as Bachelor, and upon his entering each Class after Marriage, he pays a Donation on promotion double the amount of the Donation of an unmarried Subscriber of his own Class.

All Donations required from Officers subsisting according to length of service, are to be paid by twenty-five regular and equal monthly instalments unless adjusted at once or by earlier payments.

Lieutenant Colonels of the Madras Staff Corps, can subscribe as Colonels on completing the qualifying service of 32 years Application should be made to the Examiner Military Fund Accounts within 3 months of completing the required service

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TABLE B.

Table of Monthly Subscriptions for the different Classes.

Class	Description according to Regimental Rank	IF IN INDIA.						IF IN EUROPE.											
		Unmarried and Widowers without Offspring.			Married & Widowers with Offspring.			Unmarried and Widowers without Offspring.						Married and Widowers with Offspring.					
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	£.	s.	d.	Rs.	A.	P.	£.	s.	d.
1	Colonels	42	8	10	63	13	3	10	15	0	1	5	0	10	6	6	1	17	6
2	Lieutenant-Colonels	27	3	2	40	12	9	8	12	0	1	0	0	13	2	0	1	10	0
3	Majors, Chaplains of 10 years' standing, and Asst Chaplains of 15 years' stand- ing	21	0	10	31	9	3	7	0	0	0	16	0	10	8	0	1	4	0
4	Captains and Asst Chaplains under 15 years' standing	12	4	7	18	6	11	4	9	6	0	10	6	6	14	3	1	15	9
5	Lieutenants	7	6	8	11	2	0	2	13	6	0	6	6	4	4	3	0	9	9
6	Cornets, 2nd Lieutenants and Ensigns	5	15	3	8	14	11	2	4	9	0	5	3	3	7	1	0	7	11

In addition to the above, a monthly subscription of 1 Rupee or 2s. 3d., is to be paid for each son under 21 years of age, and for each daughter until marriage or death, during the life of the father. Subscription for daughters for whom the Donation of Rupees 200 may not have been duly paid, to cease after the age of 21 years. Subscribers are consequently required to report to the Secretary dates of birth and decease of all children.

Subscribers in receipt of Indian Pay and Allowances, are required to subscribe at the Indian rates.— (*Vide Minutes, 6th March 1856*)

Officers proceeding to Sea, the Cape or the Colonies, on sick certificate, under the Regulations of 1851, shall be liable to Indian rate of subscription only for the first six months of leave, during which they draw Indian pay. (*Vide Minutes, 15th November 1860.*)

Those proceeding under the Regulations of 1868, pay Europe rate of subscription from date of embarkation.

In all cases subscriptions to the Fund are payable in advance.

Donations fall due from date of promotion and payable by the regulated instalments from the month succeeding that in which a Subscriber is promoted.

Discount of 10 per cent. is allowed on all Donations that may be paid up within thirty days from the date it is incurred.

Marriages must be reported by a Subscriber giving the date of the occurrence, with dates of his own and wife's birth and Christian names of the latter.

Births of children should be reported as they occur—and to secure to daughters continuance of Annuity until marriage or death, a Subscriber is required within ten days from date of birth to notify his intention to pay the Donation of 200 Rupees to secure the advantage; or will have to pay the amount agreeably to Table II, according to the age of the child.

Subscription of one Rupee a month is payable for all children from the 1st of the month succeeding birth—and ceases from the month succeeding decease—which occurrence should be reported.

Personal Benefits.—A Subscriber of whatever rank proceeding to Europe on sick certificate, is entitled to Rupees 200 for his equipment; if married, in addition thereto, Rupees 200 for wife, and Rupees 100 for each child accompanying him.

Passage Money.—A Subscriber of the rank of a Captain proceeding to Europe is entitled to passage money Rupees 1,400 minus the regulated deductions, viz, 1 per cent. on account of Loans, Insurance.

Subscribers on return to India if not provided with a passage by Government, are entitled to the following amounts subject to the regulated deductions —

To a Captain..... £110 | To a Subaltern £95

Income Allowance is issuable to Subscribers for a period of 2½ years, commencing from date of arrival in England and continuing so long as they may remain on sick certificate there.

To a Cornot, per annum..... £ 44 3 9
 „ a Lieutenant „ 21 7 6

Subaltern Officers who proceed to Europe under the Regulations of 1868 are not entitled to *Income Allowance*, it being subject to deduction.

Captains of Artillery, Engineers of Infantry and all Subalterns, are allowed *Income Allowance* for their families as follows :—

For wife, per annum..... £ 20 0 0
 „ each child, per annum „ 10 0 0
 In no case is such allowance for a whole family to exceed... „ 48 15 0

Retired married Subscribers are only entitled to *Annuities* to their families.

Annuities are paid to Widows of Subscribers and their children as per following Table :—

TABLE E.

TABLE showing the amount of *Pensions* to Widows during their *Widowhood*, and to *Children* of such *Class* and *Condition*.

Description of Annuities, the Widows according to the Regimental Rank of their Husbands, the Children according to their age, and the Parents they have lost.		PENSIONS PAYABLE BY THE MILITARY FUND PER ANNUM					
		In India			In England.		
Class.		RS.	A.	P.	£.	s.	d.
WIDOW.							
1	Of a Colonel	2,064	7	3	235	18	9
2	Lieutenant-Colonel	1,826	9	0	208	15	0
3	{ Major and Chaplain of 10 years' standing	1,588	10	9	181	11	3
3	{ Major and Asst. Chaplain of 15 years' standing						
4	Captains and Asst. Chaplains under 15 years' standing	1,197	10	6	136	17	6
5	Lieutenant	894	2	3	102	9	9
6	Cornet, 2nd Lieutenant and Ensign	715	5	0	81	15	0
CHILDREN HAVING LOST ONE PARENT							
1	Under 6 years of age	175	0	0	20	0	0
2	Between 6 and 12 years of age	262	8	0	30	0	0
3	Above 12 until 21 for Boys, and for Girls for whom the Donation may not have been paid	350	0	0	40	0	0
CHILDREN HAVING LOST BOTH PARENTS.							
1	Under 6 years of age	262	8	0	30	0	0
2	Between 6 and 12 years of age	393	12	0	45	0	0
3	Above 12 until 21 for Boys, and for Girls for whom the Donation may not have been paid	225	0	0	60	0	0

TABLE showing the increased rate of *Pension* payable to Widows by the *Madras Military Fund*.

❧ Vide Despatch from Her Majesty's Government, dated India Office, 7th June 1867, published in G. O., 30th August 1867.

Class.	WIDOW.	In India per Annum.			In Europe per Annum.		
		RS.	A.	P.	£.	s.	d.
1	Of a Colonel	2,229	9	9	254	16	3
2	Lieutenant-Colonel	1,972	11	0	225	9	0
3	Major and Chaplain of 10 years' standing and Asst. Chaplain of 15 years' standing	1,715	12	3	196	1	9
4	Captain and Asst. Chaplain under 15 years' standing	1,293	7	6	147	10	6
5	Lieutenant	965	10	9	110	7	3
6	Cornet, 2nd Lieutenant and Ensign	772	8	3	88	5	9

N.B.—As increase of 8 per cent. has been authorized to Widows' Pension from 7th June 1867. (Vide G. O., published in Fort Saint George Gazette, 30th August 1867.)

N.B.—Girls for whom the Donation laid down in Article 11 may have been paid, will be entitled to a continuance of their Annuity until marriage or death, according to their condition in regard to parents: this Regulation applies only to those girls born subsequent to the 15th October 1822, all those born prior to that period are entitled to the same privilege without payment of Donation.

Provided that nothing contained herein, or in any other part of these Rules of the Institution, shall be considered to entitle to the benefits of it, any widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband, for adultery, or who at the period of her husband's demise may have quitted his protection, and be living in a state of *notorious adultery*, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who subsequently to her husband's decease may be living in a notorious state of incontinence.

The concluding portion of the above note commencing with "may be living in a notorious state of incontinence" is applicable to all female Annuitants, unmarried as well as married. (*vide Minutes, dated 20th December 1860.*)

Declarations by Annuitants should be signed in the presence of either the Minister of the Parish, one Church Warden, one Justice of the Peace, or one Retired or other Civil or Military Officer of the service.

Every widow benefitting by the Military Fund is entitled to Passage Money only once, whether to Europe or such place as she may desire to fix her residence in accordance to the following scale:—

To Europe or America from India. | To India from Europe or America.

Widow of Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major. Rupees 1,500

" of Captain and Subaltern. " 1,200

To the Cape of Good Hope from India.

To Europe from Cape of Good Hope or other places, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the above rates.

To children of deceased subscribers issuable once, without reference to the place to which they are proceeding from India.

To an Orphan having lost his or her Father ... Rupees 250

To each additional Orphan up to the number of 4 " 250

To 4 or more children (maximum) " 1,000

To an Orphan having lost both parents " 700

To 2 Orphans do. do. " 1,200

To 3 or more Orphans do. do. " 1,500

Loans.—Subscribers who have been eight years and upwards on the Fund and not entitled to personal benefits on proceeding to Europe on Sick Certificate can obtain loans from the Fund at 9 per cent. per annum, payable after their return to India by twenty-five instalments, interest being payable in Europe while on sick leave.

Subscribers desirous of bringing out their families to India or sending them to Europe, can also obtain loans for passage money only, which will be payable in India by twenty-five instalments with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, as fixed in the following Table:—

N.B.—*Loans* are not issued to subscribers proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

Table of Passage Money and Equipment Allowance.

Borrowing Subscriber's Rank.	PASSAGE MONEY.			EQUIPMENT ALLOWANCE.	
	To a Subscriber proceeding to Europe.	To Wife or Adult Child of a Subscriber to or from Europe (or America.)	To Infant Child of a Subscriber to or from Europe (or America.)	To each Adult to Europe.	To each Infant to Europe.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Field Officer or Chaplain.....	1,500	1,500	600	200	100
Captain or Asst. Chaplain.....	1,400	1,400	600	200	100
Subaltern.....	1,200	1,200	600	200	100

THE INDIAN SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND,

INSTITUTED 1ST JANUARY 1873.

OFFICE—IN THE PREMISES, ST. THOME GATE STREET, FORT.

Hours of business from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

GEO. MACKAY, M.D., L.R.C.P.E., Surgeon-Major, Examiner I. S. F. P. Accounts.

MR. JOHN LEONARD, Head Assistant and Manager.

The above Fund was established with the view that Officers of the Indian Staff Corps, Officers of the Indian Medical Department, and Chaplains on the Indian Establishment, not being Subscribers to the late Military and Medical Funds may secure suitable provision for their Widows and Orphans.

Per Annum.	Class of Husband at death.				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
	£	£	£	£	£
Amount of Pension to Widow in Europe.....	160	130	100	70	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In India.....	1,669	1,356	1,043	730	417

TABLE II.—Pensions to Children of all Classes alike.

	From birth till age of 6 years.	From age of 6 to age of 12.	From age of 12 to age of 21.	To Females only from age of 21 to date of marriage or for life.
	£	£	£	£
In Europe.....	10	20	30	45
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In India.....	104	208	313	469

TABLE III.—Donations.

Class of Contributors.	On Marriage or re-marriage.		On promotion to higher Class.	
	In India.	In Europe.	In India.	In Europe.
	Rs.	£	Rs.	£
Class I.....	4,000	384	750	72
" II.....	2,000	192	375	36
" III.....	1,000	96	250	24
" IV.....	500	48	125	12
" V.....	250	24	.....	.....

N.B.—If the age of husband exceeds that of wife by 12 years or more, the Donation on marriage will be increased for disparity of ages.

TABLE V.—Donation payable for Children by all Classes alike.

	In India.	In Europe.
	Rs.	£
For a Son.....	156	15
For a Daughter.....	250	24

TABLE VI.—Monthly Contribution by Officers according to Class.

Class of Contributor.	By each married Officer.			Officers unmarried and widowers.		
	In India.	In Europe.		In India.	In Europe.	
	Rs.	£ s. d.		Rs.	£ s. d.	
Class I.....	50	2 10 0		25	1 4 0	
" II.....	40	2 0 0		16	0 15 4	
" III.....	30	1 10 0		12	0 11 6	
" IV.....	20	1 0 0		7	0 6 8	
" V.....	10	0 10 0		4	0 3 10	

TABLE VII.—Monthly Subscription payable for Children.

	In India.			In Europe.		
	RS.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.
For a Son.....	1	0	0	0	2	0
For a Daughter.....	2	8	0	0	5	0

MADRAS MEDICAL FUND,

INSTITUTED 1ST MARCH 1870.

Transferred to Government 1st September 1870.

OFFICE.—IN THE BUILDING OCCUPIED BY THE MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Hours of business from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Surgeon Major G. MACKAY, M. D., Examiner of the Medical Fund Accounts.

G. Venecatakistnannah Chetty, Manager.

THE OBJECTS OF THE FUND ARE :

1. To afford to the Senior Officers of the Medical Establishment, retiring from the service, Annuities for life.

2. To afford assistance to the Widows and legitimate Children of Medical Officers, by the granting of Pensions until death or re-marriage in case of Widows; until 21 years of age or death, or marriage in case of daughters; and until 18 or 21 years of age for sons.

[All pensions which cease on account of the marriage or re-marriage of the payee, are again available should widowhood occur.]

3. And to assist Medical Officers, who are obliged to go to Europe on medical certificate, provided they have not already received the assistance from the Fund for the full period of three years.

APOTHECARIES' FUND,

ESTABLISHED IN FEBRUARY 1831.

TRUSTEES.

Mr. Apothy. T. B. Turnbull.	Mr. Apothy. H. Boon.	Mr. Apothy. B. B. Allan.
" " W. Leach.	" " F. W. S. Newland.	" " J. A. Douglas.
" " D. H. Gray.		

Secretary.—Asst. Surgeon (Hony.) R. Harvey. | Treasurers.—Bank of Madras.

This Institution was established with the sanction of Government for the benefit of the Widows and Children of Apothecaries and Assistant Apothecaries in the Medical Service of the Madras Presidency.

It is imperative on every Subordinate Medical Officer, (except Mahomedans and Hindus) advanced to the grade of Assistant Apothecary to become a Subscriber to this Fund, and so to continue as long as he may be in the effective service of Government. Pensioners from this Department may maintain their connection with the Fund after retirement, and are subject to the same Rules and Regulations as for effective members.

DONATION PAYABLE.

	Married.	Unmarried.
Apothecary.....	Rs. 450	380
2nd Apothecary....	" 337½	287½
Asst. Apothecary....	" 225	195

RATES OF PENSION TO WIDOWS.

Widow of Apothecary.....	Rs. 28 per mens.
" 2nd Apothecary.....	" 21 "
" Asst. Apothecary.....	" 14 "

Payable quarterly in May, August, November and February, except at the Presidency where pensions are paid monthly.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

	Married.	Unmarried.
Apothecary.....	Rs. 6 4 0	4 1 0
2nd Apothecary....	" 4 11 0	3 2 0
Asst. Apothecary....	" 3 2 0	1 9 0

CHILDREN'S BRANCH.

Contribution.....	Rs. 50 0 0
Donation forevery child born...	" 20 0 0
Subscription monthly for each child.....	" 0 12 0

AMOUNT OF MINIMUM FOR EACH GRADE

TO ENTITLE THE WIDOW TO FULL

PENSION.

Apothecary.....	Rs. 1,500
2nd Apothecary.....	" 1,125
Asst. Apothecary....	" 750

N.B.—Further information may be obtained in the Rules and Regulations.

MOUNT SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

OPEN TO EUROPEANS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS, CIVIL AND MILITARY.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

PRESIDENT.

Lieut. D. Lissenburg, Barrack Master.

MEMBERS.

Mr. N. B. Lamoury.

Mr. C. Hall, Accountant-General's Office.

Mechanical Engineer Thomas Lee, Ordnance Department.

Mr. J. J. Chatterton, Madras Railway.

Mr. R. S. Johnson, C. K. S. Depository.

Conductor J. Cochrane, Ordnance Department.

Honorary Assistant Surgeon R. Harvey.

Apothecary S. Hall.

Mr. C. R. Ray, Madras Railway, and Conductor J. R. Forsyth, Gun Carriage Manufactory.

Mr. J. Clark, Stationery Office—*Secretary*.

Mr. W. Pike,—*Treasurer*.

This Fund was established in 1830, for the benefit, primarily, of the Widows and Orphans of the Warrant and Subordinate ranks of the Army, but is open to all classes of Europeans and their descendants, Civil and Military.

The Capital amounts to Rupees 1,44,130. The Government Securities are lodged in the Bank of Madras in the joint names of Captain H. G. Pritchard, Military Secretary to the Governor, Mr. W. Pike and Lieutenant D. Lissenburg. The amount paid in Pensions exceeds Rupees 2,32,746-14-0.

The following is a brief abstract of the Rules of the Fund:—

WIDOWS' BRANCH.							CHILDREN'S BRANCH.		
Class.	Donation when the age of Husband does not exceed that of Wife by more than 10 years.	Monthly Subscriptions.		Monthly Pensions.	Amount of payments required to secure full Pension to Widow.	Amount of payments required to secure a reduced Pension of 5-6ths of the full amount.	Pensions to cease at the age of 18, and for girls at the age of 21 years.		Monthly Pensions.
		Married.	Widowers and Bachelors.				Donations.	Monthly Subscriptions.	
	RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1st	60	5 0	2 8	30	450	300	21	2 0	10 0
2nd	48	4 0	2 0	21	360	240	18	1 8	7 8
3rd	36	3 0	1 8	18	270	180	12	1 0	5 0
4th	24	2 0	1 0	12	180	120	9	0 12	3 12
5th	18	1 8	0 12	9	135	90	6	0 8	2 8
6th	21	1 0	0 8	6	90	60	3	0 4	1 4

Entrance Donations in both branches, may be paid at once or by twelve equal monthly instalments.

Increased payments in one sum are required from persons joining the Widows' Branch after the age of 40, and no person can be admitted or transferred to a higher class after the age of 55 years; delay in joining after being admitted by the Committee necessitates a fresh medical certificate being submitted. Subscriptions in the Children's Branch commence from the date of application to subscribe for the child, and continue until the age at which pensions terminate. Transfers from a lower to a higher class are permitted (on production of the prescribed medical certificate) on payment in one sum of difference of donation and of subscription according to age. Subscribers to the Children's Branch must also belong to the Widows' Branch.

The pension in the Children's Branch is secured as soon as entrance donation is paid in full. In the Widows' Branch full and reduced pensions are respectively secured when

the total payments in that branch amount to the sums specified in the foregoing table, irrespective of that paid for admission after 40 years of age. Subscribers are allowed at any time, on furnishing a medical certificate in the prescribed form, to pay in one sum, or by such instalments as they may find convenient, the difference required to entitle their Widows to immediate pension.

Pensioners may reside at any station or in any country they choose. Widows marrying, lose pension during coverture, but revert to the Fund on again becoming Widows. They also receive a portion of a second pension if the second husband also had been a subscriber at the time of his death. Pension is forfeited by incontinence. No pension is paid to families of subscribers who die with six months' subscription in arrears, and subscribers' names are struck off the books when twelve months in arrears. Subscriptions due for a period exceeding six months are not received unless accompanied by a medical certificate.

The Regulations at length may be had on application to the Treasurer —from out-stations, one Anna postage stamp must be sent to cover postage.

JAMES CLARK, *Secretary*

SALUTES.

TABLE OF SALUTES TO EUROPEAN FUNCTIONARIES APPLICABLE TO THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	<i>Guns</i>
Viceroy and Governor-General of India—By the Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories and Seas, and on being fallen in with by, or visiting, any of Her Majesty's Ships within those limits.....	21
Ambassadors—By Her Majesty's Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories, and also on visiting, embarking on Board of, or disembarking from, any of Her Majesty's Ships, within the Indian Seas.....	19
Governors of Presidencies.	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> By the Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories and Seas, and by Her Majesty's Ships within those limits, each </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">}</div> </div>
The President of the Council of India	
Governor-General of the Portuguese Settlement in India.	
Governor of Pondicherry.	17
Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies—The same within jurisdiction, or when on duty elsewhere.....	17
Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces in India—The same within jurisdiction, or when on duty elsewhere.....	15
Commanders-in-Chief—According to Military Rank, with two Guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (the same within Indian Territories and Seas).	
Commanders-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces—According to Naval Rank with two guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (the same within Indian Territories and Seas).	
Provincial Commander-in-Chief—According to Military Rank, with two guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (within his own Presidency only).	
Generals and Admirals, or their Flags—The same within Indian Territories and Seas.	15
Members of Council—Forts and Batteries and Her Majesty's Ships within their respective Presidencies.....	15
Commander-in-Chief, Indian Navy—According to Naval Rank, with two guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (the same within Indian Territories and Seas).	
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys—The same within the precincts of the Territories to which he is accredited.....	15
Lieutenant-Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies—The same within jurisdiction, or when on duty elsewhere.....	15
Vice-Admirals and Lieutenant-Generals, or their Flags—The same within Indian Territories and Seas.....	13
Agents to the Governor-General—The same within Indian Territories and Seas, or within jurisdiction only, or when on duty elsewhere.....	13
Residents.	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> The same within jurisdiction or when on duty elsewhere, each </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">}</div> </div>
Chief Commissioners of Provinces and Commissioners	
Rear-Admirals and Major-Generals, or their Flags—The same within Indian Territories and Seas.....	11

	<i>Guns.</i>
Political Agents and <i>Chargés d'Affaires</i> —Forts, Batteries and Her Majesty's Ships within the precincts of the Territories to which he is accredited.....	11
Commodores of the First Class and Brigadier Generals—The same within limits of Command.....	9
The Portuguese Governor of Damaun—The same within Indian Territories and Seas.	9
The Governor of Dew.....	9
Her Majesty's Ships not carrying Broad Pendant (return salute only).....	7
Any other Ship—Gun for gun.	
Officers inferior to Brigadier Generals, who Command Divisions of the Army, District Field Forces on or beyond the British Frontier, or Garrisons with a permanent Staff, to receive in Bengal, Madras and Bombay, a salute and honors of the next Superior Army Rank from their own Garrison Forces, &c.	

Note.—The Viceroy and Governor-General of India to have power, in cases in which he may deem it expedient to authorize salutes, to issue such Local Regulations for the guidance of the authorities in Indian limits with respect to Civil or Military Officers holding positions or Commands not including in the above table.

TABLE OF SALUTES ON ANNIVERSARIES OR SPECIAL OCCASIONS.

ANNIVERSARIES.

The Queen's Birth-day, The Accession and the Coronation of the reigning Sovereign,	{ To be fired at all Stations where there are guns, each } 21
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SPECIAL OCCASIONS.

Births of Children of the reigning Sovereign, Victories of the British Arms, Reading of all proclamations,	{ At the Presidencies only, each } 21
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FUNERAL HONORS.

Minute guns to be fired at the Funerals of Crowned Heads, and at the Funerals of Functionaries who were entitled to Salutes; the same number of Minute guns only to be fired as they were entitled to as Salutes, when living.

Minute guns equal in number to the years of the deceased not to be fired on any occasion, unless by special order of the Governor-General in Council

TIME GUNS.

Time guns to be fired at morning, middle and evenings, will be allowed as follows:—

- I. At all Stations where there is a Field or Garrison Battery of Artillery.
- II. At all Stations where there is a Force equal to two Regiments, although there may be no Artillery, provided the Force includes not less than a Wing of a British Regiment.
- III. Morning guns will no longer be fired, except on Sundays and on such days as there may be a general assembly of the Troops; the time being notified in Station Orders.

NOTIFICATION.

FOREIGN DEPT.—POLITICAL—SIMLA, the 6th Sept. 1867, No. 897.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, the following Order, passed by Her Majesty in Council on the 26th June last, is published for general information:—

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 26th day of June 1867.

PRESENT.—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a representation from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council, submitting for Her Majesty's approval a revised Table of Salutes to be given to the Native Princes and Chiefs of India; Now therefore Her Majesty, having taken the said revised Table of Salutes into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said revised Table of Salutes (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) to be strictly observed and attended to.

Whereof the Right Hon'ble Sir John Somerset Packington, *Bar.*, and the Right Hon'ble Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, *Bar.*, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Right Hon'ble the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to take notice, and to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

TABLE OF SALUTES ALLOWABLE TO THE NATIVE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

NAMES.	Guns.	NAMES.	Guns
The Maharajah of Nepaul	21	The Nawab of Jowra.....	13
The Ameer of Cabool	21	The Rajah of Cooch Behar.....	13
The Sultan of Muscat.....	21	The Rajah of Tipperah.....	13
The Sultan of Zanzibar.....	21	The Maharajah of Benares.....	13
The Nizam of the Deccan.....	21	The Rajah of Jheend.....	11
The Gaekwar of Baroda.....	21	The Rajah of Nabha.....	11
The Maharajah of Mysore.....	21	The Rajah of Kuppoothulla.....	11
Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior*.....	19	The Rajah of Sumptaur.....	11
Maharajah Holkar of Indore*.....	19	The Nawab of Joonagurh.....	11
The Begum of Bhopal*.....	19	The Jam of Nowanuggur.....	11
The Maharajah of Meywar (Oodeypore).....	19	The Thakoor of Blownuggur.....	11
The Maharajah of Junimo & Cashmere.....	19	The Rajah of Rutlam.....	11
The Khan of Khelat.....	19	The Maharajah of Punnah.....	11
The Maharajah of Travancore.....	19	The Maharajah of Chirkaree.....	11
The Rajah of Kolapore.....	19	The Rajah of Bijawar.....	11
The Nawab Nizam of Bengal.....	19	The Rajah of Chutterpore.....	11
The Maharajah of Jeypore.....	17	The Rajah of Mundee.....	11
The Maharajah of Marwar (Jodhpore).....	17	The Dewan of Pahlunpore.....	11
The Maharajah of Puttiala.....	17	The Rajah of Rajpore.....	11
The Maha Rao of Kotah.....	17	The Nawab of Radhunpore.....	11
The Maharajah of Rewah.....	17	The Rana of Porebunder.....	11
The Rao of Kutch.....	17	The Raj of Drangdra.....	11
The Rajah of Cochin.....	17	The Rajah of Adjeighur.....	11
The Maharajah of Bickeneer.....	17	The Nabob of Cambay.....	11
The Nawab of Bhawalpore.....	17	The Rajah of Sillanah.....	11
The Maharao Rajah of Boondee.....	17	The Rajah of Seetamhow.....	11
The Maharajah of Kerowlee.....	17	The Rawul of Rajgurh.....	11
The Maharajah of Bhurtpore.....	17	The Rajah of Nursinghur.....	11
The Nawab of Tonk.....	17	The Rajah of Jhuboot.....	11
The Deb Rajah of Bootan.....	15	The Rajah of Chumba.....	11
The Maharajah of Sikkim.....	15	The Nawab of Baonee.....	11
The Maharajah of Oorcha (Telree).....	15	The Rajah of Sirmoor.....	11
The Maharajah of Kishengurh.....	15	The Rajah of Sookoit.....	11
The Maharao Rajah of Ulwur.....	15	The Rajah of Furreedkote.....	11
The Rana of Dholepore.....	15	The Rajah of Khyloor.....	11
The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere.....	15	The Sir-Dessae of Sawunt Waree.....	9
The Maha Raj of Rana Jhallawar.....	15	The Nawab of Maloir Kotah.....	9
The Rajah of Pertabgurh.....	15	The Rajah of Chota Oodeypore.....	9
The Rajah of Dhar.....	15	The Rajah of Barria.....	9
The two Chiefs of Dewas, each.....	15	The Rana of Burwanee.....	9
The Maharajah of Duttia.....	15	The Rajah of Nagode.....	9
The Maha Rawul of Banswara.....	15	The Rana of Ali Rajpore.....	9
The Maharajah of Edur.....	15	The Rana of Loonawarra.....	9
Meer Ali Moorat of Khypore.....	15	The Nawab Babee of Balasmore.....	9
The Rao of Serohi.....	15	The Rajah of Soanthe.....	9
The Maha Rawul of Doongurpur.....	15	Native Chiefs at Aden.....	9 to 12
The Nawab of Rampore.....	13	The Rajah of Nudaon.....	7

LIST OF PERSONAL AND LOCAL SALUTES.

Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, G. C. S. I.	21	Guns—For life.
Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, G. C. B.	19	"
Ranojee Rao Scindia Chota Maharajah of Gwalior	17	" Within limits of Gwalior
Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, K. C. S. I.	17	" For life. [territory.
Prince Azeem Jah of Arcot	15	"
H. H. the Koodia Begum of Bhopal Bloodshabee.....	15	"
Maharajah Meerza Veezeeram Guzeputty Raj Rumea		
Sultan, Bahadoor, K. C. S. I., of Vizianagram.....	13	" On every occasion of visit-
		ing and leaving the Bengal
		Presidency.

* Receive salutes of 21 guns within limits of their respective territories.

TABLE OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES.

No.	Appointments.	Staff Salary.	Remarks.
		RS. A P.	
	His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.....	5,833 5 4	
	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
1	Adjutant General.....	2,200 0 0	Consolidated
1	Deputy Adjutant General.....	800 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	Assistant do.....	606 0 0	
	AIDES-DE-CAMP.		
2	To the Governor.....	300 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank
1	To do. (Native Officer).....	150 0 0	With pay and batta of rank.
2	To the Commander-in-Chief.....	250 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	To do. (Native Officer).....	150 0 0	With pay and batta of rank.
	ARTILLERY.		
1	Assistant Adjutant General.....	500 0 0	With pay & allowances of rank.
	BRIGADE STAFF.		
4	Brigadiers General, 1st Class.....	1,400 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank.
2	Do. 2nd „.....	1,200 0 0	
5	Brigade Majors.....	400 0 0	
1	Do. Fort St. George.....	500 0 0	
4	Deputy Assistants Quarter Master General.....	400 0 0	
	DIVISIONAL STAFF.		
3	General Officers.....	3,500 0 0	Consolidated.
3	Aides-de-Camp to do.....	250 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank.
3	Assistants Adjutant General.....	500 0 0	
3	Assistants Quarter Master General.....	500 0 0	
	CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.		
1	Superintendent of Army Clothing.....	700 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
	COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.		
1	Commissary General.....	2,200 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Deputy Commissary General.....	900 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank.
3	Assistant Commissaries General, 1st Class.....	800 0 0	
2	Do. do. 2nd „.....	600 0 0	
3	Deputy Assistants do. 1st „.....	500 0 0	
3	Do. do. 2nd „.....	400 0 0	
6	Sub-Assistants do. 1st „.....	300 0 0	
3	Do. do. 2nd „.....	200 0 0	
3	Do. do. 3rd „.....	150 0 0	
	GARRISON.		
1	Staff Officer & Supt. of Details, Fort St. George.....	310 0 0	Including Horse allowance with Staff Corps pay of rank.
	INSPECTORS OF MUSKETRY.		
1	Assistant Adjutant General (for Musketry).....	400 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	Deputy Asst. Adjt. Genl. (for do.).....	300 0 0	
9	Musketry Instructors (Regimental).....	150 0 0	
	JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
1	Judge Advocate General.....	2,000 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Deputy Judge Advocate.....	500 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
	ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.		
1	Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.....	2,200 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Depy. Insp. Genl. of do. do.....	800 0 0	} With Regimental pay and allowances of rank.
2	Commissaries of Ordnance, 1st Class.....	500 0 0	
2	Do. do. 2nd „.....	400 0 0	
3	Do. do. 3rd „.....	250 0 0	
1	Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.....	200 0 0	} With Warrant pay of grade.
3	Assistant Commissaries of Ordnance.....	150 0 0	
6	Deputy Asst. do. do.....	120 0 0	
1	Agent for Gunpowder.....	600 0 0	} With Regimental pay and allowances of grade.
1	Do. Gun Carriage.....	600 0 0	
	PAY DEPARTMENT.		
1	Presidency Paymaster.....	700 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	Officer in charge of the Pay Dept., Rangoon.....	150 0 0	

* Future incumbents will draw only Rupees 250 per month, in addition to Staff Corps pay.

TABLE OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES—continued.

No	Appointments	Staff Salary.	Remarks.
	QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT	RS. A. P.	
1	Quarter Master General	2,200 0 0	Consolidated
1	Deputy Quarter Master General	500 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank.
3	Assistants Quarter Master General	500 0 0	
4	Deputy Assistants Quarter Master General	400 0 0	
1	Barrack Master, Assistant Commissary	120 0 0	With Warrant pay of grade.
	SECRETARIAT TO GOVT., MILITARY DEPT		
1	Secretary.	2,500 0 0	Consolidated
1	Military Secretary to His Excy the Governor	1,000 0 0	Consolidated
1	Do the Commander-in-Chief	1,000 0 0	Consolidated
1	Interpreter to do do.	130 0 0	Drawn by one of the Aides de Camp
	MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT		
1	Controller of Military Accounts	2,200 0 0	Consolidated
1	Assistant to the Contr of Mily Accts. (Uncovd)	300 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank
1	Officer in charge of the Account Branch Controller's Office	500 0 0	
1	Examiner Commissariat Accounts	900 0 0	
1	Do Pay Department	500 0 0	
1	Do Ordnance Accounts	500 0 0	
1	Assistant Examiner, Pay Dept. (Uncovd)	500 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank
1	Supt of Family Payments and Pensions	600 0 0	
1	Do. of Army Schools	300 0 0	
1	Secretary and Examiner in Hindustani	400 0 0	
1	Agent for Remounts at Oosoor	700 0 0	Present incumbent draws 1,000 Rupees

Staff Officers at the Presidency not in the receipt of Consolidated Salaries are entitled to House-rent as follows.—

Colonels.....	Rs. 125
Majors	" 100
Captains	" 75
Lieutenants	" 40

NEW ORGANIZATION—CAVALRY REGIMENTS—STAFF SALARIES.

Commandant	Rs. 700
Second in Command Squadron Office	" 300
Second Squadron Officer	" 210
Third Squadron Officer.....	" 180
Adjutant	" 250
Squadron Subaltern	" 150

NOTE.—The Second in Command and Squadron Officers will also each draw Rupees 40 per mensem for payment of their respective Squadrons and for the repair of Arms and Accoutrements.

The Adjutant will also draw Rupees 50, Office allowance.

The Squadron Subaltern, who will perform any duties that may be assigned to him, such as would devolve upon a Quarter Master, &c., will draw also Rupees 30 per mensem, for writer and stationery.

Commandants are to maintain three chargers, all other officers two only

NEW ORGANIZATION—INFANTRY REGIMENTS—STAFF SALARIES.

Commandant	Rs. 600
Second in Command and Wing Officer	" 270
Wing Officer.....	" 230
Adjutant	" 200
Quarter Master	" 150
Wing Subaltern	" 100

NOTE.—The two Wing Officers will each draw Rupees 80 per mensem, or Rupees 20 per Company, for the payment and repair of Arms and Accoutrements of Companies of their respective Wings.

Contingent allowance increased from Rupees 80 to Rupees 85 only to those Regiments that are armed with Enfield Rifles—*P. G., 25th April 1872, No 1,378*

The Adjutant will also draw Rupees 50, Office allowance.

All Infantry Officers are to maintain one charger

REGIMENTAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

COMBATANT OFFICERS

Rank	Horse Artillery and Cavalry			Royal Artillery			Royal Engineers			Infantry		
	RS.	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P
Colonel and Colonel Comdt	1 358	7	0	1 265	5	0	1,265	5	0	1 265	5	0
Lieutenant Colonel	1 047	0	0	1 002	4	0	1,002	4	0	1 002	4	0
Major	473	0	4	433	10	0	433	10	0	750	7	0
Captain	473	0	4	417	7	8	433	10	0	415	6	0
Lieutenant after 3 years	305	4	0	265	12	0	265	12	0	250	10	0
Lieutenant	250	10	4	213	5	0	213	5	0			
Sub Lieutenant	250	10	4							202	12	5

Rank	Horse Artillery			Royal Artillery			Cavalry			Infantry		
	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P
QUARTER MASTER (a)												
Above 15 years service	341	13	7	317	8	0	341	13	7	317	8	0
" 10 "	333	11	9	309	6	2	323	9	5	290	3	9
Under 10 "	327	10	4	291	1	11	290	3	10	274	14	3
RIDING MASTER												
After 15 years service							374	10	4			
" 10 "							352	4	7			
" 2 "							329	14	9			
Under 2 "							287	7	9			

The following scale of monthly pay will be drawn according to length of service —

	Pay			Indian Allowances			Total per mensem		
	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P
On appointment at 9s a day	109	9	2	195	12	0	305	5	2
After 10 years service as Riding Master or after 15 years service as a Commissioned or Non Commissioned Officer of which 5 at least shall have been as Riding Master, at 10s 6d per diem	127	13	5	195	12	0	322	9	5
After 15 years service as Riding Master, or after 20 years as Commissioned or Non Commissioned Officer, of which at least 10 shall have been as Riding Master, at 12s per diem	140	1	7	195	12	0	341	13	7

NOTE.—Horse allowance of Rupees 60 per mensem, if with Cavalry or Horse Artillery, and Rupees 30 if attached to Field Battery, is claimable under the Regulations regarding charges in addition to the above rates.

Monthly Rates of Pay and Allowances of Paymasters of British Cavalry and Infantry Regiments serving in India, G. O. G., No 407 of 1868, page 231.

	PAYMASTERS IF HOLDING THE RANK OF CAPTAIN WHEN APPOINTED						PAYMASTERS IF NOT HOLDING RANK OF CAPTAIN WHEN APPOINTED					
	Pay			Indian Allowances, exclusive of Horse allowance			Pay.			Indian Allowances, exclusive of Horse allowance		
	RS.	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P
On appointment	182	10	0	293	10	0	476	4	0	152	8	0
After 5 years service as Paymaster	213	1	0	293	10	0	506	11	0	182	10	0
After 10 do do	243	8	0	576	9	0	520	1	0	213	1	0
" 15 do do	273	15	0	576	9	0	550	8	0	243	8	0
" 20 do do	304	6	0	576	9	0	580	15	0	273	15	0
										576	9	0
										820	1	0
										850	8	0

(a) Vide also G. O. G., No 86, dated 3rd March 1868, page 42, Rupees 18 4 2 per mensem after 32 years' service in addition to the rate after 15 years' service

NOTE.—Horse allowance at Rupees 90 per mensem will be passed in addition to the above rates of pay and allowances to Paymasters of Cavalry Regiments, when in receipt of either the lowest or second rate of pay and allowances: at Rupees 120 to Paymasters of Cavalry Regiments, and at Rupees 30 to Paymasters of Infantry Regiments, when in receipt of the third or higher rates of pay and allowances.

Paymasters will also be entitled to office allowance as at present, viz., Rupees 65-5-5 and Rupees 78-10-8 per mensem respectively with Cavalry and Infantry Regiments.

Paymasters, if not holding the rank of Captain when appointed, will also be entitled to the higher rates of pay and allowances for length of service as given in the second division of the above Table under the following alternative conditions:—

(a).—After 5 years' service as Paymaster, or after 15 years' service as Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 10 years shall have been as a Commissioned Officer on full pay.

(b).—After 10 years' service as Paymaster, or after 20 years' service as Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 10 years shall have been as a Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 5 years as Paymaster in receipt of the second rate of pay, whether in or out of India.

(c).—After 15 years' service as Paymaster, or after 20 years' service as a Commissioned (G. O. G., 2nd March 1869, page 43) Officer on full pay, including not less than 10 years as Paymaster, or after 25 years' service as a Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 15 years shall have been as a Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 10 years as Paymaster.

(d).—After 20 years' service as Paymaster, or after 25 years' service as Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 15 years as Paymaster, or after 30 years' service as a Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 20 years shall have been as Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 15 years as Paymaster.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

<i>Under G. O. G., No. 261 of 1864.</i>				RS.	A.	P.	Old Rate.
Surgeon Major, above 25 years' service...	1,093	2	0	As Captain in branch in which serving.
Do. do. 20 do. ...	...	...	...	1,056	9	7
Surgeon do. 15 do. ...	...	...	...	825	11	5
Do. do. 12 do.	789	3	0	As Lieutenant in branch in which serving.
Do. do. 10 do. ...	...	...	...	451	14	5
Do. do. 6 do. ...	...	...	...	433	10	2
Do. do. 5 do. ...	...	...	...	335	12	2
Do. under 5 do.	317	8	0	

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

(G. O. G., No. 224, dated 13th June 1865, page 149.)

	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Staff Vety. Surg., 25 yrs.' Service...	976	9	6	Vety. Surg., 1st Class, above 5 yrs.' service...	535	12	11
Do. 20 do. ...	964	6	8				
Do. 15 do. ...	952	3	10	Do. 2d Class, above 15 yrs.' service...	426	3	2
Vety. Surg., 1st Class, above 25 yrs.' service...	627	2	0	Do. do. 10 do. 414	0	4	
Do. do. 20 do. 590	9	7		Do. do. 5 do. 395	12	3	
Do. do. 15 do. 572	5	5		Do. do. under 5 do. 377	8	0	
Do. do. 10 do. 560	2	7					

The following sums under the head of Tentage are included in the above rates of Regimental Pay and Allowances:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Colonel and Colonel Commandant...	200	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel, Surgeon-Major...	150	0	0
Major, Junior Lieut.-Colonel of Royal Artillery and Engineers, Surgeon...	120	0	0
Captain, 2nd Captain, Paymaster, Asst. Surgeon of 6 years' service, Veterinary Surgeon, 1st Class...	75	0	0
Lieutenant, Quarter Master, Asst. Surgeon, under 6 years' service, Veterinary Surgeon, Riding Master, Cornet, Junior Lieutenant, Ensign...	50	0	0

HORSE ALLOWANCE.

For each authorized Charger.....Rupees 30

Number of Horses authorized for each rank.

Royal Horse Artillery and Cavalry	Field Officer, Paymaster after 10 years' service.....	4
	Captain, 2nd Captain, Paymaster, Surgeon-Major, Surgeons, above 6 years' service.....	3
	Subalterns, Surgeons under 6 years' service, Riding Master, Quarter Master.....	2

Field Brigades, Field Brigade Batteries, Heavy Field Batteries and Siege Train Batteries.	Field Officer	1
	Major and Captain	2
	Subalterns, Quarter Master	1
Garrison Brigades, Infantry	Field Officer and Paymaster after 10 years' service... Officers of whatever rank Commanding a Brigade or Regiment, Quarter Master when marching	1
Infantry	Officers of Junior rank acting as Field Officers during absence of the Field Officers, under circumstances which involve a forfeiture of Horse allowance.....	1

Adjutants of Garrison Brigades, and of Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, draw the allowance for one Horse in the established Staff Allowance of their appointments. When the Adjutancy of a Horse or Field Brigade is held temporarily by a Subaltern Officer, the allowance for one additional Horse is passed.

REGIMENTAL COMMAND AND STAFF ALLOWANCES.

Officers in actual command of a Brigade of Artillery.....	RS.	400
or Regiment of Cavalry and Infantry.....		
Do. of a Heavy Field Battery.....		250
Do. in Command of a Garrison Battery—G. O., 23rd August 1872, No. 207		100
Do. of a Battery of Royal Artillery or Company of Infantry...		30
Do. of a Troop of Cavalry (Repair of Arms, &c)		75

ADJUTANT.

Arms of Service.	Staff.			Horse.			Office.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Royal Horse Artillery.....	92	7	0	.....			90	0	0	182	7	0
Field Artillery.....	122	0	0	.....			105	0	0	227	0	0
Garrison Artillery.....	122	0	0	30	0	0	105	0	0	257	0	0
Cavalry.....	92	7	0	30	0	0	90	0	0	212	7	0
Infantry.....	122	0	0	30	0	0	105	0	0	257	0	0

PAYMASTER.

Office Allowance, Cavalry.....	RS.	A.	P.
Do. Infantry.....	65	5	4
	78	10	8

QUARTER MASTER.

Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry.....	RS.	A.	P.
Riding Horse Allowance for each Regiment of Cavalry.....	85	0	0
Interpreter of Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry.....	34	4	7
Officer Instructor of Gunnery, Horse and Field Brigade.....	70	0	0
Officer Instructor of Gunnery, Garrison Brigade.....	120	0	0
Regimental Instructor of Musketry, (including allowance for Horse).....	150	0	0
Do. for Stationery, (annual).....	150	0	0
Assistant Instructor of Musketry, (temporary) (including Horse allowance)...	20	0	0
Assistant Surgeon in Medical charge of a Brigade or Regiment.....	100	0	0
Mess Allowance for a Regiment.....	150	0	0
Do. for a Battery of Artillery.....	150	0	0
Do. for each detached Troop or Company.....	40	0	0
	20	0	0

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT.

TRAINED SCHOOLMASTER.

Old Rates—Pay.

	Staff Pay			For 28 days			For 29 days			For 30 days			For 31 days.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1st Class	59	10	1	90	4	7	93	8	2	96	11	9	99	15	4
2nd do.	37	4	4	69	11	5	72	3	3	74	11	1	77	2	11
3rd do.	29	13	0	49	2	3	50	14	4	52	10	5	54	6	0
4th or Assistant Schoolmaster.	22	5	9	21	11	5	22	7	10	23	4	3	24	0	8

* Vide G O G, Nos 246 and 254, dated 13th and 20th July 1869, page 202 and 205

G. O. G., 22nd August 1873, No 217.

The following General Order, by the Government of India, is published

SIRIA, 13th August 1873, No 859

With the concurrence of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that it has been decided to adopt in this country, with some modification, the War Office Regulation of 1871, for the supervision, management, and discipline of British Army School. The following arrangements have accordingly been sanctioned—

I—Superintendents

- 1 The Superintendent of Army Schools in each Presidency will be a commissioned officer, with the relative rank of Captain, if he shall not already have attained that rank.
- 2 The Superintendents will be appointed by the Government of India, the Government of Madras and Bombay on the recommendation of the Local Government.
- 3 The Superintendents will, in addition to performing the duties laid down in the Army School Regulation, receive and submit in kind for school material, and prepare and submit the annual budget estimate.
- 4 In the Bengal Presidency, there will be an Assistant Superintendent of Army School to be appointed by the Government of India. He will rank with Sub Inspector and receive the same pay and army rank. His duties will be to co-ordinate the superintendent in his office.
- 5 In the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the Superintendent will receive any assistance required from the Sub Inspector in whose district the headquarters of the Superintendent is situated.
- 6 The Bengal Presidency will be divided into three districts, the Madras and Bombay into two districts each. To each district a Sub Inspector will be appointed by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.
- 7 The Superintendents will be allowed a permanent office establishment the amount to be fixed with reference to the requirements of each Presidency.

II—Pay of Officers

- 8 The pay of the superintendents in India will be as follows

Superintendent of Army Schools, Peninsular appointment, per mensem	RS
After 3 years	500
After 10 "	600
After 15 "	750
Superintendent of Army School, Madras and Bombay, non-peninsular	100
After 5 years	500
After 10 "	600
After 15 "	750
Sub Inspector	100
Pay per mensem	100
Staff	120
After 10 years	150

III—Scale of Pay of Schoolmasters

- 9 The pay of schoolmasters, acting schoolmasters, and clerical staff will be as follows—

Schoolmasters

Rates of pay of schoolmaster *	RS	A	P
On appointment, per mensem	53	6	9
After 3 years' service	60	11	0
" 6 " "	65	5	3
" 9 " "	75	12	6
" 12 " "	83	3	10
" 15 " "	90	11	1
" 18 " "	98	2	3

- 10 The periodical increase will be granted only from the date of completion of the required service, after receipt of the order of the Home authorities upon the recommendation of the Director General of Military Education.

- 11 Schoolmasters appointed prior to 25th May 1863, who may have elected to remain under the regulations in force prior to that date, will continue to receive pay under those regulations.

* See G. O. G. No 90 dated 10th August 1872.

(2) Madras G. O. G. No 21 dated 7th December 1872.

12. Those who may still be serving as 2nd-class schoolmasters will in future be granted an increase of six pence a day to their pay on completion of 18 years' service as schoolmasters:—

Rates of Staff salaries of Schoolmasters†					RS.	A.	P.
On appointment	...	...	...	...	18	0	0
After 3 years' service	...	...	...	...	21	0	0
" 6 " "	...	...	...	...	24	0	0
" 9 " "	...	...	...	...	27	0	0
" 12 " "	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
" 15 " "	...	...	...	...	33	0	0
" 18 " "	...	...	...	...	36	0	0

13. The above scale will not affect the claims of present incumbents who may be drawing the higher aggregate pay sanctioned by G. O., No. 216(c) of 6th March 1860.

14. Schoolmasters arriving from England will not draw Staff pay until they enter upon the duties of their situation.

15. Schoolmasters absent on leave, excepting during the authorized vacations, will not be entitled to Staff pay.

16. Schoolmasters in India will be entitled to a gratuity of £5 in lieu of furlough, provided the re-engagement does not take place after the receipt at the station of the orders for his regiment to return home. In such cases furlough will be granted as soon after the arrival of the regiment in the United Kingdom as circumstances will admit. But if the schoolmaster is transferred to a regiment remaining in India, the gratuity of £5 will be allowed.

17. If re-engaging while under orders to proceed to another foreign station, he will be allowed a gratuity of £1-1-0.

18. A schoolmaster sentenced to dismissal will be sent by the first opportunity to England, where the sentence will be carried into effect by his discharge. In the meantime he will receive full pay as schoolmaster, but without staff allowances from the date of his release from confinement, and the issue of rations to his wife and children will be continued while he is in India. He will be amenable to military discipline, but will not be required to perform any duty.

Acting Schoolmasters.

19. The following pay will be passed to acting schoolmasters:—

					RS.	A.	P.
When the number of adults	} Does not exceed 50	...	...	...	15	0	0
on the school books during		Exceeds 50	...	...	18	0	0
the month		" 100	...	...	22	8	0

The above applies to Convalescent Depots and detached half battalions.

Schoolmaster of a Detachment.

20. The following pay will be passed to the schoolmaster of a detachment:—

					RS.	A.	P.
When the number of adults	} Per mensem	...	...	...	10	0	0
attending is under 25		For broken periods five annas per day.	...	...	15	0	0
When the number is 25 and over	} Per mensem	...	...	...	15	0	0
...		For broken periods eight annas per day.	...	...	

This rule applies to single batteries of artillery when so quartered that the adults and children cannot attend a school for which a trained schoolmaster is sanctioned.

Soldier-Assistants.

21. The following pay will be passed to soldier-assistants:—

					RS.	A.	P.
To the senior assistant, per mensem	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
Or for broken periods 5 annas per day.	...	...	...	...
To the remaining assistants, per mensem	...	...	...	...	6	0	0
Or for broken periods 3 annas per day.	...	...	...	...

The number of assistants shall be calculated according to the average attendance of the previous month, and they may be appointed in the proportion of one to every 20 pupils attending the adult and grown children's schools. The above applies to all schools for

* See G. O. G. G., No. 388(a) of 3rd April 1873.

† See G. O. G. G., No. 1045(b) of 9th October 1872.

(a) Madras G. O. G., No. 106, dated 16th April 1873.

(b) Madras G. O. G., No. 251, dated 18th October 1872.

which a schoolmaster or acting schoolmaster is sanctioned, but when there is only one assistant in a Convalescent Dépôt, battery, or detachment, the lower rate (Rs. 6) is to be drawn.

22. The pay of schoolmistresses, pupil teachers, or assistant schoolmistresses and monitresses, is as follows:—

			RS.	A.	P.
Schoolmistress	...	...	1st class, per mensem	...	45 0 0
			2nd " " "	...	37 8 0
			3rd " " "	...	30 0 0
Pupil teacher or assistant schoolmistress...	...	...	1st year, per mensem	...	6 0 0
			2nd " " "	...	7 8 0
			3rd " " "	...	10 0 0
			4th " " "	...	12 8 0
			5th " and afterwards	...	15 0 0
Monitress	...	...	1st year, per mensem	...	4 0 0
			2nd " and afterwards	...	5 0 0

23. The pay of an acting schoolmistress to a regiment is Rs. 15 per mensem. This applies to Convalescent Dépôts (declared permanent) and detached half battalions.

24. The pay of acting schoolmistresses to detachments is as follows:—

I.—When there are 12 girls and infants attending, or 6 girls of age to receive instruction in needlework, Rs. 6 0 0 per mensem.

II.—When the numbers reach 15 or 10, respectively, Rs. 10 0 0 per mensem.

25. The above applies to detached batteries when so quartered that the adults and children cannot attend a school for which a trained schoolmistress is sanctioned.

26. A monitress may be appointed when the number of children attending the infant and industrial school exceeds 20. For more than 40 children a pupil teacher or assistant schoolmistress may be appointed in addition to the monitress, or two additional monitresses, if no pupil teacher or assistant schoolmistress is available, and for every increase of 20, an additional monitress or pupil teacher alternately.

IV.—Leave and Passage of Schoolmistresses.

27. Free passage to Europe are granted to trained army schoolmistresses on duty in India who may be declared by a medical board to be in such a state of ill health that a return to Europe is absolutely necessary for their recovery; but in all cases when it may be practicable, a change of residence in India should be tried in the first instance. Any army schoolmistress sent on medical certificate to a station in India is allowed her travelling expenses at the authorized rate.

28. Schoolmistresses* absent from their duties on account of certified ill health will be allowed full pay for a period not exceeding three months, and during that period the salary of an acting schoolmistress will be passed to the person performing the duties of the absent schoolmistress. This rule is applicable to those acting schoolmistresses whom, under the operation of General Order, No. 139 of 1871, it is not intended to relieve.

29. Should a schoolmistress, who may have been granted sick leave for three months, be recommended for an extension, the case will be reported for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, in each Presidency.

30. During the extended leave, a schoolmistress will receive half her pay.

31. The whole period of absence will not be permitted to exceed six months, after which she will be placed on the unemployed list, from which date her pay will cease.

V.—Payment for Tuition.

32. The following classes are admitted to regimental schools free —

Non-Commissioned officers and men of the British army, children and orphans of the regimental, garrison, or departmental officers, of warrant officer, of non commissioned officers and soldiers, including staff serjeants and drummers of European parentage attached to native regiments and Government departments, of warders of Military prisons, and of pensioners. Children such as above, not belonging to a regiment or artillery brigade quartered in the station where they are residing, will be admitted to any military school on application to the officer commanding.

33. The children of European and Eurasian residents at the station may be admitted to regimental schools at the discretion of the officer commanding, on payment of Rs. 2 8 monthly for each child.

34. Broken periods of a month will be paid for at the rate of two annas for each day's attendance.

* See General Order by the Commander in Chief, No. 87 of 21th March 1873.

† Madras G. O. C. C., No. 33, dated 12th May 1873.

VI—Hospital Stoppages

35 The hospital stoppages in India will be three annas for a schoolmaster, and two annas for schoolmistresses.

VII—Medical Treatment

36 In all cases the children of army schoolmistresses are entitled to medical treatment in military hospitals.

VIII—Bedding and Rations

37 All schoolmaster or whether they are the wives of schoolmasters or soldiers serving in India or not, shall be on the same footing as regards bedding and rations for themselves and half rations for their children. Pupil teachers will be allowed half rations.

IX—Infant and Industrial Schools

38 A grant of one rupee twelve annas will be made annually for each child not under four years of age, attending in industrial school. The grant to be reckoned on the average attendance during the preceding year, and to be expended in the purchase of materials for instruction.

X—Allowances

39 Sub-Inspectors will, when travelling on duty, ordinarily be provided with a free private warrant for their lives. A grant and baggage is granted to officers of relative rank, and will be entitled to a detention allowance of Rs. 5 a day when detained on duty in station. When not provided with conveyance at the public expense, they will be entitled to draw eight annas a mile when travelling by road, and three annas a mile by rail.

40 Schoolmasters, when travelling on duty without troops, to join their regiments, or to visit detachment schools, will be granted one rupee twelve annas duty in addition to the actual and necessary expenses of travelling by railway or by road, and this amount will be passed for the period during which the Indian staff allowance is not drawn.

41 Schoolmasters and schoolmistresses in India are entitled to the conveyance of the following weights of baggage:

	SCHOOLMASTERS		SCHOOLMISTRESSES	
	Mounds	Seers	Mounds	Seers
When moving with troop	4	8	4	8
Unmanned, moving without troops, as accompanied by his wife	14			
Unmanned, moving without troops if not so accompanied	8	16		
Manned schoolmaster as moving without troops			8	16
Unmanned, moving without troop	5	24	5	24

42 A schoolmaster transferred from one station to another with or without troops, will be allowed the actual expense of conveyance of his wife (not being a trained schoolmistress) and family, in cases in which a free private wage warrant has not been given, the cost not to exceed 2 annas per mile by road, and 9 pice by rail.

43 On all practicable occasions it will be the duty of schoolmasters to apply to the station authorities for free private warrants before incurring expense on account of travelling.

XI—Quarters.

44 Schoolmasters serving in India are entitled to quarters and tents, as allowed to non-commissioned officers of their relative rank. When not provided with quarters or tents, an allowance of Rs. 6 per mensem will be given in lieu. If provided with quarters of a decidedly inferior description, they will be entitled, as compensation, to the difference between the amount of rent fixed for them and the value of the quarters assigned. The amount of compensation to be decided in the case of commissioned officers.

A schoolmistress, not being the wife of a trained schoolmaster attached to the same corps, is allowed quarter or compensation on the same footing as a schoolmaster.

XII—Regulations for Army Schools.

45 Further instructions regarding the discipline of schools, their arrangements, the supply of fuel and management of school property, and the appointment, promotion, privilege &c., of officers and subordinate will be issued under the orders of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The consolidated monthly rates of pay will be :—

Senior Apothecary.....	Rupees	400
Apothecary { Above 5 years' service in that grade.....	"	200
{ Under 5 do. do.	"	150
Assistant { Above 5 do. do.	"	100
Apothecary { Under 5 do. do.	"	75
Passed Hospital Apprentice.....	"	50
Hospital Apprentice, 1st year.....	"	16
Do. 2nd "	"	20
Do. when in College, 1st year.....	"	20
Do. do. 2nd "	"	25
Do. do. 3rd "	"	30

One-fourth of the above salaries to be forfeited during absence, whether on general leave or medical certificate.

When on Regimental or corresponding duty all subordinates will be supplied with free quarters, or compensation in lieu, with an increase at the Presidency Town of 50 per cent., when marching; with Camp Equipage.

In addition to the ordinary rates of pay, a field allowance of Rupees 30 per mensem will be granted to all the Medical Warrant Grades when marching or in the field.

A similar amount will be granted, as a staff or employed allowance, to those grades when senior with or in subordinate medical charge of the Hospital of a British Regiment or detachment of British Troops, or of a Battery of Artillery, or Depot or Sanitarium, or when attached to a General Hospital or Medical Store Depot.

The monthly pay of this branch will also be consolidated, and on the following scale :—

	For those qualified in the English language.	For those not qualified in the English language.
1st Class Hospital Assistants of above 11 years' service.....	RS. 60	RS. 40
2nd do. do. of do 7 do.	40	30
3rd do. do. of under 7 do.	25	20
Native Medical pupil, 1st year	7	5
Do. 2nd do.	8	6
Do. in College or Medical School, 1st year.	9	7
Do. do. do. 2nd do.	10	8
Passed Medical pupils.....	16	12

The foregoing allowance to medical pupils includes ration money.

Hospital Assistants will draw as field batta—those of the 1st class Rupees 10, and the rest Rupees 5 per mensem, when marching in the field or in foreign service. When on general or sick leave, they will forfeit one-fourth of their salaries.

PORT WILLIAM, the 22nd January 1868.

No. 69 of 1868.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has the satisfaction to notify that Her Majesty's Government have sanctioned a revised and enhanced scale of pay and allowances, Staff and Furlough pay, retiring for the several warrant grades in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

2. The following are the rates which will have effect from the 1st instant :—

PAY AND ALLOWANCES AND STAFF PAY.

3. All Warrant Officers will receive a monthly net "warrant pay" according to rank which, with a monthly sum as "warrant allowances" intended as a full equivalent for batta, tentage and house rent, will together constitute the monthly "warrant pay and allowances."

4. When in effective employ in the Ordnance, Commissariat, or any Department, where no other special departmental Staff or consolidated salary is allowed, they will receive in addition to the warrant pay and allowances a warrant Staff pay according to grade.

5. When a Warrant Officer is out of employ owing to no fault or seeking on his part, or if he resigns his appointment with the full approval of Government, he will, whilst so unemployed, be entitled to his "warrant pay and allowances."

6. When put out of employ for misconduct or incapacity, or if he resigns his appointment without, in the opinion of Government, sufficient grounds for so doing, he will only be entitled to his net "warrant pay." In particular cases, however, he may be allowed, as a maximum, the invalid scale of pay of his rank, but only with the special sanction of Government.

7. The following are the monthly rates of pay and allowances for the several grades:—

GRADES.	Net or Warrant Pay.	Indian Warrant Allowances.	Total Warrant Pay and Allowances.	Staff Pay when effective, and not receiving depart- mental Staff or consolidated Pay.	Total receipts when in effective employ.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Deputy Commissary	120	180	300	200	500
Assistant Commissary....	75	150	225	150	375
Depy. Asst. Commissary	60	120	180	120	300
Conductor.....	50	50	100	60	160
Sub-Conductor.....	40	40	80	45	125

8. For broken periods the daily pay and allowances will be calculated at one-thirtieth of the monthly pay.

9. The extra Staff allowance of Rupees 60 and Rupees 30 to permanent Conductors of the 1st and 2nd class, will continue to be paid as heretofore in the Ordnance Department.

10. Warrant Officers in receipt of the effective Staff pay will, when on leave, be subject to reduction on the same principle as that applied to Commissioned Officers.

FURLOUGH AND INVALID PAY, RETIRED AND WOUND PENSIONS.

11. The annual furlough pay and retired pensions will be the same according to grades, and will be payable in British Currency. The invalid pay can only be drawn in India.

The wound pensions will be those laid down in Government General Order, No. 577 of 22nd May 1867.

RATES.

GRADES.	Annual fur- lough pay and retired pension.	Retired pay in India per mensem.	Invalid monthly pay.	Annual wound pen- sion.
	£	RS. A. P.	RS.	£
Deputy Commissary.....	180	150 0 0	210	100
Assistant do.	100	100 0 0	175	70
Depy. Asst. Commissary.....	90	75 0 0	140	50
Conductor.....	75	62 8 0	100	35
Sub-Conductor.....	60	50 0 0	80	25

PART V.—JUDICIAL.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Honorable *Sir* WALTER MORGAN, *Knight*—Sworn in 27th November 1871.

JUDGES.

The Honorable W. Holloway,
 „ L. C. Innes,
 „ J. Kernan, Q. C.
 „ J. R. Kindersley.

OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

Appellate Side.

H. Wigram, Esq., c.s....Registrar.
 Walter Morgan, Esq.....Deputy Registrar.
 J. W. Handley, Esq.....Government Pleader.
 A. P. W. Begbie, Esq.....Manager.

Original Side.

	<i>Appointed.</i>
The Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham, Advocate-General	1872
H. J. Tarrant, Esq., Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor. ...	1873
H. G. Prichard, Esq., Government Solicitor, (Europe)	1869
E. Barclay, Esq., Acting do.	1873
R. W. Lodwick, Esq., Accountant General... ..	1873
J. Miller, Esq., Administrator General	1862
J. M. C. Mills, Esq., Reporter	1866
A. M. Ritchie, Esq., Registrar	1861
B. Brooks, Esq., Assistant Registrar	1851
—, Sheriff of Madras	
J. Urquhart, Esq., Coroner (on leave)	1854
Henry Stanbrough, Esq., Acting Coroner... ..	1872
G. S. Currie, Esq., Acting Deputy Coroner	1872
G. A. Murray, Esq., Clerk to the Judges	1861
C. Kristnasawmy Iyer, Chief Interpreter in Tamil and Telugu ...	1861
C. Subbrayalu Aiyar, Deputy Interpreter in Tamil and Telugu ...	1871
Syed Shahally Saib, Persian and Hindustanee Interpreter	1862
Mr. S. J. Johannes, Interpreter in Armenian	1863

Barristers.

<i>Admitted.</i>		<i>Admitted.</i>	
A. M. Ritchie, Esq.*.....	1849	W. H. Maskell, Esq.....	1869
J. H. A. Branson, Esq., (Calcutta).....	1862	W. H. Craig, Esq.....	1869
J. H. S. Branson, Esq.....	1863	E. B. Powell, Esq.....	1869
P. O'Sullivan, Esq.....	1864	R. Fischer, Esq.....	1869
J. Miller, Esq.....	1864	J. W. Hayes, Esq.....	1870
T. M. Busteed, Esq.*.....	1864	J. H. Nelson, Esq.*.....	1871
J. M. C. Mills, Esq.....	1865	C. P. Lutchmeepathy Naidu.....	1871
R. M. A. Branson, Esq., (Bombay).....	1865	H. S. Cunningham, Esq.....	1872
W. M. Scharlieb, Esq.....	1866	P. S. F. C. Langlois, Esq.....	1872
J. W. B. Money, Esq.....	1867	W. J. H. LePanu, Esq.*.....	1872
M. Coomarasawmy.....	1867	H. J. Tarrant, Esq.....	1872
J. M. Joseph, Esq.*.....	1867	R. C. Miller, Esq.....	1872
E. H. Power, Esq.*.....	1867	T. C. Poonen, Esq.....	1872
J. W. Handley, Esq.....	1867	W. E. T. Clarke, Esq.....	1872
A. G. Gover, Esq.....	1867	H. H. Shephard, Esq.....	1872
M. Gould, Esq.....	1867	W. E. Ormsby, Esq.....	1873
G. P. Johnstone, Esq.....	1867	W. F. Hooper, Esq.....	1873
W. Sloan, Esq.....	1868	G. G. B. vanSomeren, Esq.....	1873
J. M. Maskell, Esq.*.....	1868	C. E. Lanauze, Esq.....	1873
A. Green, Esq.....	1868	P. D. Shaw, Esq.....	1873
G. E. Borrodale, Esq.*.....	1868	J. C. Pritchard, Esq.....	1873
William S. Gantz, Esq.....	1868		

Attorneys and Proctors.

<i>Admitted.</i>		<i>Admitted.</i>		<i>Admitted.</i>	
P. B. Gordon	1851	R. T. Tasker	1867	A. Champion	1869
W. Waddell	1852	J. O. Wright, M. A.	1867	W. H. D. Branson	1871
J. Shaw	1857	S. F. Chapman	1867	William Morgan	1871
B. Brooks	1858	C. Soobramoneya Iyah		Charles William Wilson.....	1871
G. E. Branson	1858	Garu	1867	F. J. Symonds.....	1872
H. G. Pritchard, (Eur.).....	1861	James Carr	1867	A. S. Cowdell.....	1872
C. N. Alldritt, (Madura).....	1863	W. Grant	1868	D. Grant	1872
T. C. Clarke	1864	Philip Smith	1868	F. Rowlandson.....	1873
F. G. R. Branson	1865	H. G. Atkinson	1869	A. C. Abbs	1873
J. E. S. Mayer, (Bangalore).....	1865	G. A. Murray.....	1869	C. V. Sundaram Sastry.....	1873
E. Barclay	1865	J. Stevenson.....	1869		

ARTICLED CLERKS UNDER MR. PHILIP SMITH.

Mr. C. M. J. Palman...Admitted 1870, and P. Theruvengadasawmy Pillay...Admitted 1873.

UNDER MR. W. GRANT.

Mr. R. F. Grant.....Admitted 1872, and Mr. F. RichardsonAdmitted 1872.

UNDER MR. A. CHAMPION.

Mr. W. E. Hayes.....Admitted 1872.

UNDER MR. J. O. WRIGHT.

Mr. Dunhill.....Admitted 1873.

LIST OF REGISTERED PLEADERS IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS, (APPELLATE SIDE)

Advocates and Attorneys, the same as on the Original Side.**Vakeels.**

Karunakara Menavan.	P. Ananta Charlu.	C. Ramachendra Row Saib.
P. Rungaiya Naidu Garu.	A. Ramachendra Iyer.	V. Bhaskyam Iyengar.
S. Parthasarthy Aiyangar, B.L.	S. Nullathumby Mudaliar.	M. Parthasarthy Iyengar.
The Hon. V. Sanjiva Row	V. Subbramany Aiyar.	V. Soobramaniyam Sastry.,
Garu, B.A. & B.L.	P. Gurumurthy Iyer.	P. V. Kistnasamy Chetty.
T. Rama Row, B.A. & B.L.	N. Subbramaniyan Aiyar,	C. Aroonachella Sastry.
G.P. Savundaranayagum Pillay	B.A. & B.L.	R. Sashier.
P. Balajee Row.	V. Ramachendrayar.	M. S. Aiyasami Iyer.
S. Soobramaniya Aiyar.	C. Ruthnavelu Mudaliar.	
R. Balajee Row.	S. Nevins Pillay.	

* Does not practice.

[Corrected up to 1st December 1873]

SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

Salary, Rupees 500

R Vasudeva Rao	Arcof South (Cuddalore)
K R Krishna Menon	Canara, South (Mangalore)
T V Ponnusamy Pillay	Caroor (Coimbatore)
Mr S R Dawes	Cuddapah
S Rungiah Naidoo	Godaverry (Rajahmundry)
A P Shreenavassa	Madura
Konanath Kunju Menon	Malabar North—Tellicherry
Ilatta Vitthil Kunju Ramen Nair	Malabar, South (Chicut)
Mr John D Silva	Malabar South (Colim)
G Mootoosamy Chetty	Tanjore, North (Tanjorebar)
Arunachella Aiyar	Tanjore, South
A Annoosawmy Moodelly	Imnevelly

DISTRICT MUNSIFS

1st Grade 300—2nd Grade 250—3rd Grade 200

ARCOF NORTH		COIMBATORE	
2nd Grade		2nd Grade	
V Rungasamy Aiyangar	Arnee	Vaithiawaraya	Tride
3rd Grade		3rd Grade	
A Narayana Aiyangar	Chittoor	T Ramasamy Aiyar	Caroor
A Chendriah	Palmanair	S Srinivasa Chetty	Coimbatore
V Sundararamaia (on probation)	Sholingur	V Narayana Row	Collegal
Parthasarathy Aiyangar	Iruputhy	B Pasupathy Mudaliyar	Oodumalpettah
ARCOF—SOUTH		CUDDAH	
2nd Grade		1st Grade	
Mr P M Pedroza	Velloppooram	G Ramanjock	Narloo
3rd Grade		3rd Grade	
N Muthurama Pillay	Chellumbaram	M Jeyaram Row	Indwail
C Ramachendra Aiyar	Cuddalore	Amecr Oommen Sheriff	Cudica
G Ramasamy Aiyar	Virdachellam	Mr T Ballard	Nundalorc
		G Narasimhulu Naidu (Actg)	Indratoor
		H Srinivasa Row	Velpaud
BELLARY		GANIAM	
1st Grade		1st Grade	
Mr H V Platcher	Bellary	S Kanakachellam	Chicacole
2nd Grade		3rd Grade	
P Subba Row	Gutty	Vinnacota Sankaram	Aska
D Yegappa	Nairaindever	Vellore Appalarasimharazu	Bethmure
		C Runga Row	Tekaly
CANARA SOUTH		GODAVIK	
2nd Grade		1st Grade	
U Ramappah	Bekul	C Purushothamaya	Rajahmundry
Mr J C Oelilo	Kundapoor	2nd Grade	
Mangueshaya	Mangalore	Mr G Wells	Cananda
Kallianapuram Subba Row	Oodpy	Kurumadali Venkatachellam	Naraspor
T Subbana Chetty	Puttoor	Pantulu Gau	Amalapoor
3rd Grade		3rd Grade	
M A Terumala Chetty	Barkur	V Kama Razu	Ililre
L Ramachendraya	Buntwall	Govindaraju Venkatchendra Row	Indratoor
A Venkataramana Poi	Karkal	Pantulu	Indratoor
Mr J S Saldanha, (on probation)	Moolky	Maidavolu Sambusiva Row Garu	Indratoor
CHINGLEPUT		KISINA	
1st Grade		3rd Grade	
S Narasimhulu Naidu	Chingleput	M Nagabhushnam	Lauputla
Venkata Gopaul Row	Trivellore	Moulavee Mahamed Abdool	Pizawada
2nd Grade		Allum Saib	Cuntoor
T Chellappa Nalke	Poonamallee	Vadlamannaty Seshaiya	Karumpudy
3rd Grade		M Kamaiga	Masulipatam
P A Devaramban Mudr, (Addl)	Chingleput	C Venkoba Chetty	
		KURNOOL	
		2nd Grade	
		V Kanakaya Naidoo	kurnool
		3rd Grade	
		P Dorasamy Aiyar	Cumbum
		C Subbiah	Nundial

MADURA		TANJORE—NORTH	
1st Grade		1st Grade	
Adiappa Chetty	Madura	T Ganapathy Aiyar	Tranquebar
2nd Grade		3rd Grade	
3rd Mustapha Sahib	Dindigul	A R Veerasamy Aiyar	Mayaveram
3rd Grade		T Kanakasabhai Mudaly	Negapatam
Venkata Rungiah	Paramagooty	C Sury Aiyar	Sheally
P Venguvier	Shivagunga	M Runga Aiyangar (on leave)	
P Aiyavaiyar Acting Addl	Madura	I Namasivayam Pillay Actg	Trictorypoondy
K Gurupadam Mudaly	Uppur Pulneya	A Sany Aiyar	Trivalore.
MALABAR NORTH		TANJORE SOUTH	
2nd Grade		1st Grade	
Mr D D Cruz	Buddocherry	Ramasamy Aiyar	Trivady
3rd Grade		3rd Grade	
A Chattu Numblar	Cavay	S A Krishna Row	Combaconum
V Copaul Nair	Chavacherry	Mr C O Mascurine	Munnargooty
Mr Braz D Rozario	Lynul	S Subbaiyar	Puttucotta
I K Krishnan	Tellicherry	Venkata Row	Janjore
		S Ragava Aiyangar (Addl)	Tanjore
		A Anugraham Pillay	Valingman
MALABAR SOUTH		TINNEVELLY	
1st Grade		2nd Grade	
Mr Victor Philip D Rozario	Cadicut	I Mahalingamfer	Striviliputtur
M Parthasarathy Pillay	Falghaut	3rd Grade	
2nd Grade		P Cabalaya Pillay	Ambasamudram
Chembil Krishna Menon	Chowghat	H Subroya Aiyar (on other duty)	
Chinguchemvittal Shankaran Nair Kutnad	Kutnad	V Srinivasa Chariy Acting	Strivaikuntum
3rd Grade		S Ponnusamy Mudaly	Tinnevelly.
K Shamu Menon	Puthnaud	V Srinivasa Chariy (on other duty)	
Manikath Shikura Menon	Ernad	N Samudra Aiyar (Addl)	Tinnevelly
V Rappu	Nedunganad		
Syed Vally Ahmad Sahib (on leave)	Puttambay		
I Kunhi Kanchu Nair	Shernad		
S Subramani Aiyer	Tenchprom		
Mr B M D Cruz	Anjengo		
NELLOR		TRICHINOPOLY	
1st Grade		2nd Grade	
Mr J Smith	Nellore	Appaiyalar	Kuhtalai
3rd Grade		3rd Grade	
Singarasu Subba Row	Kavali	K Srinivasa Aiyar	Prambalore
K Krishnasamy Row	Ongole	V Anantha Iyer	Trichinopoly
SALFEM		VIZAGAPATAM	
2nd Grade		2nd Grade	
Mr I Miquita	Salcm	B Chantaya Sastry	Rajam
3rd Grade		Chinnam Venkatarathnam	Royaveram
T Andharaina Chetty	Nankal	Madrada Jogaya Pantulu	Vizianagram
P Narayanasamy Aiyar	Ossoor		
A J Mungalam Pillay	Trapattoor	C Venkata Chingulvala Row Naldoo	Bimhpatam
Vacant	Duunpary	Konduparty Jagannathathasan	
		Pantulu	Parvatipur
		M B Sundara Row	Vizagapatam

PLEADERS PRACTISING IN THE MOFUSSIL COURTS.

ARCOT, NORTH

District and Sessions Court.

Subramanyam Sastri	V Venkayya	Chidambaram Iyer
V Parthasarathy Iyengar	Mr H Prewanc	Mahomed Chouse Sahib
P Venkatrayala Nayudu	C Chinnamchendra Row Sahib B I	Mr Joseph Haffton
N Subramanyam B A and C I	Mr J Subba Iyer B I	Mr H C Gooch
Mr Joseph Mank	Iyasarani Iyer B A B I	W Sivaramayya
M Sundaravai	I S Narasimha Row	

Sholinger Munsiff's Court

Bishy imavengat	I Subba Row	K Narasimha Chari
C Copalaya	M Arnachilla Sastri	K Subbaioyapillay
C Jagupati Row	P Asvadda Narayanayya	Mungasani Chetty
N Narasimha Row	T Ramachandra Sastri	S Venkatramaya
N Venkat Row	K Seshadri Iyengar	L Kuppusamayya
Mr J H Wallix		

Tripaty Divisional Munsiff's Court

C Anna Sastri	K Chenchal Row	Mr J H Wallix
K Srinivasa Row	V Krishnama Chari	V Rungachari
P Ramayya	V Venkata Row	P Sama Row
B Venkata Chari	K Venkatramayya	C Sundara Chari

Arnee Divisional Munsiff's Court.

Varada Charlu
Mallasappa Chetty
A Ramasani Mudali
N Sudrasana Chari
P Subbaramayya

B Ragava Chari
P Chengalroyadu
Strimvasa Varada Chari
Vuthandi Pillai

Muttaya Pillai
K Kristna Pillai
V Balasundara Pillai
D Narasimha Chari

Palmanair Divisional Munsiff's Court

C Venkata Chari
G Subba Row
P Ramaya

A Venkatramayya
E Adaya

S Ayyasami Nayudu
A Annada Row

Chittoor Divisional Munsiff's Court

Arunachelaya
Mahomed Adam Hussain Sahib
P Kristna Row
Virasami Nayudu
Anbaya
K Munisamayya
V Munisami Pillai

J Akshini Narranayya
Ramaswami Reddi
Jeyvengada Chari
Kotayya
Vijayaragava Chari
P Chinnaya
C Kri... Pillai

Venkata Subba Sastri
V... Chari
A... Chari
A...
A...
C... Row

ARCOT, SOUTH**Civil Court, Small Cause Court and Subordinate Judge's Court**

N Janakiram Puntulu Govern
ment Pleader
M Muthu Ponuthambi Pillai
M Kumarasami Pillai
K Subba Row

P... P...
C...
B...
C...
S...

M...
I...
M...
K...

Small Cause Court and Subordinate Judge's Court

V Ramasami

Small Cause Court only

M Kristnengar

I... Pillai

M... Iyengar

Munsiff's Court of Ouddalore

P Subba Roy
N Jatathara Iyer
V Shunmuga Pillai
N Ragava Chariar

A... Pillai
I...
I...
D...

C... Row
G...
K...
I...

Munsiff's Court of Vindachalam

Ramasami
Moer Julfakar Ali Sahib
Soobhaje Iyer
Putlmanabi Iyer

Venkatasir
Subburoya Pillai
Muthusami Iyer
N... Ragava Iyengar

Sima Row
Subramani Iyer
Sanyal Achari

Munsiff's Court of Viluppuram

Saravana Mudaliar
Sashichela Reddiar
Kupusami Mudaliar
A Venkatasubbia
C Seetharamier

I Venkatasubbia
P... Iyer
Venkata Chariar
O Venkatasami

Sivapatha Mudaliar
I... Chariar
I...
S...

Munsiff's Court of Chidambaram

Sivaramier
D Arunachala Iyer
Sami Iyer
Seemivasa Chariar

Ramanuja Iyengar
C Arunachala Iyer
Kupusami Iyer
Govindraja Pillai

Krishna Iyer
Chukkiaswathi Iyengar
A...
S...

BELLARY.**District and Sessions Court**

W L Ormesby Esq

Barrister at Law

I L Meyer

First Attorney at Law

Kamal Khan
D Bhima Rau
M Vasudeva Naidu

B Raghavendra Rao
M Subba Rao
J Gurumurthy Naidu

B...
H...
P...

CANARA, SOUTH**District and Subordinate Judges' Courts**

Baboo Row, Government Vakeel
Peter Vas
M Ramachandraya
K Manjoonathaya
N Shivarow
G Venkatrow
M Ramappa
P Subbarow
K Narnappaiya

N Subbarow
G Venkatramanaya
K Ramarow
Ignatius P Fernandez
B Santapaya
Subbarow Shastri
H Krishnarao
K Shamaiao

B...
K...
K...
H...
P...
M...
I...
M...
S...

CHINGLEPUT.**District Court.**

M Ranga Row
N Kristna Row
Venkatavaradier
C Soondara Mudaliar, (Govern-
ment Pleader)
Tiroovalloor Iyengar
N Ramakristnier
Mr H Browne

T Ramasawmy Iyer
K Govinda Charlu, (Public Prose-
cutor)
V Varado Puntulu
M Kuppusamy Naidoo
M Varada Charlar
Syed Kiyasuddeen Sahib
P T Streenvasa Iyengar

P Venkatroyalu Naidoo
Syed Shemshebelli Sahib
Durmanda Mudaliar
Mahomed Azum Hoossain Sahib
P Tharakarama Pillai
S Sesha Charlu
Mr W F Hewatson

District Munsiff's Court.

Esoor Shreenivasa Iyengar
M Shreenivasa Iyengar
S Krishnienagar
K Tanieschela Pillai
Syed Abdulla Sahib
A Narasimha Charlar

U Kothandarama Naidoo
C Vedachela Mudaliar
M Appala Charlar
P Annasamy Iyer
K Anantanaranie
N Kailasa Mudaliar

G Narainasamy Naidoo
Shreenivasa Row
Ramanuja Aiyangar
Ragava Mudaliar
T Arogiya Mudaliar

Trivellore.

Streenvasa Iyengar
Parthasarady Iyengar
Chinnia Mudaliar
Rama Iyer
T Varada Pillai
Veerasamy Mudaliar
Aupceese Mahomed Apan Sahib

T Chinnasamy Mudaliar
K Jagannatha Naidoo
K Ramasawmy Naidoo
Sheshadri Iyengar
Veyasa Row
Ramasamy Naidoo
Aroonachella Pillai

Narasimhoorloo Naidoo
K Varada Pillai
Sheshadri Iyengar
Soondara Mudaliar
Bashiakar Iyengar
Venoogopal Iyengar

Poonamallee.

Venkatakristna Pillai
T Venkata Row
T Tiroovengada Pillai
Chengahoya Naidoo
P Raghava Charlar
C Streenvasagghava Charlar
Iyasamy Pillai

Kothandarama Pillai
P Jagannatha Pillai
N Narranier
Subbapathi Mudaliar
Syed Makdum Sahib
Veerasamy Naidoo
Soobramaniya Iyer

Subba Aiyer
T Srinivasa Charri
Srinivasaswamy Aiyangar
N M Ragava Charly
Moulvy Syed Abdul Khadir Sahib

Additional Munsiff's Court.

T Arogiya Mudaliar

COIMBATORE.**Civil and Session Court.**

Vencataranier
Vencatakristnier
Subramania Iyer
Mahomed Cudertullah Saib
Therunahier
Vencataranier
M Veerahudrah, Govt Vakil
Moses Gnanabumam Pillai

V Cuppusamier
Sundrasastriar
Sunkara Soobbier
C Ramalingier
Vedanaigum Pillai
C Streerunga Charlu
Cuppusamy Sastryar
T Ballard

O Vencatasamanier
Mr E S Wilkins
Mr J G Hereford
Mr W McWilliams
Mahomed Hussain Saib
V Subba Row
C Lutchumi Narasimiah

District Munsiff's Courts—Coimbatore.

Narrainier
Puttillingam Pillai
Kristnier
Samier
Kanasasabar Pillai
Raja Gopala Naiker
Thummanier

Veeraragaviengar
S Sashier
Velayudum Pillai
Iyasamy Moodelly
A Jaganada Pillai
Streenevassiah
Gopalasamy Naidu

Murugasa Moodelliar
Vencataramaniah
S V Kristnasastri
Mavulavi Syed Abdool Kader Saib
Vencataranier
Streenevassienagar
Candasawmy Moodelly

Oodumalapetta.

Thinmana Char
Sreenivasas Chai
Lutchuminarniah
Gurusamier
P Coopier

Lutchuminarasimmi-
C Kristnier
Vedamamuni Pillai
Ramasamy Pillai
Muniappa Pillai

Cooppanienagar
Govindier
Narasimma Charriar
Cuppusamiah
Subramania Iyer

A Vencatasubiah
Veerasamier
Sundrum Pillai
Selamier
Runga Row

Erode.

Gopallier
Subbier
Terumaliengar
Ramasamier
Muttusamier

Vyapury Pillai
Vencataramanier
Vythelingiar
Soobbaramier
Soobbaroyer

Vencatasubbiar
Sabapathy Pillai
Lutchuminarasimier
Vencatalagherry Iyer
Nunjappier

Vencataramanier
Teruvumbalam Pilla
Govindier
C ChandraSekaram Pillai
Rama Sastry

Oaroor.

Baluvier
Soondramier
Terumalayappa Moodel-
liar

Aroonachellam Pillai
Sashier
Ramasamier
Kristnuer

Iyasamier
Lutchuminarasimmalu
Naidu
Ragavier

C Cuppusamier
Chinnasamy Pillai
Anantha Subbiah
Subbarama Sastry

Collegal.

Kristnair
Subbarow
Lutchumenarasier

Streenevassierang
Vencataramiah

Cunnamiah
Subbiah

Ramier
Konery Row

CUDDAPAH

District and Session Court.

A Ramachayanulu, Government
Pleader
Lufty Ally Khan
P Ramiah
V Amaraswara Sastry
B Tatacharlu
C Subba Row
C Veerasawmy Iyer

N Bashkiah
V Venkatakrishna Row
T Venkoba Row
Mr M H Elliot
A Coopiah
Mr J H Anderson
K Ramasawmy Mudali
N Gopala Iyer, B A

Kristnasawmy Chetty, B A & B L
Vakil, High Court
J Stevenson, Esq., Attorney,
High Court
J M Maskell, Esq., Barrister at
Law
Mr W Hickey

District Munsiff's Courts—Cuddapah.

M Seshappah
M Luchminarasiah
V Choobanniah
N Seshaya
V Ramasastruloo

M Chooroovazoo
T Jagannadharow
M Govindappah
K Soobiamanyem
J Soobbiah

K Vencatraghavacharloo
A Anniah
K Soobbarow
M Kristniah

R Kristniah
K Seshaya
K Soorappah
K Vencatasoobiah

Voilpand.

K Vismapati Row
R Seshaya
R Ramaya
K Vencatnarasappah
V Raghavendraiow

Khader Khan
G Veerasamiah
G Annajcc Row
M Annasawmiah

M Senaramiah
L Vencatasoobiah
D Sectarimah
M Singeracharloo

N Vencoba Row
A Luchminaroosimarow
N Aroonachalamiah
A Vencatasawmy Naidu

Budwail.

S Soorappah
M Vencatrow
C Nursaramiah

G Vencatramiah
K Samarow
K Vencatramiah

A Seetapati Row
M Naroosimarow
M kamatchi Row

V Balakristniah
S Casavarrow

Nundalore.

B Puttabhi Ramasastry
J Vencatasoobiah
N Moorty Annah

K Streenevasarow
A Soobbarow
K Streenevasarow

L Yellappah
A Kristniah

A Jayarow
N Saralarisastry

Proddatore.

M Seetiah
B Ramacharloo
B Vencatacharloo
T Vencatnarasimhacharloo
A Appiah
N Soobbarow

A Ramacharloo
A Appanacharloo
G Streenevasarow
V Vencatacharloo
C Vencatarow
C Kungacharloo

C Soonderacharloo
E Anuntacharloo
N Vencatachalamiah
A Vencatnarasimhacharloo
J Vencatraghavachairy

Kadri.

Y Kristniah
C Vencatnarayanappah

Vasnutareddy
Jahageendar Krishnarow

Dalvadeenum

CANJAM

District and Session Court—Berhampore

Appointed		Appointed.	
Zammi Vyasa Venkata Ramanayya Pantulu	21 Apr 1864	Lingam Laksmaji Pantulu	9 Sept 1870
Maulavi Mahomed Hussin Sahib	28 July 1864	Digumarti Venkata Ramayya Pantulu	18 Jan 1871
Gundunnalla Venkatramadoss Pantulu	7 Dec 1866	Lingam Venkatrawu Pantulu	3 Aug 1872
Jayanti Kamesam Pantulu, B L	Apr 1868	Potapragada Laksmi Narasimha Rao Pantulu	18 Jan 1873
Chaganti Simhachellam Pantulu	14 Jan 1870	Gade Jagannadha Rao Pantulu	25 Apr 1873
Pasumarti Narasimhulu Pantulu	11 July 1870	Atmura Laksmi Narasimha, B A	17 June 1873

N B —The last nine Pleaders have passed the District Munsiff's test

District Munsiff's Courts.

Aska.

Parakusam Narasimhasawmy	27 Aug 1863	Bulusu Zaggayya	27 Aug 1863
Krusno Frohorazo	Do.	Sivala Bhagurathi Rawu	1 Sep 1863
Ghattu Sriramulu	Do.	Kallepalli Zaggayya Sastri	30 Aug 1867
Sonthi Suryanarayana Bhotlu	Do.	Lingam Raghavulu	Do.

Chicacole.

Mahidhara Laksmi Narayana Sastri.	18 July 1849.	Balivada Zaggayya	1 Mar 1863
Alankaram Krishnayya	Do.	Burna Senkara Sastri	19 Mar 1864
Kotipalli Rukmaj	Do.	Mangalapalli Subbayya Sastri	7 Dec 1864
Vaddiparti Sarasu	1 Mar 1863	Bulusu Zaganatham	14 Aug 1867
Satti Satyadhi Rawu	Do.	Zandhyala Sambayya	8 Nov 1867

Berhampore.

	Appointed.		Appointed.
Gobindo Rayaguru.....	27 Aug. 1863.	Parakusum Sundaram.....	3 Nov. 1866.
Sirawuru Venkayya.....	Do.	Gade Venkata Rangayya.....	15 Apr. 1867.
Boldyonatho Mahapatro.....	Do.	Karampudi Narsimhaswami.....	12 Aug. 1867.
Kuravi Rama Sastri.....	Do.	Zandhyala Virabhadra Sastri.....	26 Oct. 1868.
Somayazula Subbanna.....	Do.	Sripada Sinna Subbarawu.....	25 July 1871.
Zayanti Krunasayya.....	3 June 1864.	Susurla Suryanarayana Sastri.....	5 June 1873.
Sarwabhatla Sessayya.....	11 July 1849.		

Tekkali.

	Appointed.		Appointed.
Devarakonda Surrayya.....	18 July 1849.	Garimella Zaganadham.....	29 July 1864.
Zayanti Zaganadham.....	1 Mar. 1863.	Mantrala Venkata Narsimha Sastri.....	22 Apr. 1865.
Zayanti Ramakrusnamma.....	5 do 1861.	Kalabarige Venkata Sitaramayya.....	31 July 1867.
Gudaparti Venkata Sastri.....	16 Apr. 1861.	Satuluru Sri Venkateswarlu.....	15 Apr. 1873.
Annapantula Ramayya.....	25 May 1864.		

GODAVERY.

District and Session Court.

Chitrapu Kamarazu, Govt. Vakil	Tsallapalli Hanumanulu	Bakari Saheb
Naripalli Sattenna	Nori Venkatachelapati	Mahammad Ali Khan
Saripalli Gopalakristnamma	Kantumarti Narayya	Gulam Mahomed Ali Saheb
Adurti Buchi Venkappa	Turimella Kondayya	Kominu Ramalingasastri
Kanukolanu Lakshminarayana		

Subordinate Court.

Chitrapu Atchutanandam	Nanduri Ramachendrudu	Basavaragu Srinivasa Pavakam
Madireddi Viraswami	Tshallapalli Ramabramham	

District Munsiff's Courts—Rajahmundry.

Dharanipragadi Venkatanarsimhan	Mantripragada Ramakoti	Damarazu Nagarazu
Challapalli Raghunayakulu	Manchalla Ramaswami	Govindarazulu Bhavanasirau
Tatavarti Lingayya	Kandarpa Subbarayudu	Somanchi Annappa
Balijepalli Ramakristnama	Valluri Kamarazu	Somayajula Subbarayudu
Vuppuluri Gangarazu	Nepalli Ramabramham	Hota Peda Virabhadrayya
Kotikalapudi Sriramulu	Kolapalli Subbakarialias Subbarayadu	Somanchi Umamaheswararam
Racherla Subbarayudu	Nori Bhimanna	Vadrevu Venkatrayudu
Chintapenta Viranna	Vankamamidi Pullayya	

Ocanada.

Kovvali Buchirazu	Sattirazu Venkatramayya	Tanjavuri Venkatachelapatirau
Maddali Adinarayana	Kakarla Venkatanarasimham	Bandhakavi Kamarazu
Kakarla Kanakarazu	Manidala Jagannadharau	Moolapudi Venkaya
Tatavarti Seshayya	Ajarapu Vunapati	Nadakudithi Seshachelam
Balijepalli Sankarasastri	Vadrevu Jogayya	Ayyagari Virabhadrayya
Pavayada Appalarazu	Valluri Sringashai	Kasturi Narrayanamurti
Mulukutla Bapanna		

Amalapore.

Machirazu Pallaya	Maddali Venkataadri	Akella Lakshminarayana Sastri
Kuchimanchi Baddirazu	Poduri Virrazu	Nedunuri Buchirazu
Madirazu Sitanna	Valluri Konstabhabusharan	Vadnamani Lakshminusimham
Idarapalli Venkatakrustnama	Lolla Balakrustnasastri	Peri Vissayya
Machirazu Kotumbarayudu	Ganti Venkanna	Peri Narisimham
Machirazu Subbarayudu	Kuchimarchi Parkasen	Mullapudi Kamarazu
Madireddi Nageshalingam	Kuchimanchi Bhavanisankaradu	Karra Jogayya
Ayyagiri Ramabhadrudu	Yerramilli Subbarayudu	Nedunuri Lingarazu
Mantravadi Shobhanadri Sastri		

Nursapore.

Joshula Sitaramaswami	Tatanki Venkatarangadasu	Vangala Narisimhacharyulu
Kandimalla Gopalakrustnama	Chitlakapudi Venkataratnum	Achunta Narayanamurti
Kolapalli Ramayya	Chattupalli Venkayya	Cherna Gopalakrustnamma
Achanta Perrazu	Bollapragada Sitaramayya	Meer Mahomed Ali Khan
Kakarlamudi Subbarayadu	Tatavarti Ramachendrayya	Bhattiprolu Venkatakrustarow
Kosarabada Gopalara	Chattapalli Venkanna	

Peddapore.

Vissa Viranna	Panangipalli Jayaramanna	Veturi Mutanna
Nedunuri Viranna	Garimella Venkatasubbarayudu	Viriyala Atchutamanna
Vemuganti Venkataramanaru	Puranam Venkatacharyulu	Subnivisu Srinivasarau
Puntulu	Vadrevu Ramanna	Vappuluri Lakshminarayana
Kondimudi Lakshmayya	Potapragasa Atchutamanna	Jayanti Virabhadrayya
Gadepalli Sangameswara Sastri	Pullabholla Buchayya	Jayanti Gavurayya
Chantasala Prakasam	Vakkalanka Chinna Padmarazu	Kuchimnachi Ramayya
Machirazu Adinarayanappa		

Ellore.

Kotaru Muttana
Pelluri Lakshminrusimham
Pelluri Suriyaprasadam
Pelluri Ramanna
Sitamarasu Rajanna
Jonnalagadda Krustnasastri
Ganti Ramachendrudu

Damarasu Venkatramayya
Raysapati Venkatramayya
Attaluri Kotilingam
Tarlapati Sashachellum
Gadicherla Krustnamurti
Damarasu Sitaramayya
Kattamuri Venkayya

Vangala Jagannadhaচারি
Peniyamurtala Krustnamrasu
Kavipurapu Venkataratnam
Eleswarapu Kalchapaswarasastri
Damarasu Lakshimanarayana

GUNTOOR.

Vadlamannati Domodarayya
Singaraz VenkataSubbaraydu, B.L.
Nallamreddi Raghavudu Naidu
Toleti Purushottamayya
Chenutikanti Buchi Narasimha
Sastri

Vankamamida Venkatramayya
Kruttiventu Lakshmi Narayana
Polamraz Narasayya
Kondur Ramanuja Charlu, (not
practising.)

Kopalli Kotayya
Varanasi Suryanarayana

MADURA.**District and Session Court.**

Ramasawmi Iyer
Ramasawmi Sastri
Gooroosawmi Sastri
Harikaramier
N Soobramania Iyer
Meenatchisondrum Pillai
Vasodava Sastri
Vydenada Iyer
Narayana Row
Venkatasooblier
Kasimally Saib
Venkataksistrier

Mr T M Scott
Mr J French
Asceervathom Pillai
S Soubramanier
V Soubramanier, (Govt Pleader)
Neelakunta Sastri
Anasawmy Iyer
R Venkataramier
Mootoosawmy Iyer
Soobboosawmy Iyer
L Sooblier

Nagama Naik
Rama Sooblier
Alagher Iyengar
K Seshia
Samunada Pillai
Mootoosawmy Iyer
M Venkataramier
Alagrisawmy Naik
Nagalingam Pillai
Vydenadier
Syed Goolam Ali Saib

MALABAR, NORTH.**District and Session and Subordinate Judges' Courts.**

Ellappally Giamam Rama Iyer,
Government Wakil
Manikoth Pydel Menon
Kolmadattil Vittalayen
Koroth Ramoony
Kottiah Ramen Menon

Tarakad Sheshien, (does not prac-
tise)
Kunumpurath Kallan
Narangapurath Krishnan Nair
Rehamuthullah

Kandoth Krishnan Nair, (does
not practise)
J Leonard Rozario, B.A. & B.L.
Bambalashari Kammuran Nair
J F Pereira

NELLORE.**Civil Court.**

O Seshachalapati
B Ramayya
A Venkayya
A Sama Iyengar
T Lakshminarasu

T Venkatasubbaiya
Abdul Aula Sahib
K Ragavacharu
B Viraswamiya, Govt Pleader
and Public Prosecutor

J A Venkataramaiya
K Seshagiri Row
J Iyaparaud

SALEM.**Civil and Session Court.**

Appasawmy Pillay
Conatee Pundit, (does not prac-
tise)
Narasier do.
A Davasagayam Pillay do.
C Runga Row

T Venkatagiri Iyer
Mr John Middleton
Soondram Iyer, (Govt Pleader)
Mr H L Gomes, (does not prac-
tise)
P Krishnarow

Mr E S Wilkins
Mahomed Mynooddeen Saib, does
not practise)
Menadi Soondaram Pillay, (does
not practise)

TANJORE, NORTH.**District and Session Court.**

Soondara Royer
Narayana Iyer
Soondrum Iyer
Daniel Pillay
Soobramony Iyer
Namasovoyem Pillay
Narainasamy Naidoo
Sivasamy Iyer
Njanathecam Pillay
Nullamuttu Pillay
Kristnasawmy Iyer

G P Savindranayagam Pillai
B A, B.L. (Wakil of the High
Court)
Sivayambu Ayyar
Subramoni Ayyar
Kistnasami Ayyengar
Chuckrapany Ayyar
K Singam Ayyengar
Ramasami Ayyer
Venkatasami Rajah
S A Saminadler, Govt Pleadet
T K Annasamier

S Gopala Charar
P A Letchumana Chetty
R Kuppusami Aiyengar
M Seenivassa Row
S P Samunadayer
M Kristnasami Aiyer
T Kuppusami Aiyer
Tagataya Aiyer
Sivasami Sastri
Doolasamy Aiyer, B.A. & B.L.
M Murugesam Pillai
N Subramania Iyer, L.A.

TANJORE, SOUTH.**Subordinate Judge's Court.**

R Mahadeva Row
Mustafa Hussain Saib

Iyasami Sastri

Seshaiyengar

Civil and Subordinate Judges' Courts,

N Subramania Aiyer, B A
T Kuppusami Aiyar
K Srinivasa Aiyangar
Abdulla Saib
Syed Amid Saib
P Sundaram Aiyar
J Arivanandam Pillai, B L
K Krishnasami Aiyangar, B L
T S Ramanuja Chariar, B L

P Sundarappa Iyer
T Sundarama Iyer, B A
B Raghunath Row
Lakshminarasimhaiah
S P Saminadler
C Ethiraja Pillai
M Srinivasa Row
P Subbiah, B A

S A Saminadler
Tulaaram Row
S Krishnasami Aiyangar
Narayana Row
R Srinivasa Aiyangar
P Saminada Aiyar
S Gopalachariar
Govinda Row

Small Cause Court, Ombaconum, (Subordinate Judge's.)

Sivarama Aiyar
V Vencatasubbiar

Gopala Aiyar
Krishnasami Aiyar

Vencata Subbiar
Ramasami Aiyar

S Ramasami Iyer

TINNEVELLY.

District and Session and Subordinate Courts.

A K Green, Esq., Barrister
Nelleikumar Pillai
Syed Mahomed Ghose Saib
Nagalingam Pillai
Vadivalaganambia Pillai
Mutusami Iyer
Chidambaranada Mudaliar
Mr R A Phillips

K Annaswami Iyer
Subbaraya Iyer
Syed Abdul Khyman Saib
S N Peromanayagum Pillai
A M Sitarama Iyer, B A & B L
A Gopala Iyengar, B A & B L
M Pondurunga Rao

A Sitarama Iyer, B A
Krishna Iyengar
Nilakanta Sastri
Pitcha Pillai
N Swaminadha Iyer, Public Pro-
secutor and Govt Vakeel / ctg
Additional District Munsiff
D Sitarama, Acting

Subordinate Judge's Court only.

Narasinga Rao

Deivanayagum Pillai

Munsiff's Courts—Tinnevely.

Chockalingum Pillai
Sankarasuba Iyer
N Subramania Pillai
V Muttuswami Pillai
M Ramaswami Mudali
Swaminada Pillai
P Muttuswami Pillai

T Subramania Pillai
Sunkaralingum Pillai
Namasivayam Pillai
Syed Neamathulla Saib
Tiru Ramaswami Mudali
Renga Iyer
Gopalasundaram Iyer

Rungaswami Iyer
Arunmugum Pillai
Subbarayasubba Iyer
Venket Rao
Swaminada Iyer
Saravanaperumal Pillai
Anantha Chariar

Veeraswami Chettyar
Sunkaravelayudu Mudi-
liar
Peremanayagum Pillai
Mutuswami Iyer
Vencatanarana Iyer
Maleappa Iyer

Strivilliputtur.

Pandian Pillai
Subbaraya Pillai
Pattabhirama Pillai
Vadamalayappa Pillai
Sesha Iyengar
Vycuntarama Pillai

Minatchisundaram Iyer
Subramania Sastri
Anudelsangu Pillai
Somaji Iyer
P Muttuswami Pillai
Vengaruswami Iyengar

Sundararaja Iyengar
Shunmugam Pillai
Ramasetha Sastri
Narayana Iyer
Sreenivasa Iyer

S Saminada Iyer
Subba Rao
Alagianambia Pillai
M Krishna Iyer
Sundaram Iyer

Ambasamudram.

Tirumaletkumaraswami Pillai
Ariamuttu Pillai
Somaji Iyer
Velu Bhuminada Pillai
Avathanivenkatasubba Iyer
Subba Iyer
Alagusundaram Pillai
Kanthimadhinadha Pillai
Minatchisundaram Pillai

Vycuntum Pillai
Visvanada Pillai
Gopala Iyengar
Pakiam Pillai
Iyemperumal Pillai
M Krishnaswami Iyer
Ananthurel Iyer
Subramania Iyer

Veerahndra Pillai
Krishna Dhas
Ramakrishna Iyer
Cuppuswami Iyer
Gopala Pillai
V Swaminada Sastry
Renga Rao
Sankara Iyer

Striviguntum.

Subba Iyer
T A Veda Vyasa Chariar
Sankarakumar Pillai
Anudetappa Pillai
Hariharaputro Pillai

Sankaravadevelu Pillai
Rama Iyer
Subramania Pillai
Kallapiran Pillai
Vedanayagum Pillai

Arunmugam Pillai
V Narasinga Rao
Ramaswami Naidu
Sitarama Iyer
Visvanada Iyer

Manikavasagum Pillai
Parthasaradi Iyengar
Subbiah Mudaliar
Kailasum Pillai
V Subramonia Iyer

TRICHINOPOLY.

J Arivanandam Pillai, B L
P Subbiar
K Subbiar
Soobharama Sastry
Vythilingier

Mahadeva Row
Kistnamacharry
Siva Ramiah
Suptharishi Sastry
Panchanathier

K Singam Iyengar, (Government
Pleader)
S P Saminathior
Mahomed Euf Sahib
Lutchminarasim Iyah

VIZAGAPATAM.

District and Session Court.

P L F C Langlois, Esq., Barrister-
at-Law
F E Sico, Esq
L Lakshmajai Pandit
D J Subbarayudu Pantulu
M Kodandarao Pantulu

V L Narasimhulu Pantulu
C Simhachellam Pantulu
V Sayanna Sastri
P Subbaraya Sastry
R L Narasimhulu Pantulu
K Subbarao Pantulu

V Vengakayya Pantulu
B Kamodshi Pantulu
F Vengkataramayya Pantulu
S Ramamurti Sastri
B Gopalarayudu Pantulu
M Rangayya Nayudu

**Rules providing for the qualification and admission of persons to be
admitted Advocates, Vakeels and Attorneys-at-Law of the
High Court of Judicature at Madras.**

ADVOCATES. 1.- Any person possessing the qualifications and producing the certificate or certificates required by any of the following Rules, shall be qualified to apply to be admitted and enrolled an Advocate of the High Court at Madras.

2. Any person called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law in England or Ireland or being a Member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.

3. The degree of Master of Laws of the University of Madras and a certificate of having subsequently to the attaining of such degree, studied for eighteen months with an Advocate of the High Court at Madras, while regularly practising in the said Court, as also of good character and conduct; such certificate to be signed by the Advocate with whom the applicant shall have studied.

4. Any person being an Advocate duly admitted and on the roll of Advocates of the High Court at Calcutta or Bombay, and producing the proper certificate of such admission and enrolment; together with a certificate of character or letter of recommendation from a Judge of the High Court of which the applicant is an Advocate, or from the Advocate General of the same Presidency.

VAKEELS. 5.- Any person possessing the qualifications and producing the certificate or certificates required by any of the following Rules, shall be qualified to apply to be admitted and enrolled a Vakeel of the High Court; but subject in the case of an applicant under the second rule, to his passing such an examination in matters of practice as the Court may prescribe. Provided that it shall be necessary in every case to give two months' notice of the intended application for admission by publication in the Gazette, and by affixing a copy of the same on the notice-board at the Court House.

6. The degree of Bachelor of Laws of the University of Madras and certificate of having, subsequently to the attaining of such degree, studied for six months with an Advocate of the High Court at Madras, or a Vakeel entitled as such to practise on both the Original and Appellate sides of the said Court; and for a further period of six months in the office of an Attorney of the said Court; or certificate of having studied for twelve months either with an Advocate or Vakeel entitled to practise as aforesaid, or in the office of an Attorney, while the said Advocate, Vakeel or Attorney was regularly practising in the said Court, as also in either case a certificate of good character and conduct. Such certificate or certificates to be signed by the Advocate, Vakeel and Attorney with whom, or in whose office the applicant shall have studied.

7. Any person producing the proper certificate or certificates of his having kept six terms, at one of the Inns of Court in London, and of regular attendance on the course of Law lectures whilst keeping such terms, as also of his having passed one of the examinations provided for students; together with a certificate of subsequent study for nine months with an Advocate of the High Court at Madras, or a Vakeel entitled as such to practise on both the Original and Appellate sides of the said Court, or in the office of an Attorney of the said Court, while the said Advocate, Vakeel or Attorney was regularly practising in the said Court, and of good character and conduct: such last-mentioned certificate to be signed by the Advocate, Vakeel or Attorney with whom, or in whose office the applicant shall have studied.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.—8. Any person possessing the qualifications and producing the certificate or certificates required by any of the following Rule, shall be qualified to apply to be admitted and enrolled an Attorney-at-Law of the High Court at Madras; but subject in the case of an applicant for admission under Rules 10, 11 and 14, to his passing such examination as to his professional competency as the High Court shall direct. Provided that it shall be necessary in every case to give two months' notice of the intended application for admission, by publication in the Gazette and by affixing a copy of the same on the notice-board at the Court House.

9. Admission and enrolment as an Attorney or Solicitor in one of Her Majesty's Courts at Westminster or Dublin with the proper certificate of such admission and enrolment: as also a certificate of good character and ability signed by the Master or Masters with whom the applicant shall have served his Clerkship in England or Ireland.

10. Matriculation at any of the Indian Universities, and service as Articled Clerk to an Attorney of any of the High Courts of Judicature in India for four years, while the said Attorney was regularly practising in one of the said Courts, with a certificate of good character and ability signed by the Master or Masters with whom the applicant shall have served his Clerkship: subject to examination as above provided in Rule 8.

11. Service for the period of seven years as Registrar or Assistant Registrar on the Original side of the High Court at Madras, or as a Judge's Clerk; or the same period of service in any two of the said offices: subject to examination as above provided in Rule 8.

12. The degree of Bachelor of Laws of any Indian University, and service as Articled Clerk to an Attorney of any of the High Courts of Judicature in India for two years, subsequently to the attaining of such degree, while the said Attorney was regularly practising in one of the said Courts, or for five years either as Registrar or Assistant Registrar on the Original side of the High Court at Madras, or as Judge's Clerk, or in any two of such offices; with a certificate in the former case of good character and conduct, signed by the Master or Masters with whom the applicant shall have served his Clerkship.

13. Any person being an Attorney duly admitted and on the roll of Attorneys of the High Court at Calcutta or Bombay, and producing the proper certificate of such admission and enrolment; as also a certificate of good character and conduct, signed by a Judge of the High Court, or the Advocate General or two of the leading Advocates in practise in the High Court of which the applicant is an Attorney.

14. Any person who was with the privity and consent of the late Supreme Court, under service as an Articled Clerk to an Attorney of the said Court, on the 15th August 1862; after he shall have served the full period of five years for which he was articled: subject to his passing an examination as above provided in Rule 8.

(Signed) C. H. SCOTLAND, *Chief Justice.*
 (") W. HOLLOWAY, }
 (") L. C. INNES, } *Judges.*
 (") C. COLLETT, }

30th April 1870

Office and Duties of Official Trustee of Madras

It is hereby notified that the following Rules have been made by the Honorable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras, under the power given by Act No. XVII of 1864, entitled "An Act to constitute an office of Official Trustee."

[*General Rules for the guidance and government of the office and duties of Official Trustee of Madras.*]

I. The Official Trustee appointed under Act XVII of 1864, shall forthwith give security for the due execution of his office, in the sum of Rupees 50,000 in one or other of the modes following, viz., by the joint and several bond or bonds of himself and two or more approved sureties in the sum of Rupees 50,000; or by the deposit of Government securities for that amount; or partly by the deposit of Government securities and partly by the bond or bonds of himself and two or more approved sureties. Every such bond shall be entered into with the Chief Justice for the time being by his name of office, and his successors in the said office, or the Judge who shall at any time be performing the duties of Chief Justice.

II. The like security shall be given by every person who may be appointed to officiate in the absence of the Official Trustee under Section 7 of the Act.

III. The Official Trustee shall, with due diligence, cause all capital moneys and trust funds received by or vesting in him to be invested by Government securities, unless otherwise ordered by the Court or provided by the deed or will creating the trust.

IV. Whenever owing to doubts or disputes as to the person or persons beneficially entitled, or for any other cause, there shall remain in the hands of the Official Trustee a cash balance of Rupees 500 belonging to any trust estate, he shall without delay invest the same in Government securities.

V. The Official Trustee shall procure all Government and other securities which may be issued or given to him on account of any trust estate, and every transfer of the same, whether by endorsement or otherwise, to be made in his name of office.

VI. The Official Trustee shall not at any time retain in his keeping a larger sum in cash than Rupees 300. All sums received by him shall from time to time be lodged in the Bank of Madras to credit of a separate and distinct account to be kept by him as Official Trustee with the said Bank and shall be drawn against when necessary in his name of office.

VII. All Government Securities and Bank, Railway, or other Shares coming into the possession of the Official Trustee shall forthwith be lodged by him in his name of office as Official Trustee with the Bank of Madras and there kept for safe custody; except when it may be necessary for the Official Trustee to retain such securities or shares for a temporary purpose.

VIII. The Official Trustee shall make remittances on account of persons in Europe to the Treasury at the India Office by Government Bills at the rate of exchange settled for the re-payment of advances made in India.

IX. The Official Trustee shall keep the following books of account :—

1. A Day Book in which every transaction shall be entered as it occurs.
2. A Receipt Book containing skeleton forms of receipts with counterfoils numbered consecutively in print. These forms shall be used for all receipts given for cash and Government or other securities.
3. A Cash Book to be balanced monthly.
4. A Ledger which shall contain a separate account with each trust estate, showing a detailed debt and credit of items, and also an account with the Bank of Madras. The dates of receipts and payments and the number of the voucher for each payment, as well as the amounts of Government and other securities and of the cash transactions, shall appear in separate columns, and each account in the Ledger shall be balanced on the 31st of December in every year.
5. A Commission Book showing the sums received and invested on account of each trust estate with the amount of commission payable to the Official Trustee.
6. A book containing entries of all payments made by the Official Trustee, to the Bank of Madras on account of sums remitted through the India Office to persons resident in Europe.
7. A book in which shall be entered a copy of all accounts delivered from the office of the Official Trustee.
8. A book in which shall be entered the particulars of all Government Securities, Bank Shares and other securities deposited in the Bank of Madras or forwarded for renewal, or which may be in the possession of the Official Trustee.

X. Any person seeking to inspect the books and accounts of the Official Trustee, or to inspect and make copies or extracts of his annual schedules filed in the High Court, must apply for an order of the Chief Justice through the Judge's Clerk, and such application shall be by a short petition, stating the particular trust estate in which the applicant is interested; the nature of his interest; and the ground upon which he makes the application.

XI. The foregoing Rules, excepting Rules I and II, shall apply to the Official Trustee appointed under Act XVII of 1843, in the execution of the trusts continuing vested in him.

January 9th, 1865.

C. H. SCOTLAND.

Rules of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, passed on the 3rd August 1871.

1. A Respondent in an Appeal shall not be entitled to raise an objection to the decree or order in question unless he shall have filed in the Registrar's Office a Memorandum stating such objection (properly stamped) eight clear days before the day of hearing, and shall not, without the leave of the Court for special cause, be heard in support of such objection unless he shall have served a copy thereof on the Appellant or his Advocate or Vakil the same number of days before.

2. Every application by an Appellant for leave to file a Memorandum of an additional ground of appeal shall be made by petition ten clear days before the day of hearing, and, when granted, the Appellant shall not, without the leave of the Court for special cause, be heard in support of such ground unless he shall have served a copy thereof on the Respondent or his Advocate or Vakil eight clear days before.

3. It shall not be sufficient in a Petition or Memorandum of Appeal or Memorandum of Objection filed in an Appeal to state as a ground of objection that the decision appealed from is contrary to law or usage, or that there has been substantial error or defect in the procedure or investigation of the case, or to the like effect; but the Petition or Memorandum shall set forth specifically the error of law, breach of usage, or defect in procedure or investigation meant to be relied upon; and an Appellant or Respondent will not be permitted to raise at the hearing of the Appeal any legal objection not so set forth.

4. No Petition or Memorandum of Appeal or of Objection which contains such a general statement without setting forth any other ground of appeal or objection shall be received in the Registrar's Office on the Original or Appellate Sides of the Court.

5. No Petition or Memorandum of Special Appeal or of Objection by a Respondent in a Special Appeal which may appear to the Registrar or, in his absence, the Deputy Registrar, to be defective in not stating specifically any objection which is an admissible ground of Special Appeal under Section 372 of Act VIII of 1859 shall be received and registered until a Judge shall so order.

6. Every such Petition or Memorandum of Appeal or Objection shall be referred by the Registrar or, in his absence, the Deputy Registrar, for the consideration and order of a Judge unless the party by or on whose behalf it is presented acquiesce in the opinion of the Registrar or Deputy Registrar and desire to amend it; in which case the Petition or Memorandum shall be returned for correction by substituting an admissible ground of objection, and the time allowed for that purpose shall be three clear days.

7. Every such reference shall be set down for hearing and determination by the single Judge whom the Chief Justice may from time to time appoint to sit for the purpose, and his determination must be drawn up in the form of an Order of Court under Section 25 of Act XXIII of 1861. Notice of the day of hearing shall be given by affixing a list of the references to the public notice-boards at the Court-house two clear days before the day of hearing.

8. Rules 5, 6 and 7 shall come into operation on the 20th day of October next.

C. H. SCORLAND, *Chief Justice.*

W. HOLLOWAY,

L. C. INNES,

J. KERNAN,

J. R. KINDERSLEY,

} *Judges.*

Table of Fees to be taken by the Officers and Attorneys and Proctors of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras.

It is ordered, with the sanction and approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, that the fees set forth in the following table, and no other fees, shall be demanded and received by the Officers and Attorneys and Proctors of the High Court of Judicature at Madras in suits and proceedings before the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original jurisdiction and on appeals from its ordinary original civil jurisdiction. Provided that the said table of fees shall not be taken to apply to proceedings pending in the Master's Office or to Admiralty proceedings or Notaries' fees, or to the Office of the Ecclesiastical Registrar, and that until otherwise provided the fees to be received in the Master's Office and in Admiralty proceedings and for Notarial business and by the Ecclesiastical Registrar, shall continue to be regulated by the table of fees in operation in the late Supreme Court.

It is further ordered with the like sanction and approval that the folio mentioned in the said table of fees shall throughout be taken to consist of eighty-one words, and that four figures shall be calculated as equal to one word, and that in all suits in which the value of the matter in dispute does not exceed Rupees five hundred, no more than one-half of the fees in the said table shall be demanded or received.

The Fees to be taken by Registrar.

	RS. A.
Upon swearing in any Officer of the Court	6 0
Upon swearing in Advocate	6 0
Upon swearing in Attorney	5 0
On presentation and examination of plaint	2 0
For examining, filing and registering every plaint	2 8
For filing each document delivered with plaint	0 8
For examining and comparing every copy of document with original, if not exceeding two folios	1 0
For every other folio	0 8
For receiving and filing the description of any document or documents to be produced by defendant	0 8
For marking each original document returned	0 4
For preparing and issuing every summons to appear and answer the plaint whether for settlement of issues or final disposal	1 4
For filing appointment of Agent to receive the same	0 8
For preparing and issuing every second or subsequent summons to appear, &c.	0 8
For filing summons with return thereon	0 4
For entering appearance of defendant	1 0
For forwarding summons or letter by post to defendant's address, including attendance and in addition to postage	1 4
For preparing letter in lieu of summons	1 4
For preparing and issuing every notice to persons to be made parties	1 4
For transmitting summons or notice to another Court including attendance and in addition to postage	1 8
For preparing and issuing every warrant of arrest	3 0
For custody of money deposited in lieu of bail or paid into Court	2 per cent.
For every commitment not otherwise provided for	1 0
For taking security for costs on presentation of plaint or to fulfil any decree or any other security by order of Court or a Judge	1 4
Preparing and issuing every order or warrant of attachment	3 0
For the like to furnish security	2 0
For preparing and issuing order or warrant of possession under Section 91	2 0
For preparing and issuing any injunction or order in the nature of an injunction	4 0
For every rule or order of Court not exceeding two folios	2 0
For every other folio	1 0
For entering every rule or order of the Court, per folio	0 8
For recording withdrawal of the plaintiff from the suit	1 0
For recording every adjustment of suit	1 8
For entering representative of a deceased party	1 0
For receiving, filing, and delivering to the Sheriff or other Officer notice to produce	0 12

	RS. A.
For recording dismissal of suit	0 8
For filing every written authority to appear whether to an Attorney or a recognized Agent or to a co-plaintiff or to a co-defendant	1 0
For filing every written authority by Officer or Soldier to commence and conduct suit or defence	1 0
For receiving and filing declaration in writing on non-appearance in person ..	0 8
For receiving and recording written statement of parties at first hearing ..	1 0
For receiving and recording additional written statements... .. .	0 8
For entering rejection of written statement and returning same with endorsement	1 0
For reducing into writing and recording the examination of any party as witness in Court not exceeding two folios	2 0
For every additional folio	1 0
For duplicates of such examination when required, per folio	0 8
For endorsing and filing every exhibit or document admitted in evidence ..	0 8
For reading and marking every such exhibit or document... .. .	1 0
For recording rejection of exhibits and the grounds of rejection	0 8
For certified copies of exhibits returned by order of Court, per folio ..	0 12
For copies of all papers	0 8
For delivering out and taking receipt for exhibits, for each exhibit ..	0 4
For recording issues of law or fact in each suit	1 4
For recording issues agreed upon by the parties and the agreement for the same	1 4
For issuing every summons to give evidence or produce documents - if the number of names inserted therein does not exceed two	1 4
For every additional name	0 4
For filing same when returned with endorsement thereon	0 4
For transmitting summons to another Court for service on defendant as witness	0 12
For issuing proclamation to compel attendance to give evidence or produce documents	1 4
For every order or warrant to enforce the attendance of a party as a witness ..	1 4
For preparing and issuing every commission for taking evidence of absent witness or for local enquiry or investigation of accounts	4 0
For recording the return thereto or report thereon	1 8
For every judgment pronounced on final disposal of suit	4 0
For drawing up and engrossing every decree, per folio	1 0
For minuting and entering every decree.. .. .	0 12
For every certified copy of the decree or other proceedings, per folio ..	0 12
For recording every adjustment of a decree	1 4
For entering every note of application for execution	1 0
For every notice for execution after a year or enforcement of decree against heir or representative	2 0
For preparing and issuing every writ, warrant, or order for the execution of a decree	5 0
For summons to party obstructing execution of decree	1 4
For filing same returned with endorsement thereon	0 4
For commitment of the party so obstructing... .. .	1 4
For numbering and registering claim to land or other immovable property after execution issued	1 8
For numbering and registering application of party disposed of land or other immovable property in execution of a decree	1 8
For every decision, order, or decree upon such last-mentioned claim or application	3 0
Order for sale or payment over of property attached when separately issued...	2 0
For preparing and recording appointment of Manager	3 0
For preparing and issuing order for withdrawal of attachment	1 4
For receiving and recording claims to any property attached either before or after judgment	1 8
For preparing and issuing order confirming or setting aside sale	2 0
For preparing and issuing any writ or order respecting the delivery or transfer of property sold in execution	2 0
For preparing and issuing certificate of purchase	2 0
For filing application for discharge from arrest in execution	0 8

	RS. A.
Or from confinement under decree	1 0
For preparing certificate that satisfaction of decree has not been obtained	0 8
For transmitting same together with copy of decree and of order for execution	1 0
On presentation of petition to sue in forma pauperis	0 8
For every order or reference	2 0
For numbering and registering application to file agreement of reference	0 8
For filing every agreement of reference	0 8
For receiving and filing every award and proceedings connected therewith... ..	1 0
For numbering and registering application to file award	0 8
For filing, numbering and registering any agreement raising questions of law or fact	1 8
For receiving and filing application for review of judgment	1 0
For noting the application when granted	0 8
For applying for records of any public Office or Court	1 4
For every search in his Office each year	1 0
For every certificate not otherwise provided for, and not exceeding two folios	1 4
For every other lolo	0 8
For every Habeas Corpus	3 0
For entering suit for final disposal	1 4
For calling on every suit for trial or argument set down for final disposal... ..	1 4
For attending with records or proceedings elsewhere than before the Court or a Judge	3 8
If out of the Court House	17 8
For filing and entering petition of appeal and every security on appeal	3 8
For minuting allowance	1 0
For drawing Judge's certificate of amount in dispute in appeal cases, and attending Judges with appeal papers	4 0
For reducing into writing the examination of witnesses under a Mandamus or commission, if not exceeding two folios	2 0
For every additional folio	1 0
For duplicates of such examinations when required, per folio	0 8
For drawing Judge's certificate of return to Mandamus or commission from England when required, and attending Judges with same	8 0
For every writ, precept, or other process not specially provided for	3 0
For every oath administered in Court or as a Commissioner	1 4
For filing every petition, affidavit, and verified declaration not specially provided for	1 0
For filing every exhibit annexed to a petition, affidavit, or verified declaration	0 4
For amending plaint or any other proceedings when the amendments do not exceed one folio	1 0
For every other folio	0 12
For filing and entering every cognovit and warrant of Attorney to confess judgment.. ..	1 8
For entering judgment thereon	1 0

Fees to be taken by the Clerk of the Crown, subject in case of Prisoners and Defendants, be remitted by the Court.

For every attendance before a Judge at the instance of a party	2 0
For minuting any motion	1 4
For a certificate	1 4
For filing every Judge's order, information, indictment in misdemeanor, affidavit, or other proceeding required to be filed	1 0
For drawing an order of Court	2 8
For office copies of all papers, other than depositions for the use of prisoners, per folio	0 12
For copies of depositions under Act XXII of 1839, per folio	0 2
For every recognizance, each person	2 8
For every appearance	1 4
For swearing in any Judicial or Ministerial Officer	5 0
For attendance on striking a special Jury... ..	10 0
For every search in his office	1 0

	RS.	A.
For issuing every Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Attachment, Bench, Warrant and Commission to take Affidavits ...	5	0
For every commitment, including filing when necessary ...	2	8
For every witness sworn in private prosecutions ...	1	4
For every Subpoena for witnesses ...	1	4
For every rule to plead, reply, or return a writ ...	2	0
For signing every information granted by the Court ...	5	0
For issuing a Subpoena to answer information, &c ...	2	8
For taking down the examinations of witnesses under a Mandamus, including engrossment, per folio ...	1	0
For duplicate of such examinations, per folio ...	0	12
For reading and marking each exhibit at the examination under a Mandamus ...	1	0
For drawing Judge's certificate of return to a writ of Mandamus, where such certificate is required ...	5	0
For drawing Clerk of the Crown's certificate of like return, where such certificate is required ...	7	0
For every examination or interrogatories ...	10	0
For enrolling interrogatories and answers, per folio ...	1	0
For the report ...	10	0
For minuting and recording every acknowledgment of contempt ...	5	0
For attending out of the Court House on business incidental to his Office ...	17	8

Fees to be taken by the Sheriff.

For serving every summons either to a party or a witness, for each person served ...	1	4
For serving any notice, if required ...	1	4
For the actual execution of every writ, warrant, citation or other mandatory process not otherwise provided for ...	2	4
For every commitment charging defendant in custody or execution, or for discharging defendant out of custody ...	1	4
For return of every summons, writ, warrant, citation or other process ...	1	0
For every certificate on partial return ...	0	12
For every other certificate ...	1	0
For every special return ...	2	0
For bringing into Court negotiable securities or other property ...	1	0
For every search in Sheriff's Office ...	1	0
For pondage on every debt levied not exceeding one thousand Rupees ...	5	per cent.
And on every further ...	2	do.
For executing every writ or order for delivery of immovable property in execution where premises consist of a single parcel ...	5	0
For the like, where premises are situated in different places, for each parcel ...	3	8
For executing process or other matters beyond the Fort and Black Town of Madras in addition, per mile ...	1	0
For keeping possession of movable property, for every twenty-four hours ...	2	0
[Storing and expense of removal when necessary, to be paid in addition]		
For executing every warrant or order for the attachment of property ...	2	4
Upon all sales by auction or of negotiable instruments or shares through a broker, the necessary expenses incidental to the mode of sale to be assessed by the Taxing Officer.		
For executing every warrant or order for delivery of property to purchaser.	3	8
For every advertisement besides the cost of insertion ...	2	8
For Bailiff's on actual arrest of the person ...	1	0
For detention of defendant in custody before commitment by order of Court or Judge, each day ...	2	0
Expenses of maintenance or other extra expenses to be assessed by the Taxing Officer.		
For forwarding any proceeding by letter, when required, in addition to other fees and postage ...	2	4
For copies of all papers from the Sheriff's Office, per folio ...	0	8

Fees to be taken by Judge's Clerk attending the sittings of a single Judge, and as a Commissioner.

	RS. A.
For preparing and issuing every Judge's summons (inclusive of the Judge's signature)	2 0
For preparing and issuing every Judge's order or fiat (inclusive of the Judge's signature)	2 8
For obtaining Judge's signature to original summons to appear and answer plaint	1 4
For the like to every copy of same for service	0 12
For the like in all other cases when required	1 4
For every affidavit shown on every oath administered before a Judge or as Commissioner	1 4
For security or bail taken or justified before a Judge including the swearing of the sureties or witnesses	2 8
For every certificate	1 4
For every necessary attendance on the business of the suitors in Court or at the Offices of the Court	1 1
For the like as Clerk out of the Court House at the request of a party or his Attorney, in addition to fee of	7 0
For every attendance out of the Court House as Commissioner in addition to all other fees if within the limits of Malabar	10 0
For every mile beyond those limits	2 0
For copies of proceedings if required, per folio	0 8

Fees to be taken for the Seal of the Court

For the seal of the Court to every summons writ warrant and order or other proceeding requiring the same, and not otherwise provided for	} 3 Annas
For the like to every injunction, decree, or order in the nature of a decree or money order	
For the like to every commission or order of reference	
For the like to every writ of Habeas Corpus Mandamus, or other extraordinary writ	
For the like to probates or letters of administration	
For the like on appeals to Her Majesty in Council	
For the like to returns to writs of Mandamus or Commissions from England	
For the like to certificates and papers to be sent to England	
For the like to certificates and papers sent to Muzaffar Courts	

Fees to be taken by the Interpreters

For interpreting short or ordinary affidavits	1 4
For interpreting all other proceedings or any document, exhibit, or paper required to be interpreted, per folio	0 8
For interpreting before an Officer of the Court in the case of <i>in voce</i> examinations reduced into writing, per folio	0 8
For interpreting every oath	1 0
For translation of papers, per folio	1 12
For attendance on the business of the suitors out of Court House, if within the Black Town and Fort, an additional fee of	5 0
For every mile beyond the Black Town and Fort, an additional fee of	1 0
For the attendance of the swearing Moollah or swearing Brahmin with the Interpreters out of Court House	1 0
For all necessary copies, per folio	0 8

Fees to be taken by Attorneys and Proctors.

For every authority or appointment to appear and act including attendances when not more than two parties sign the same	8 0
For the like where signed by more than two parties, an additional fee of	3 8
For letter before suit or other ordinary letter	2 0
For every other necessary letter, if long and special, discretionary.	
For drawing and subscribing every plaint, drawing every verified declaration, affidavit, and written statement, claim, petition, or application, or other proceeding in the Court not otherwise provided for, and for every amendment of the same when the written matter does not exceed one folio	2 0

	RS. A.
For every additional folio	1 0
For receiving instructions for every plaint, claim, or agreement, under Section 328	10 0
For the like in special or difficult cases, discretionary.	"
For attendance before Officer of Court to furnish security on plaint or other proceeding	1 4
For the like before a Judge or Officer of Court, if sureties or witness examined.	4 0
For every engrossment or fair copy for filing, per folio	0 12
For every other copy when required, and not otherwise provided for, per folio.	0 8
For every necessary attendance before a Judge on ordinary matters, or at the Offices of the Court...	1 4
For the like before a Judge on special matters	3 8
For attendance in Court on common or unopposed motions or applications by Council	3 8
For the like on special motions	7 0
For attendance in Court on the hearing of suit set down for final disposal, each day	10 0
For attendance before Judge on settlement of issues if suit then finally disposed of...	10 0
For the like on criminal trials or hearing of suits, intestate, testamentary, or matrimonial, each day	10 8
For attendance on the Grand Jury, including attendance on swearing the witnesses	5 0
For attendance each day the suit is in the paper of the day and not called on..	5 0
For receiving instructions at the Attorney's Office not otherwise provided for.	3 0
For the like in special or difficult cases, discretionary.	
For attendance on client at the client's house or elsewhere, out of the Attorney's Office, at the client's request	10 8
For attendance at Judge's house, on urgent occasions	15 0
For every necessary attendance upon the client not otherwise provided for	3 8
For the like if beyond the hour, the further fee of	3 8
For drawing claim to property attached either before or after judgment, not exceeding half a folio	1 0
When it exceeds half a folio and does not exceed one folio	2 0
For every additional folio	1 0
For short notice, including copy and service when within the Black Town and Fort	2 8
For every mile beyond the Black Town and Fort	1 0
For long or special notices, including the same, discretionary.	
For every other service within two miles of the Black Town and Fort	1 4
For every additional mile beyond the Black Town and Fort	1 0
For drawing agreement on compromise, adjustment, or satisfaction of suit, not exceeding one folio...	2 0
For every additional folio	1 0
For drawing notices to produce any document, writing, or other thing, not exceeding one folio...	1 8
The like, if not exceeding three folios	2 8
The like, when more than three folios	4 0
For drawing issues of law or fact stated by agreement of parties in a suit and the agreement thereon not exceeding one folio	2 0
For every additional folio	1 0
For attendance before Commissioners for examination of witnesses or for local investigations or investigation or adjustment of accounts or before arbitrators for each hour	7 0
For the like, if Counsel in attendance, for every hour	3 8
For the like attendance, if beyond the local jurisdiction of the Court, a reasonable allowance in addition for travelling and other expenses.	
For perusing papers and examining witnesses, &c., as instructions for brief.	3 8
In extraordinary cases, or where many witnesses or documents, discretionary.	
For drawing brief, per folio	0 12
For fair copy of brief, per folio	0 8
For drawing and engrossing conveyance to be signed by Judge after decree, not exceeding one folio.	2 0
For every additional folio	1 0

	RS. A.
For drawing endorsement of negotiable instrument to be signed by Judge after decree, and for obtaining signature thereto, including attendances...	3 8
For attending Sheriff or other Officer of the Court to receive money or Bank Notes on behalf of execution-creditor, and giving receipt for the same ...	3 8
For preparing written authority to apply for order of reference including attendances ...	3 0
For drawing and engrossing agreement for reference to arbitration not exceeding one folio ..	2 0
For every additional folio ..	1 0
For drawing and engrossing agreement raising questions of law or fact for decision, not exceeding one folio ..	2 8
For every additional folio ..	1 0
For every necessary attendance at the Accountant General's Office, or the Government Treasury at the Bank of Madras ...	5 0
For every affidavit of service, including attendance ...	3 8
For copies of all papers requiring service not otherwise provided for, per folio.	0 12
For special instructions to Counsel to move ..	3 8
For every bill of costs, including copy and service, per folio ...	1 0

(Signed) C. H. SCOTLAND,

(Signed) T. L. STRANGE,

(" ") A. BITTLESTON,

(" ") H. D. PHILLIPS,

August 22nd, 1862.

(" ") H. FRERE.

The above Table of Fees to be taken by the Officers and Attorneys and Proctors of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras, has been sanctioned by the Governor in Council according to the provisions of Section 10, Act XX of 1862 of the Government of India.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT, *Chief Secretary.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Chief Clerk ARTHUR M. RITCHIE, Esq.....Appointed 1863.
 Official Assignee.....BENJAMIN BROOKS, Esq..... do. 1856.

Rules and Orders of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Madras.

ORDO CURIÆ, 22ND DECEMBER 1848.

The Rules and Orders now in force for regulating the Proceedings of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed on and after the 1st day of January 1849; and the following Rules and Orders are hereby made for regulating the Proceedings of the said Court on and after the 1st day of January 1849.

I.—All Summonses, Precepts, Rules, Orders and other Process to be issued by the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Madras shall be prepared, made out, and signed by the Principal Officer of the said Court, who shall be called the Chief Clerk; and all Petitions, Affidavits, and other Proceedings shall be filed by the said Chief Clerk of Record. The Office of the said Chief Clerk shall be open every Monday and Thursday between the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon, and on such other days and at such hours as the Court shall hereafter direct; and the Office of the Official Assignee shall be open every day (Sundays and Public Holidays excepted) from twelve till two.

II.—In every case the Attorney shall personally, and not by his Clerk or any other Person, accept the retainer of a Prisoner, and the Prisoner shall sign the retainer and at the same time the Attorney shall sign his acceptance thereof. Provided that in case of the illness of such Attorney or of his absence from Madras such retainer may be received and accepted for him by some other Attorney of the Court personally, the cause thereof being stated in such acceptance.

III.—The Attorney of every Prisoner, and all opposing Creditors whose costs are ordered to be paid by the Insolvent or out of the Insolvent's estate, and all other Persons requiring their Bills of Costs to be taxed, shall cause their respective Bills to be taxed by the Master of the Supreme Court.

IV.—No Attorney shall directly or indirectly employ the Gaoler, Deputy Gaoler, or any Prisoner, or other Person confined or residing within the said Gaol, as Clerk or Agent to solicit retainers or to transact any business whatever relating to proceedings in the said Court touching the relief or discharge of any Prisoner, and no Attorney shall continue to practice in the said Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors whilst he shall himself be a Prisoner.

V.—In all cases there shall be filed with the Petition a Certificate from the Gaoler of the day or days and cause or causes of detainer against the Prisoner.

VI.—The Chief Clerk, upon the filing in his Office of the Schedule of the debts and effects of any Insolvent Debtor in custody, shall forthwith cause a copy of such parts thereof as contain the particulars of the Insolvent's estate and effects and of the debts stated to be owing to him to be made out and delivered to the Official Assignee.

VII.—Notice of the filing of every Petition and Schedule and of every adjudication of an act of Insolvency, where an adjudication has been pronounced, and of the time and place appointed for the hearing of the matter of the Insolvency, and that an order has been made by the Court for vesting the estate and effects of such Insolvent in the Official Assignee. *Per Ord Cm*, 9th Sept 1853. Shall be given to Creditors and Persons claiming to be Creditors, whether such debts are admitted or disputed in the Schedule, in the following manner:—

In cases where the Creditors or Persons claiming to be Creditors are resident within the local limits of Madras, such notice shall be served personally upon such Creditors or Persons claiming to be Creditors and also upon the Attorney of every detaining Creditor suing by Attorney twenty-one days at least before the day of hearing. In cases where the Creditors or Persons claiming to be Creditors reside beyond those limits in any part of the territories of the East India Company, such notice shall be sent by the ordinary post. And in all cases notice to the like effect shall be published in two successive numbers of the *East India Gazette* which shall be published next after the making of the vesting order of the appointment of the day for hearing. *Per Ord Cm*, 9th Sept 1853. Unless in any case the Court shall otherwise direct. All Affidavits of the service of such notices as are required by Rule VII, shall be prepared and left with the Chief Clerk one week before the day of hearing. *Ord Cm*, 24th May 1849.

VIII.—Where a vesting order of the estate of a Prisoner has been made on the Petition of a Creditor, notice thereof, together with an order to file a Schedule, shall forthwith be given to such Prisoner by service of a copy of the same and delivery to the Gaoler shall be deemed good service of such notice and order upon the Prisoner in such case.

IX.—The appearance at the hearing of any Creditor or other Person entitled to notice shall be deemed a waiver by him/her or them of such notice when there shall have been none, or of any defect or irregularity in the former service thereof, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

X.—The proof of notices published in the *Gazette* of the Presidency shall be by the production of the said *Gazette* without other proof, and the proof of other notices shall be ordinarily by Affidavit unless the Court shall think fit to call for *oral* testimony, in which case the deposition of the Witness shall be taken in writing by the Chief Clerk of the Court.

XI.—No Creditor shall be allowed at the hearing to oppose the discharge of a Prisoner, unless he shall have served the Prisoner with notice of his intention to oppose him, stating in such notice the particular grounds of his opposition three clear days before the day of hearing, and also shall have left a file notice at the office of the Chief Clerk before the day of hearing. Provided always that the Court in its discretion may allow other grounds of opposition to be shown. *Per Ord Cm*, 9th Sept 1853.

XII.—At the hearing the examination of the Prisoner by the Court shall be taken down in writing by the Chief Clerk, and shall be signed by the Prisoner and filed in Court.

XIII.—In all cases of opposition to the discharge of an Insolvent where the Insolvent's Petition shall be dismissed, the Court shall if it think fit order the costs of the opposing Creditor or Creditors to be paid by the Insolvent.

XIV.—The Official Assignee shall be entitled to five per cent Commission on the principal sum forming the proceeds of each estate distributable as dividends, and if such Commission shall not produce Rupees Two Hundred in any one month, his remuneration shall be made up to this amount by taking the sum required for that purpose out of the interest of the Government Securities in which his collections are invested. *Ord Cm*, 4th May 1849—*Ord Cm*, 5th Oct 1855. This rule now stands as originally printed and passed on 22nd Dec 1818.

XV.—The Official Assignee, in every person who shall hereafter be appointed to that office previously to his admission thereto, shall give good and sufficient security by Bond to the Chief Justice for the payment of such sum of money as the Court shall direct, with two or more able sureties to be approved by the Master, which Bond shall be conditioned for his duly accounting for and administering all estates committed to his charge as Official Assignee, and the same shall be deposited with and kept by the Accountant-General subject to the order of the Court.

XVI.—The Official Assignee shall proceed with all diligence to collect and get in the estate and effects of insolvent persons committed to his charge, and shall pay in or deposit the same in the Honorable Company's Treasury with the privy of the Accountant-General, retaining in his hands from time to time such sums only as may be necessary for immediate

purposes. Provided nevertheless that the Official Assignee shall at no time retain in his hands a larger sum than Two Thousand Rupees on the whole without the order of the Court.

XVII.—Whenever it shall become necessary for the Official Assignee to obtain any Money, Bonds, or other Securities out of the Honorable Company's Treasury for the purpose of distributing the same amongst the Creditors entitled thereto, the mode of obtaining such Money, Bonds and Securities, shall be by order of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, signed by the Chief Clerk, and countersigned by one of the Judges, for the payment and delivery of the said Money, Bonds and Securities to the Official Assignee, which order shall be by him presented to the Accountant General and Treasurer in the same manner as any order of the Supreme Court of Madras for the payment out of the Treasury of Money, Effects, or Securities of the suits of the Supreme Court under order of the said Court.

XVIII.—The Official Assignee shall enter into a book to be kept by him for that purpose separate and distinct accounts of each estate under his charge and of all such sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities for Money, Goods, Effects, and Things as shall come to his hands or to the hands of any persons employed by him, or in trust for him as such Official Assignee, and likewise of all payments made by him for and on account of the said estates, specifying the dates of such receipts and payments respectively.

XIX.—The Official Assignee shall twice in every year, that is on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July, or on the first day after those days on which the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors shall be sitting, exhibit and deliver in open Court a true and perfect Schedule of all sums of Money Bonds and other Securities received on account of each estate remaining under his charge together with the payments made thereout during the preceding half year and the balances, and also of all estates wherein dividends shall have been ordered to be paid and shall have been paid over to persons entitled to the same during the preceding half year, specifying the amount of such dividends, which Schedule shall on and after the 1st day of January 1849 be in the form following.

Part 1st. Containing the particulars of all estates committed to his charge since the period of exhibiting his last preceding Schedule.

Part 2nd. Containing the particulars of all estates committed to his charge prior to such last mentioned period on account of which he shall have received any Money Bonds, or other Securities subsequently to such last mentioned period.

Part 3rd. Containing all estates wherein dividends shall have been paid over to the parties entitled thereto since the period of exhibiting his last preceding Schedule, specifying the amount paid and the amount remaining unpaid.

XX.—Previous to the Official Assignee exhibiting and delivering in open Court his Schedule in pursuance of the preceding Rule, he shall lay the same together with the accounts of each estate and the Vouchers relating thereto before the Master, in order that such Schedule may be examined and the several Vouchers compared with the accounts of the estates therein described.

XVI.—In all cases where the Courts shall direct that the estate and effects of any Insolvent shall be received by the Official Assignee and any Special Assignee or Assignees jointly, all Monies, Jewels, and Securities for Money belonging to such estate shall within seven days after the receipt thereof be paid or delivered and be kept in deposit in the Bank of Madras, and no part thereof shall be withdrawn therefrom but upon the order in writing of all such Assignees, or of any two of them, of whom the Official Assignee shall be one.

XXII.—The Chief Clerk shall, immediately after the hearing of any Insolvent upon his Petition, and after adjudication of the Court thereon, deliver over to the Official Assignee the Schedule of the Insolvent which shall be thereafter kept in the Office of the Official Assignee. Provided that, if the Schedule be required by the Chief Clerk for any temporary purpose, it shall be delivered out to him as often as may be necessary, and shall be restored to the custody of the Official Assignee so soon as such purpose has been fulfilled.

(Signed) EDWARD J. GAMBIER

(„) W. W. BURTON

Additional Rules for regulating the Proceedings in the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Madras made and passed by the Supreme Court of Judicature there and read in Court on the 9th day of September 1853.

That henceforth the following Rule be substituted for Rule VII —

Notice of the filing of every Petition and Schedule and of every adjudication of an act of Insolvency where an adjudication has been pronounced and of the time and place appointed for the hearing of the matters of the Insolvency and that an order has been made by the Court for vesting the estate and effects of such Insolvent in the Official

Assignee shall be given to Creditors and Persons claiming to be Creditors, whether such debts are admitted or disputed in the Schedule in the following manner. In cases where the Creditors or Persons claiming to be Creditors are resident within the local limits of Madras, such notice shall be served personally upon such Creditors or Persons claiming to be Creditors and also upon the Attorney of any detaining Creditor suing by Attorney twenty-one days at least before the day of hearing. In cases where the Creditors or Persons claiming to be Creditors reside beyond those limits in any part of the territories of the East India Company, such notice shall be sent by the ordinary post. And in all cases notice to the like effect shall be published in two successive numbers of the *Fort St. George Gazette* which shall be published next after the making of the vesting order or of the appointment of the day for hearing, unless in any case the Court shall otherwise direct.

Proviso to be added to Rule XI. Provided always that the Court in its discretion may allow other grounds of opposition to be gone into

XXIII.—That every Insolvent shall file with his Schedule a general Balance Sheet of his receipts and expenditure, which account shall in no case commence later than twelve Calendar months before the filing of the Schedule. But if at any time subsequent to the date of the earliest debt in the Schedule any property shall have gone from the Insolvent by sale, assignment, mortgage, distress, execution, or by any means other than the ordinary course of trade or living, the account shall commence so as to include all such transactions, and every Insolvent shall also state in the said general Balance Sheet the cause of his present insolvency and the amount of debts, if any, still due by him under any prior insolvency.

XXIV.—That no dividend shall be reserved for any disputed claim or debt that shall not have been substantiated before or at the sitting of the Court at which the dividend shall be declared, unless the Court shall direct such reservation to be made.

XXV.—That the Court in its discretion, and if it thinks fit to award any costs, may do so against, or to any Assignee, any Insolvent finally discharged, any Petitioner for revocation of adjudication, any Creditor or any Person interested in an Insolvent estate applying, opposing, or appearing on any application, and either out of the estate or out of the private moneys of any such Person or Party, and may direct to what amount, how, when and in what manner, and by whom the same shall be paid, recovered, or retained.

XXVI.—That the Official Assignee shall be at liberty to apply to the Supreme Court or to the Insolvent Court to permit him to proceed in Equity or at Law, or in the Ecclesiastical, or Admiralty Jurisdiction, or to defend any suit or action, or take or defend any proceedings without the payment of any fees of office to the Officers of the Supreme Court or Insolvent Court in respect of any demand, claim, or right against or belonging to any Insolvent estate, wherein no assets have been received, and wherein there are no assets expected or recoverable except such as shall be the subject of such suit or action. Provided always that such fees shall be a primary charge on and payable out of the assets recovered therein.

TABLE OF FEES.—From and after this date the folio in the Table of Fees shall be deemed to consist of 90 words instead of 72, and all charges by the folio shall be made at the rate of 5 Annas per folio instead of 8 Annas as heretofore.

The Table of Fees of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

The Folio in this Table shall be deemed to consist of 90 words, and four figures shall be calculated as equal to one word.

Attorneys.

	RS.	A.
1 For Retainer	1	4
2 For every necessary Letter	1	2
3 For every attendance in Prison or at Client's House, or elsewhere out of their own Office, at the Client's request	3	8
4 If necessarily detained beyond an hour, for each additional hour	3	8
5 For every attendance at their own Offices	1	12
6 For every attendance on the Chief Clerk or Official Assignee or other Officer at their Offices in the Court House on matters of course	1	0
7 For attending Court on motions	2	0
8 For attending Court on hearing	5	0
9 For attending in Court each day the case is in the paper and not called on	3	8
10 For attending Master to tax Costs, each hour	1	8
11 For attending any Officer of the Court on matters referred to him, for every hour	3	8
12 For every necessary attendance not otherwise provided for	1	8
13 For drawing every Petition, Schedule, and every other proceeding, matter, or thing not otherwise provided for, the first folio	1	0
14 For every other folio	0	8

	RS.	A
15 For engrossment or fair copy, per folio	0	8
16 For notices including copy and service within the Black Town and Fort ...	1	0
17 For every mile beyond the Black Town and Fort	0	8
18 For all copies not otherwise provided for, per folio	0	8
19 For perusing papers preparatory to hearing and examining witnesses, &c., as instructions for Brief, subject to be increased in extraordinary cases ...	2	0
20 For short instructions to Counsel to move... ..	0	12
21 For special instructions to do.	1	12
22 For drawing Brief, each Brief sheet of 5 folios	3	0
23 For fair copy of do, each sheet	2	0
24 For every other matter not hereinbefore specified, the same fees as in small causes on the Plea side of the Supreme Court.		

Sheriff.

1 For executing every Attachment and other Process which may issue to him ...	0	8
2 For returning same	0	8
3 For every search in his Office	0	8
4 For every certificate	0	8

Master and Taxing Officer.

1 For passing and certifying the Official Assignee's half-yearly Schedule, each Estate where One Hundred Rupees or more shall have been received or disbursed	5	0
2 For every Voucher or Exhibit in passing such Schedule	0	4
3 For every hour employed in the investigation of matters referred to him by the Court	5	0
4 For less than an hour	3	8
5 For every Report or Certificate on matters referred to him, not exceeding 10 folios	5	0
6 For every folio exceeding 10	0	8
7 For taxing Bills of Costs and for every other matter not hereinbefore specified and required to be done by the Master, the same fees as on the Plea side of the Supreme Court.		

Chief Clerk.

1 For filing Petition, Schedule, and amended Schedule	1	0
2 For every other document which required to be filed	0	8
3 For preparing and issuing every Summons and other Process	1	0
4 For every Oath administered	0	8
5 Every motion minuted	0	8
6 Every Rule or Order of Court entered on the Minutes	0	8
7 Every Certificate granted	1	0
8 Search in his Office	0	8
9 Entering every Petition for hearing	1	0
10 For reading and marking every Exhibit or other Proceeding read in the Court ...	0	4
11 For entering notice of Opposition	0	8
12 For every attendance before the Supreme Court with Records, Books or Papers from his Office in cases appealed	3	0
13 For every attendance on the Court or on a Judge at Chambers with Papers from his Office by order of the Court or a Judge, or at the request of any party ...	2	0
14 For examining the Affidavit of service of notice upon each Creditor and comparing the same with the Schedule of the Insolvent and the order of Court directing the said notice, 2 Annas each	0	2
15 Copies of all Papers, per folio	0	5
16 For every Commission... ..	2	8
17 For all orders not exceeding 5 folios	1	0
18 For every other folio	0	5
19 For all orders registered, per folio	0	5
20 For all deposits above 20 Rupees, per cent.	2	8
21 For reducing into writing the examination of Insolvent by the Court	1	0
22 For reducing into writing at the requisition of a party interested, the examination of Insolvent and that of every witness, not exceeding 3 folios	1	8
23 For every other folio	0	5
24 For preparing and signing every advertisement, and sending the same to the Gazette Office	2	0
25 For every hour employed in the investigation of matters referred to him by the Court	5	0
26 For less than an hour	3	8
27 For every Report or Certificate on matters referred to him, not exceeding 10 folios	5	0
28 For every folio exceeding 10	0	5

Sealer.

RS. A.

1 For every Seal to Certificates and other Papers sent to England	5	0
2 For every other Seal of the Court	1	0

Interpreters.

1 For every necessary attendance at the Gaol or elsewhere, except before the Court or its Officers	3	8
2 For interpreting Depositions and Affidavits other than of service of Process or Notice, per folio	0	4
3 For ordinary Affidavits	0	8
4 For translation of Papers, per folio	0	10
5 For interpreting every Oath administered	0	8

MADRAS COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

(Established under the provisions of Act LX of 1850 – 6th December 1850)
(Extended under Act XXII of 1864)

Inde Supplement to the *Gazette* of 26th October 1852, No. 2530, page 1.

COURT HOUSE, SECOND LINE, NORTH BLACK.

Court sits daily except on Sundays and authorized holidays
The Clerk's Office is open every day, except Sundays and holidays,
from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

T. M. Busteed, Esq., Barrister at Law.....	First Judge.
C. V. Runganada Shastri, Esq.....	Judge
T. Muttusawmy Iyer, Esq.	Do
J. M. Maskell, Esq., Barrister-at Law.....	Officiating 4th Judge.

Officers of the Court.

J. M. Maskell, Esq.....	Clerk of the Court.
P. Runganada Moodelliar.....	Assistant Clerk.
T. M. Runga Charry.....	Chief Interpreter.
Syed Goolam Ally	Persian and Hindoostanee Interpreter.
P. C. Annasawmy Moodelliar.....	Interpreter.
W. Isaxier	First Judge's Clerk.
C. Mauselamoomur	Judge's Clerk.
M. Soobramoneya Shastri.....	Do.
N. Neelacunda Pillay.....	Do.
P. Calastree Nardoo	Manager.
K. Naudamoomy Nardoo	Treasurer.
Mr. S. Haselwood.....	Bailiff and Sworn Broker and Appraiser.
Mr. C. Carmody	Do. (on leave)
Mr. G. Fowler	Do.
Mr. J. Todd.....	Court and Deposit-keeper and Crier.
Mr. J. Berryman	Keeper of Civil Debtors' Jail.

**SCHEDULE OF FEES UNDER ACT
IX OF 1850.**

Sums not above	Every Sum- mons or Sub- poena.	Warrant.
RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.
10	0 2	0 2
20	0 4	0 4
50	0 8	0 8
100	1 0	1 0
200	1 4	2 0
300	1 8	3 0
400	1 12	4 0
500	2 0	5 0

**SCHEDULE OF FEES UNDER ACT
XXVI OF 1864.**

Sums not above	Every Sum- mons or Sub- poena.	Warrant.
RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.
600	2 4	6 0
700	2 8	7 0
800	2 12	8 0
900	3 0	9 0
1,000	3 4	10 0

OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN THE MADRAS POLICE, Continued.

District.	Lingual Attainments, &c.	Rank and Names.	Regiment.	Rank in the Police.	Date of appt. to the Police.	Actual performance of Police duty.	Period passed on leave since entering the Police.	Where stationed or Remarks.
Ganjam.....	S te +	Captain A. M. Lys.	1856 Staff Corps.	Supt., 1st Grade.	2 Dec. 1862	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	1873.
	HS. +	Captain W. J. Pickance.	1856 Staff Corps.	Asst. Superintendent.	15 May 1866	8 1 1	2 8 27	On leave, Eur. for 2 years, from 6th Jan. 1873.
	HS. te +	Captain W. H. St. A. Wilton.	1859 Genl. List.	Assistant Superintendent.	15 Dec. 1871	5 0 4	1 1 10	Acting Supt. Chatterpore.
	te +	H. T. Ross, Esq.	Uncovd.	Asst. Superintendent.	23 June 1873	8 10	2 1	On P. Affairs for 6 months, 9th Sep. 1872.
	te +	H. G. Fremergat Esq.	Uncovd.	Acting Assistant Supt.	23 Aug. 1873	4 3 0	0 0	Russelcondah. [26th May 1872.
Vizagapatam.	S te +	Major W. M. Frazer.	1850 Staff Corps.	Superintendent, 1st Grade.	13 Sep. 1861	8 8 8	3 5 8	On leave—Europe S. C. for 2 years, from 1873.
	HS.	Captain C. E. L. Eastall.	1861 Genl. List.	Acting Superintendent.	20 Nov. 67	1 5 0	0 0	Vizagapatam.
	HS.	Captain W. R. Sheffield.	1857 Staff Corps.	Probly. Asst. Supt.	112 July 72	4 0 10	1 6	On leave—Europe S. C. for 2 years, from 1873.
	S te +	Captain H. W. Blair.	1857 Staff Corps.	Actg. Asst. Supt.	21 Apr. 1863	6 6 17	1 10	Ag. Supt. of Police Cuddapah.
	HS. te +	Lieut. E. B. Anderson.	1867 2d Regt. N. I.	Actg. Asst. Supt.	20 Sep. 1872	1 3 0	0 0	Narsipatam.
Jeyapore.....	HS.	T. T. Millett, Esq.	Uncovd.	Acting Asst. Supt.	25 May 1873	0 7 0	0 0	Parvathipore.
	HS. te +	Captain J. S. Blaxland.	1859 Genl. List.	Probly. Superintendent, 2nd Grade.	14 Aug. 1860	5 2 12	2 1	0 Jeyapore.
Godavary.....	S te +	Captain C. A. Porteous.	1857 Staff Corps.	Superintendent, 1st Grade.	1 May 1869	11 4 19	2 4 13	Rajahmundry.
	HS. te +	W. W. Goodrich, Esq.	Uncovd.	Assistant Supt.	3 Apr. 1868	5 6 20	0 0	Doing duty in Bellary.
Krishna.....	S te +	Captain C. C. Morris.	1856 late 4th L. C.	Acting Asst. Supt.	26 Jan. 1869	4 10 21	0 0	Nursapore.
	HS.	Captain W. H. Hoskins.	1858 Staff Corps.	Superintendent, 2d Grade.	14 Apr. 1863	9 9 11	0 10 18	On leave—Eur. for 2 years, from 11th Feb. 1873.
	HS. te +	Captain C. J. R. Harris.	1850 Staff Corps.	Acting Superintendent.	5 Apr. 1867	6 2 22	0 3 0	Masulipatam.
	HS. te +	Captain D. Heming.	1862 Genl. List.	Assistant Superintendent.	1 Sept. 1865	8 4 13	0 1 10	Eur. S. C. for 2 yrs. from 21st Nov. 1873.
	L. S. te +	Captain G. C. Cooper.	1863 Genl. List.	Acting Assistant Superintendent.	29 Nov. 1870	3 1 0	0 0	Guntoor.
Nellore.....	S te +	Captain G. Chavette.	1857 Staff Corps.	Superintendent, 2d Grade.	7 July 1863	8 7 21	2 0	9 Nellore.
	HS. te +	Captain G. H. Thilard.	1858 Staff Corps.	Asst. Supt.	23 May 1867	4 5 19	2 2	Doing duty in Tanjore.
Kurnool.....	H	G. Y. Egan, Esq.	Uncovd.	Acting Assistant Superintendent.	23 Feb. 1869	4 9 28	0 0	Ongole.
	te	Captain F. J. Hicks.	1854 Staff Corps.	Probationary Supt. 1st Grade.	1 Mar. 1861	10 6 27	2 2	0 Kurnool.
Bellary.....	S te +	W. J. A. Sullivan, Esq.	Uncovd.	Asst. Supt.	28 Jan. 1869	4 11 4	0 0	Cumbum.
	te	Captain C. L. Highmoor.	1857 Staff Corps.	Superintendent, 1st Grade.	21 June 1861	10 3 7	2 1 16	Acting Asst. Insptr. General of Police.
Cuddapah.....	S te +	Captain R. G. Briggs.	1859 Genl. List.	Assistant Supt.	17 May 1864	7 9 6	2 0 24	Acting Superintendent, Bellary.
	te	W. W. Goodrich, Esq.	Uncovd.	Offg. Asst. Supt.	3 Apr. 1865	5 8 20	0 0	Tanjore.
	ST +	Captain J. Picton-Warlow.	1855 Staff Corps.	Superintendent, 2d Grade.	21 Feb. 60	9 6 24	4 22	On leave to Eur. for 2 years, from 19th Mar. 1872.
	S te +	Captain H. W. Blair.	1857 Staff Corps.	Acting Superintendent.	11 Feb. 67	6 6 17	1 1 16	Cuddapah.
	S te	Captain F. Kilgour.	1847 Staff Corps.	Probly. Asst. Supt.	11 Apr. 1863	8 5 22	1 0 20	Acting Superintendent, Madura.
HS. te +	HS. te +	Captain C. J. T. Whitlock.	1865 Staff Corps.	Acting Assistant Supt.	18 Feb. 67	3 4 22	2 1	0 Muddenpully.
	HS. te +				1 Apr. 73			

North Arcot..	H t t HS t t	Captain H. W. H. Cox.....	1857 Staff Corps.....	Superintendent 1st Grade.....	1 Mar. 1861	10	6	9	2	215 Chittore.
	H S	Captain T. Price.....	1851 Staff Corps.....	Assistant Superintendent.....	29 Sep. 1868	4	7	19	0	527 Furlough on S. C. for 2 years, from 4th July 1873.
Chingleput ..	H 7e Surv.	Lieutenant C. W. Walker ..	1865 Staff Corps ..	Ag. Asst. Superintendent.....	4 July 1873	0	5	27	0	0 Vellore.
South Arcot..	H	Major R. H. Cunliffe.....	1851 Staff Corps.....	Probationary Supt. Ag. 1st Grade..	11 Mar. 1863	9	1	6	1	10 2 St. Thomas' Mount.
	H t t	Captain T. H. R. Young.....	1858 Staff Corps.....	Prob. Superintendent, 2d grade.....	7 July 1864	9	4	4	1	5 7 Cuddalore.
	H t t	T. E. Thomas, Esq.....	Uncovd.....	Assistant Superintendent.....	3 July 1863	5	5	20	0	6 0 Indaveum.
Tanjore.....	H t t	Captain A. T. Rolland.....	1856 Staff Corps.....	Superintendent, Acting 1st Grade..	2 Dec. 1862	9	3	21	1	9 3 Tanjore.
	S t t	Captain H. S. Court.....	1855 Staff Corps.....	Assistant Supt.....	20 June 1865	6	4	8	2	0 14 Ag. Supt. Coimbatore.
	HS t t	Captain G. H. Tiltard.....	1853 Staff Corps ..	Offg. Asst. Superintendent.....	23 May 1867	4	5	19	2	2 0 Negapatam.
Trichinopoly..	S t t	Captain Cosmo Gordon.....	1856 Staff Corps.....	Prob. Superintendent, 1st Grade..	7 June 1861	8	2	28	3	10 8 Trichinopoly.
Madura.....	S	Captain T. K. Guthrie.....	1855 Staff Corps.....	Prob. Superintendent	2 Dec. 1862	9	3	11	1	9 19 Furlough on P. A. for 2 years, 6th Sep. 1873
	S t t	Captain F. Kilgour.....	1857 Staff Corps ..	Acting Superintendent	10 May 1864	8	5	22	1	0 20 Madura.
	H t t	Captain R. Beatty.....	1856 10th N. I.....	Assistant Superintendent	22 July 1864	7	4	8	2	0 16 Doing duty in Tinnevely.
	t t t	L. Y. Fullerton, Esq.....	Uncovd.....	Acting Asst. Superintendent	21 May 1870	3	7	8	0	0 0 Ramnad.
Tinnevely....	S t t	Captain H. E. Coningham.....	1855 Staff Corps.....	Prob. Supt., Ag. 1st grade.....	{22 Nov. 61 } {17 Nov. 68 }	8	3	20	3	8 10 Palanacottah.
	H t t	Lieut.-Col. R. Beatty.....	1856 10th N. I.....	Assistant Superintendent.....	17 May 1864	7	7	5	1	11 11 Doing Duty in Malabar.
Salem.....	S t t	Captain W. H. Hodges.....	1856 Staff Corps.....	Superintendent, Ag. 1st Grade.....	16 June 1863	8	11	17	1	5 6 Salem.
	HS.	Captain J. R. Harris.....	1859 Staff Corps ..	Assistant Superintendent.....	13 Apr. 1867	6	2	22	0	3 0 Acting Supt. of Police, Kistna District.
	HS. t	Captain W. C. Bayley.....	1858 Staff Corps ..	Acting Asst. Superintendent.....	23 June 1867	6	5	20	0	0 0 Tripatore.
Coimbatore...	S t t	Captain A. Bulmer.....	1854 Staff Corps ..	Prob. Superintendent, 1st Grade..	1 May 1860	11	8	11	1	6 13 Ag. Commissioner of Police, Madras Town.
	HS mm. t	Captain H. S. Court.....	1855 Staff Corps ..	Acting Superintendent	20 June 1865	6	4	4	2	0 14 Coimbatore.
	HS te	Captain St. G. Canfield.....	1855 Staff Corps ..	Asst. Superintendent	22 Jan. 1867	4	6	20	3	4 23 On other duty.
	t t	Captain H. R. Ordvie.....	1859 Genl. List.....	Prob. Asst. Supt.....	17 Apr. 1866	7	8	1	0	0 0 Nellore Hills.
	H mm. t	M. E. A. Boyd, Esq.....	Uncovd.....	Ag. Assistant Superintendent.....	2 Nov. 1869	4	1	24	0	0 0 Erode.
Malabar.....	H mm. t	Major A. M. Davies.....	1848 Staff Corps ..	Superintendent, 1st Grade.....	22 Aug. 1862	11	3	13	0	0 0 Calicut.
	t	Captain F. Hole.....	1860 Staff Corps ..	Assistant Superintendent.....	9 Oct. 1863	7	7	18	1	16 0 Acting Cantonment Magt. Cannanore.
	S t t	Lieutenant R. G. Hodgson.....	Bombay S. C. Asst. Superintendent ..	2 Mar. 1869	4	3	26	0	6 0 On Priv. Leave for 3 months.	
	HS. t t	Lieutenant J. E. Porteous.....	1859 Genl. List.....	Offg. Asst. Superintendent	17 May 1864	7	7	5	1	11 11 Cannanore.
South Canara.	S	Captain R. G. Jenkins.....	1857 Staff Corps ..	Acting Assistant Supt.....	20 Oct. 1868	5	1	20	0	0 0 Ponnaghatt.
				Prob. Supt.....	16 June 1863	8	5	11	2	0 0 Mangalore.

† Passed the Law test prescribed for Officers of Police.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Inspector General of Jails --Colonel W. J. WILSON.-- (On leave.)
 Officiating do. do. H. R. GRIMES, Esq.

Superintendents of the Central and District Jails.

JAILS.	NAMES OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS.
Russellcondah.....	Captain Smith, Asst. to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam.
Berhampore District.....	Surgeon Major H. J. Beach.
Vizagapatam do.	Do. G. E. Whitton, M. B. and M. A.
Rajahmundry Central.....	Do. J. Bilderbeck.
Do. District	Do. do.
Masulipatam do.	Do. T. Croudace
Guntoor do.	Surgeon S. M. Tyrrell.
Nellore do.	Surgeon Major E. E. Lloyd.
Kurnool do.	Mr. Apothecary Anderson.
Bellary do.	Captain G. H. Onkes, Cantonment Magistrate.
Cuddapah do.	M. Iyasawmy Pillay, Civil Surgeon.
Chittoor do.	Surgeon Major G. S. W. Ogg, M. A. and M. B.
Vellore Central.....	Captain W. S. McLeod.
Salem do.	Major Walter Rowlandson, Acting.
Guindy	A. Smith, Esq., Deputy Collector.
Chingleput District.....	Surgeon Major E. A. Trimmell.
Cuddalore do.	Do. R. Wilson, M. D.
Tranquebar do.	-----
Tanjore do.	Surgeon Major J. McD. Houston.
Trichinopoly Central	W. A. Symonds, Esq., Acting.
Do. District.....	Do. do.
Madura do.	Surgeon Major A. Gamack, M. D.
Tinnevely do.	Surgeon F. M. Rickard.
Calicut do.	Surgeon Major W. H. Roberts, M. D.
Tellicherry do.	Surgeon H. Hyde.
Cannanore Central.....	Captian G. E. H. Beauchamp.
Mangalore District.....	Surgeon Major D. C. McAllum, M.D.
Coimbatore Central.....	Surgeon J. Smith, M.D., Acting.
Do. District	Do.
Ootacamund do.	Lt. Col. E. L. Hankin, Joint Magistrate.
European Prison, Ootacamund, ...	Do.
Penitentiary, Madras.....	Captain W. H. Hallett.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

List of Justices of the Peace for the Presidency of Madras including those for the Town of Madras

NAMES.	NAMES	NAMES	NAMES
Agnew, G Vans	Foster, W S	Lee, Wmnd, J	Rice, R
Ansell, J	Galton, C A	LeLanu, W J H	Richards, C J
Arbutnot, Hon D	Gustin, J H	Logan, W	Richardson, H
Arundel, A T	Gibson, E	Longley, C I	Richardson, Capt H
Atkinson, A J B	Glenny, W H	Lushington, J I	Ritchie, A
Austin, W P	Goldingham, J D	Lyter, A I	Robert, F L
Ballard, G A	Goodrich, H St A	Lyss, A M	Robinson, Hon W
Balmer, A	Gordon, H P	MacGregor, A	Ruppel, N A
Banbury, G	Graham, W F	MacLeod, W S	Shaw, F R H
Barlow, R W	Graves, J H	MacLennan, A J L	Shaw, H
Best, J W	Grose, J	MacKenzie, G I	Shaw, R
Bird, C A	Grove, H L	McLachlan, L	Shaw, J D W
Bird, G E	Grigg, H B	Maclean, C D	Sim, Hon J D
Bliss, H W	Gribble, J D B	Macrae, B H W	Smith, J
Bloomfield, A F F	Gunning, C G	Madder, J W	Smith, J F
Bowen, G B	Hallett, W H	Majumdar, J A	Spedding, J B
Boyle, J A	Hankin, E L	Majumdar, J A	St. Clair, J C
Brandt, F	Hankin, F G	Martin, C W W	Stoke, H E
Burnell, A C	Hannington, J C	McCarthy, S I	Stoke, H J
Burrows, L R	Happell, W A	McWalter, J	Stor, L
Burck, D	Harding, T Von D	McWalter, G	Stuckisnow, P
Campbell, R P	Hawkes, H P	Minchell, A B	Stunt, A J
Campbell, L A	Hay, W	Muscat, K C A	Swain, J
Carmichael, D I	Hewson, C C	Mather, C G	Sullivan, H L
Car, F C	Hein, C S	Metcalf, J H	Swinton, R B
Castor, J	Hodgson, W	Meyrick, C I O	Tarrant, J L I
Chamberlain, G K	Hole, Capt F	McQuinn, W	Thomas, H S
Chase, T A N	Holloway, Hon W	McNally, R I	Thompson, J G
Clarke, T G	Hope, J	Michael, I	Thornhill, A R
Clay, A D	Horsburgh, B	Minchin, J I	Thornhill, G
Clementson, C D	Horsley, W D	Morgan, O	Tweeden, W
Clogston, H F	Horsfall, J G	Morris, G L	Turner, J A
Cockerell, J R	Hudleston, R H	Mottet, H I	Turner, F
Colo, P A	Hudleston, Hon W	Moore, I	Wallace, J
Comyn, W H	Hughesdon, J C	Moote, Wmny Lye	Watt, J P
Cox, A F	Hutchins, P P	Murray, A G	Waters, W
Crawford, H	Hunter Blun, J	Nelson, J H	Webb, E A H
Crole, C S	Hyder Jung, Bibdu	Newman, H	Webster, A McC
Cross, M	Innes, Hon L C	Nicholson, I A	Webster, F F
Crothwaite, C J	Irvine, G D	Nicholson, I N	Webster, A
Cruickshank, A	Irvine, O B	Oxbridge, F N	Wen, F
Cumming, C L B	Johnson, E C	Owen, W G	Wells, M R
Cundaswami Moodly	Jones, R G	Parker, G A	Weldin, F
Dalrymple, H D E	Jones, J B	Pennell, E L	White, W S
Daniel, J R	Kelsall, J	Pennington, J B	Whitlock, C J F
Davidson, R	Kennedy, A K C	Phelps, G H	Wigman, H
Davies, J A	Kindersley, Hon J R	Phelps, C G	Wilkin, J
Daves, S R	Kindersley, F M	Power, F H	Woodroffe, F H
Drever, W S	Knox, C J	Price, J F	Wilkinson, F H
D'Silva, J	Knox, H T	Pritchard, F	Wilson, W
Ellis, G H	Kough, C	Pritchard, H	Wilson, W J
Ellis, Hon R S	Lane, T G M	Puckle, R K	Willock, W A
Ewart, A J P	Lavie, B C	Ramachandra Row T	Winterbotham, H M
Farmer, H R	Laughton, D W	Ragoonath Row, R	Wright, W E
Forde, E B	Leggatt, B C	Red, J W	Young, F
Forbes, G S	Leman, G D		

POLICE OF THE TOWN OF MADRAS.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, PANTHEON ROAD.

Colonel W. S. Drever, Commissioner of Police and Magistrate.
 T. Ramachendra Row, Esq..... } Deputy Commissioners of Police and Justices of the
 J. Ansell, Esq..... } Peace.
 Mr. G. H. Aubry..... } Clerk of the Peace.
 T. V. Ramachendra Row..... Interpreter.
 C. Buckthavacharloo Naidoo..... Manager.
 Mr. W. Titnuss..... Keeper of the Justices' Jail.
 „ F. Mantel..... Keeper of the Lock up House, Egmore Police Court.

INSPECTORS.

Mr. S. D. Simpson.....A Division.	Mr. J. McNamara.....G Division.
„ „ „ „ „B do	„ W. Brown.....H do.
Mr. W. Green.....C do.	„ T. Crosbie, Sub-Inspector...H do.
„ J. C. Eaton, Acting...D do.	„ W. Titnuss.....Town Police Court.
T. Rajah Gopaul Naidu.....E do.	„ F. Mantel.....Egmore Police Court.
Mr. H. M. Upshon.....F do.	

SERJEANTS.

Mr. J. H. Wheeler.....A Division.	Mr. D. Ballintyne.....D Division.
„ G. Hindley.....A do.	„ S. Dawkins.....D do.
„ F. W. Tyrrell.....A do.	„ J. Cameron.....E do.
„ J. M. Taylor, Actg. Insptr...B do.	„ W. Kirk, Acting.....E do.
„ C. Radford.....B do.	„ D. A. Bruce.....F do.
„ J. Newman.....B do.	„ G. Dymond.....F do.
„ W. J. Hunter.....B do.	„ H. Montgomery.....F do.
„ R. P. Stuart.....B do.	„ T. D'Cruz.....G do.
„ C. H. Elwell.....B do.	„ C. Chitty.....G do.
„ F. W. Fitzpatrick.....C do.	„ W. Pinnigar.....H do.
„ J. Boyle.....C do.	„ J. Gear.....H do.
„ E. G. Richter.....C do.	„ R. Gorman.....H do.
„ W. Brodie.....C do.	

MARINE POLICE.

Mr. P. J. Price, Superintendent. | Mr. A. Bergin, Inspector
 Mr. H. C. Harrington, Serjeant.

MAGISTERIAL DEPARTMENT.

First District--Town Police Court.

T. G. Clarke, Esq., Magistrate.	M. Veerasawmy Iyer, Interpreter.
R. P. Campbell, Esq., Magistrate.	Vacant

Second District--Egmore Police Court.

Captain T. Weldon, Magistrate.	A. Aroomogum Moodelly, Interpreter.
P. Seenevasarow, Magistrate.	C. Chellapillay Naidoo, do.
	Mr. J. Monk, Chief Clerk.

For Magisterial purposes the Town of Madras is divided into two Districts —
 The 1st District consists of the B, C and H Police Divisions.
 The 2nd District of the D, E, F and G Police Divisions.
 The Reports are heard daily at 11 A. M. at the Office of the Commissioner of Police and Town Police Court.
 The Magistrate takes his seat on the bench at 11 A. M., at each Police Court.
 Summons may be obtained at each Court in cases of emergency at any hour during the day, but in ordinary cases between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. (Sundays and Holidays excepted.)
 The Commissioner of Police is accessible at his office at all times during the day and night.

The Magistrates of Police are accessible from 11 A. M. till 5 P. M., daily, at their respective Courts; but at all times in cases of emergency at their private houses.

The Penitentiary, Her Majesty's Debtor's Jail, the Justices' Jail and Lock-up Houses are in charge of the Commissioner of Police.

All religious and other processions are regulated and controlled by the Commissioner of Police.

All correspondence on matters connected with the Executive Police, must be addressed to the Commissioner of Police.

All correspondence on Magisterial subjects, should be addressed to the Magistrates.

All complaints against Police Officers are to be preferred to the Commissioner of Police.

The Police is divided into Seven Divisions, with an Inspector at the head of each.

Under the provisions of Section 10 of Act VIII of 1867, the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council does hereby constitute the two undermentioned Districts to be Police Districts, within the town of Madras, from the first day of August 1868, in supersession of the Districts constituted by the Notification by the Right Honorable the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, dated 13th February 1857:—

1ST DISTRICT.—The 1st District shall comprise the Black Town of Madras, the villages of Royapooram, Washermanpettah and Tondiarpettah, and all other villages, hamlets and places within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court at Madras, which are to the north of the Black Town wall, and the eastward of Cochrane's Canal, including Cochrane's Canal, a small triangular piece of ground on the north-western side of Cochrane's Canal forming part of the village of Cordongoor, the Wallajah Bridge, and so much of the Cooum River as is within the boundaries hereinafter defined, and the villages of Veysurpaudy and Perambore defined by the Ootary nullah from the Cochrane's Canal Basin Bridge up to the Ootary or Sawyer's Bridge, and from thence west by the Coonoor road to the boundary of the said local limits, and such District is bounded as follows:—

BOUNDARIES.—On the north from the sea to the extreme north-western boundary of the said local limits, in the said village of Cordongoor, by the northern boundaries of the said local limits.

On the south from the extreme western point of the said local limits on the Coonoor road by the said Coonoor road to the Ootary nullah, and thence by the said Ootary nullah to the Cochrane's Canal Basin Bridge, and thence by the Cochrane's Canal to the south-east corner of St. Mary's Burying Ground Bridge. Thence to the north-east corner of the Wallajah Bridge by the southern bank of the Cooum River, and thence to the southern corner of the new Iron Bar Bridge to the Sea, by the southern bank of the said Cooum River.

On east by the Sea.

On the west from the extreme north-west point of the said local limits to the Coonoor road by the western boundary of the said local limits.

2ND DISTRICT.—The 2nd District shall comprise the villages of Pursewaukum, Vepery, Kilpauk, Chetput, Nungumbaukum, Pareamettoo, Chintadrepettah, Narsingapooram, Comaleesveran Covil, Egmore and all other villages, hamlets, and places within the said local limits which are to the westward of Cochrane's Canal, and southward of Veysurpaudy and Perambore, and to the north and north-west of the Mount Road, and north of the Nungumbaukum road, and the Codumbaukum road, and are within the northern and western boundaries of the said local limits, including the St. Mary's Burying Ground Bridge, the Codumbaukum and Nungumbaukum roads, and so much of the Cooum River as is within the boundaries hereinafter defined, and shall also comprise the villages of Triphicane, Mylapoor, Kistnampet, Royapettah, Velalla Tanampettah, Chengelveroyenpettah, Shanar Coopum, Quibble Island and Adyar, and all other villages, hamlets and places within the said local limits which are to the south of the Codumbaukum and Nungumbaukum roads, and to the south and south-east of the Mount Road, and are within the southern, eastern and western boundaries of the said local limits, including the Island, the Government Bridge, the Mount Road and so much of the Cooum River and Cochrane's Canal as are within the boundaries heretofore defined, and such District is bounded as follows:—

BOUNDARIES.—On the north from the extreme western point of the said local limits, on the Coonoor Road by the said Coonoor Road to the Ootary Nullah, and thence by the said Ootary nullah to the Cochrane's Canal Basin Bridge, and thence by the Cochrane's Canal to the south-east corner of St. Mary's Burying Ground Bridge. Thence to the north-east corner of the Wallajah Bridge by the southern bank of the Cooum River, and thence to the southern corner of the new Iron Bar Bridge to the Sea by the southern bank of the said Cooum River.

On the south by the southern boundary of the said local limits

On the east from the north eastern corner of the Wallajah Bridge to the northern end of the Bay of Cooum River, by the eastern bank of the Cooum River, and from the northern end of the Bay of the Cooum River to the southern boundary of the said local limits by the Sea

On the west from the Cooum River on the extreme western point of the said local limits to the southern boundary of the said local limits by the western boundary of the said local limits

Within the Madras Police limits there are 100 Laddi shops, 53 Latta Arrick shops, 43 Colombo Arrick shops, 70 Hottel, Tavern and Lanch house in which Wine and Beer and in some Wine and Spirit are sold. There is a House for smoking Chendoo and eating Maddu and other things.

REGULATIONS OF THE MADRAS POLICE COURTS

Hours of business. I The Court open 11 A.M.

Applications for Process. II Ordinary application for process to be made to the Magistrate before 12 o'clock

III Prisoners or others applying on behalf of their Clients for the issue of any Process or request for a writ or order to be entered by the Clerk in the Register of Application must first furnish to the Magistrate's Clerk with a draft of the charge they wish to be entered in the file

Order of hearing charges. IV Cases will be taken as far as practicable, in the following order—

First—Night charges and Prisoners in Custody

Secondly—Summons cases

Thirdly—Commitment cases

Subject to any case specially appointed for a particular hour

Advocates. V No person will be permitted to act as an Advocate for any party in any case except the Attorney General or the Advocate General of the High Court, subject to special exceptions in favour of the mentioned Law Agents, who being now admitted to practise in the Police Courts will as a special case have that privilege continued into them

Court business to be transacted in person. VI All business with the Magistrates should be transacted in person

The Magistrate cannot be entitled to reply to written communications

Article Clerk will not take any application prior to trial when so authorized by the Magistrate

The Chief Clerk of the Court will be at all times ready to furnish any information, or assistance in connection

Law Agents permitted to practise in Police Courts of Madras.

Mr Gilbert Jeremiah	Mr Arthur Mintague Corner,
" Henry Browne,	" Robert Gordon Ward,
" P Venkateswamy Naidu,	" S Puthaswamy,
" A V Puthaswamy Iengar,	" H C Gooch

HER MAJESTY'S PENITENTIARY

Capt W. H. Hulse Superintendent of Prisons for the Town of Madras

Mr J. Lyndell	Keeper	Mr M. Sturtard	Warden
" W. Scamen	Deputy Keeper	" J. Manvell	do
" D. Steel	Head Warden		

All orders for Door, Canteen and Passage Mats, Ropes, Furniture, &c., to be addressed to the Keeper, Madras Penitentiary

HER MAJESTY'S CIVIL DEBTORS' JAIL

Mr Thomas Berryman, keeper

PART VI.—MARINE.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE SEA CUSTOM HOUSE, NORTH BEACH.—Hours of business, from
11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

	SALARY.
H. D. Elphinstone Dalrymple, Esq.....	Master Attendant and Registrar of Shipping..... 1,500
J. B. Crowther, Esq.*	Deputy Master Attendant..... 800
T. E. Marshall, Esq.	1st Assistant Master Attendant.... 400
W. H. Bartlett, Esq.....	2nd do. do..... 300
H. Burton, Esq.....	3rd do. do for landing and shipping Government Stores.... 300

OUT-PORTS.

Masters Attendant.

SALARY.

Captain John Castor	Coringa and Cocanada	350
" F. M. Gilham.....	Calicut and Beypore.....	300
" H. Grant	Negapatam and Nagore.....	300
" J. W. Maiden	Cochin	350
" G. H. Phipps.....	Tuticorin	200
Mr. W. Waters.....	Vizagapatam.....	200
" H. Richardson.....	Masulipatam.....	200
Captain J. H. Graves.....	Bimlipatam.....	200
" J. Daviot, Govt. Head Pilot.....	Paumben.....	200

Conservators.

SALARY.

Mr. G. V. Nelson.....	Tranquebar.....	30
" K. Amcnath.....	Tellicherry.....	30
" J. L. Rozario.....	Cannanore.....	30
Sadut Khan.....	Mangalore.....	30
Mr. J. E. Vanderlowen.....	Cuddalore.....	30
T. Darumaraya Mudaliar.....	Porto Novo.....	30
Captain W. Farley.....	Calingupatam.....	30
" R. K. Gahan.....	Gopaulpore.....	30
Mr. J. Broom.....	Ganjam.....	30
" C. Mayer, Senior Government Pilot. }	Cochin.....	30
" E. Pinto, Junior do		

Board of Examiners in Navigation and Seamanship.

H. D. Elphinstone Dalrymple, Esq.	Ex-Officio President.
J. B. Crowther, Esq.....	Examiner.

Port Surgeons.

The Medical Officers at the undermentioned ports are appointed Port Surgeons to grant Bills of Health to vessels bound for the Mauritius, viz :—

Madras.—The Port and Marine Surgeon.	Negapatam.—The Apothecary in charge.
Ganjam.—The Apothecary, Chatterpore.	Quilon. —The Regimental Surgeon.
Vizagapatam.—The Regimental Surgeon.	Cochin.—The Civil Surgeon.
Masulipatam.—The Civil Surgeon.	Calicut.—The Civil Surgeon.
Cocanada.—The Apothecary in charge.	Tellicherry.—The Civil Surgeon.
Cuddalore.—The Civil Surgeon.	Cannanore.—The Garrison Surgeon.
Tranquebar.—The Civil Surgeon.	Mangalore.—The Senior Medical Officer.

* Marine Storekeeper, Superintendent Mercantile Marine Office, and Conservator of the Port.

Madras Screw Pile Pier.

This important work has been completed by Mr. Frederick Johnson, Civil Engineer of North Street, Westminster, London, pursuant to the terms of a Contract entered into between the Council of India and himself, under date the 9th of November 1858.

The dimensions of the structure are as follows:—

Extreme length, from high water-mark, 1,000 feet.

Breadth throughout, 40 feet. Besides its main body, the Pier has a cross of T-shaped head, 160 feet long by 40 broad. The work is constructed of Mitchell's Patent Screw Piles, of solid wrought iron, respectively 6 inches and 8 inches in diameter, placed in rows of four abreast, and at distances of 10 feet between the centre of each row.

These Piles are screwed down into the sand to the depths undermentioned, that is to say—the first 25 rows, 11 feet; the second 25 rows, 13 feet; and all the remainder, 15 feet.

The whole structure is securely tied together by transverse T-braces of wrought iron, and by longitudinal tension rods of the same material.

Commencing at the inner part side of the Pier Head and continued 200 feet on each side of the main structure, the iron Piles are protected by fender piles of timber placed at short intervals, and secured to the Iron Screw Piles by strong wrought Iron Bands.

Originally the platform was composed of beams of creosoted Baltic Timber covered with teak planks, six inches broad by four inches thick, with spaces between the planks. This has now been replaced by beams of teak covered with mangoe planks, three inches thick, placed close together and the seams caulked in the same manner as the deck of a Ship.

Four lines of railway are laid down along the main Pier, with the necessary Turn-tables, &c., and the rest of the space available fitted up for the service of foot-passengers.

The Pier Head is furnished with six fixed cranes, varying in their lifting power from 3 to 10 tons, and 8 moveable cranes of 30 hundred weight each are placed on the railways traversing from point to point as necessity arises.

It is proposed to dispense with the Screw Moorings provided for in the Contract, and in lieu of them to put down Bridle Moorings with one arm Anchors.

The total cost of the works, as agreed on in Mr. Johnson's Original Contract, was £1,03,616, but a second Contract was subsequently entered into for the extension of the structure shoreward a length of 80 feet, at an extra charge of £4,332.

The Pier was damaged in the Cyclone in May last by a native vessel drifting through it, in the same place as was damaged on a former occasion by the "St. Bernard."

Establishment of the Madras Pier.

	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Pier Master	300	0	0	Tindal.. . . .	14	0	0
Traffic Manager	100	0	0	Fitter	14	0	0
3 Quarter Masters, 60 Rs. each and 1 Quarter Master at 45 Rs.	225	0	0	6 Lascars, at 12 Rupees each..	72	0	0
1 Writer	17	8	0	2 Duffadars, at 10½ Rs. each..	21	0	0
3 Money-takers, at 17½ Rs. each	52	8	0	12 Peons, at 8 Rupees each..	96	0	0
Tindal.....	20	0	0	4 Sweepers, at 7 Rupees each.	28	0	0
				2 Conicopolies, at 12 Rs. each.	24	0	0

Tolls on Goods and Passengers passing over the Madras Pier.

NOTIFICATION.—FORT ST. GEORGE, *May 30th*, 1871.—The following Tolls will be levied under the provisions of Section 2 of Act V of 1863 on goods and passengers passing over the Madras Pier on and after the 6th June 1871:—

Ordinary Weights.

	RS.	A.	P.
On every cargo boat of export or import, goods, or baggage ...	0	8	0

Heavy Weights.

	RS.	A.	P.
Steam boiler	15	0	0
Machinery in pieces of $\frac{1}{2}$ ton or upwards, per ton..	2	8	0
Other articles of $\frac{1}{2}$ ton or upwards, and not specified below, per ton	0	8	0
4-wheeled carriage	3	8	0
2 do. do.	2	0	0
Small pony do.			
Piano-forte do.	3	8	0
Dogs, Sheep and other small animals, each	0	1	0

Passengers.

Each passenger landing or embarking, including personal baggage, taken in boat with him..	0	2	0
Ships' market boats taking provisions at the Pier	0	4	0

All goods landed, which are subject to duty, will be discharged into the Custom House.

All goods landed, which are free from duty, will be discharged at the inner end of the Pier, from whence parties must make arrangements for their further removal.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

W. HUDLESTON, *Acting Chief Secretary.*

An Act to prevent damage to the Madras Pier; to regulate the Traffic; and to provide for the levying of Tolls upon the same.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make Rules and Regulations for the purpose of preserving order upon the Madras Pier, and for preventing damage thereto, and to provide for the levying of Tolls upon the same: It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Tolls at such rates as Government may from time to time fix, to be levied on all persons, &c., using the Madras Pier.

1. Tolls according to such rates as shall from time to time be settled or approved by the Governor of Madras in Council, shall be levied upon all persons, Carts, Carriages, Merchandize, Baggage and other articles; and upon all Cattle and other animals landed at or shipped from or otherwise making use of the said Pier.

II. The said rates or Tolls, when so settled or approved as aforesaid shall, one week at least before the same shall take effect, be published in the Government Gazette, and shall also be legibly painted in the English, Tamil and Telugu

languages, on boards exhibited in a conspicuous place at the entrance of the said Pier, and also at the Pier Head.

III. A Toll-keeper shall be appointed with an establishment (all and every of whom shall wear a distinguishing badge), whose duty it shall be to take the lawful Tolls, settled or approved and published as aforesaid, to pay the same into such Treasury, and keep such accounts as Government may from time to time prescribe.

IV. Every person, other than the persons appointed to collect the Tolls under this Act, who shall levy or demand any Toll upon the said Pier, and also every person who shall unlawfully and extortionately demand or take any other or higher Toll than the lawful Toll, or under color of this Act seize or sell any property, knowing such seizure and sale to be unlawful, or in any manner unlawfully extort money or any valuable thing from any person under color of this Act, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of cheating, and shall be liable to such punishment as is prescribed for that offence by the Indian Penal Code.

V. Any person who shall evade payment of the lawful Toll, or who shall force his way into or upon the said Pier without paying the same, or who being upon the said Pier shall refuse to pay the same or who shall force, or attempt to force his way off, or from, or out of the said Pier without

paying such lawful Toll, or who shall assault or in any way obstruct any Toll-keeper or any of his Assistants in the execution of their duty under this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to Rupees 500, or with both.

VI. Any person who shall unlawfully and maliciously damage the said Pier or any of its appurtenances, fixed or moveable, shall be punishable under Section 426 or 427 of the Indian Penal Code, according to the amount of loss or damage caused by such mischief; that is, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, if the damage caused be not above the amount of fifty Rupees, or to two years, if the damage be of greater amount than fifty Rupees, or with fine or with both.

VII. Any person who shall unlawfully and maliciously cut, sever or unfasten, or who shall otherwise injure any rope, chain, or other fastening by which any boat, barge, or raft shall be made fast to the said Pier, or to any Buoy near the same, or who shall cut or send adrift any Buoy that shall be laid down near the said Pier, shall be punishable under Section 426 or 427 of the Indian Penal Code, according to the amount of loss or damage caused by such mischief; that is, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, if the damage caused be not above the amount of fifty Rupees, or to two years, if the damage be of greater amount than fifty Rupees, or with fine or with both.

VIII. It shall be lawful for the said Toll-keeper, or any of his Assistants, to detain any merchandize, baggage or other articles, landed at, or to be shipped from the Pier, until the lawful Tolls are paid; and in the event of such payment being refused or withheld or delayed for the space of one week, if the owner or consignee of such goods be in Madras, (or otherwise for the space of one Calendar month) it shall be lawful for Government to sell or cause to be sold by public auction the said merchandize, baggage or other articles, and after paying all expenses attendant on such seizure, detention and sale, to hold the proceeds, (minus double the dues by way of a fine) at the disposal of the owner or consignee of the Goods.

IX. If any ship or vessel shall foul the Pier and thereby occasion damage thereto, the amount of such damage shall be ascertained forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, and upon the amount of such damage being proved before a Magistrate to his satisfaction, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to make an order upon the Master or Owners of such ship or vessel for the payment of such amount, and if the same be not paid within 24 hours after demand upon, or notice of such order to the Owners or Agents, or to the Master or other Officer of such ship or vessel (or forthwith if the Magistrate shall so order), it shall be lawful for the Conservator of the Port of Madras to levy the amount thereof by distraining in manner hereinafter provided, or if necessary, by seizure and sale of such vessel.

X. If any vessel or the Master or Owners of any vessel shall become liable under the provisions of this Act to pay any sum of money either by way of fine or penalty, or for the purpose of making good any damage, and the same shall not be paid within 24 hours after demand or after notice of such liability, (or forthwith if the Magistrate before whom the complaint for the recovery of such fine, penalty or amount of damage shall be made, shall so order), then and in every such case it shall be lawful for the Conservator of the Port of Madras to distrain or cause to be distrained any goods or merchandize, to whomsoever the same may belong, on board such vessel, and any tackle, apparel or furniture belonging to such vessel, and to remove the same to some convenient place, leaving on board such vessel, notice in writing of such distress, and of the cause thereof, and of the place of removal, and if such sum of money, together with the cost of such distress and removal, be not paid within three days after the seizure, exclusive of the day of seizure, the said Conservator may cause the goods, merchandize, tackle, apparel and furniture so seized to be sold, and out of the proceeds of such sale shall pay to Government the said sum which the said vessel or the owners thereof were liable to pay under the provisions of this Act, together with the reasonable costs of such seizure, detention and sale rendering to the Owner or Agent or Master or other person having the command of such vessel, the overplus, if any, on demand.

Government may lay rails across road between Pier and Custom House with gates.

XII. Any person who

Penalty for forcing way through said gates when closed.

Police may remove all obstructions, &c., in or near approaches to Pier.

Governor in Council may pass bye-laws on any of following matters.

Penalty for breach of such bye-laws.

XI. It shall be lawful for Government to lay rails or Tramways across the Beach road between the Pier and the Custom House, and to erect railings on each side of such Tramway, with gates to be closed for the protection of the public when Vans are proceeding along such Tramways.

shall force his way through any of such gates, when so closed as aforesaid, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of criminal trespass, and shall be punishable under Section 447 of the Indian Penal Code; viz., with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 3 months, or with fine which may extend to Rupees 500, or with both.

XIII. It shall be lawful for any Police Officer or Constable or Officer acting under the provisions of this Act, to remove summarily all obstructions, in or near the approaches to the Pier.

XIV. It shall be lawful for the Governor of Madras in Council to pass bye laws which shall be published in the Government Gazette for the enforcement of any of the following matters, and any person infringing the same shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding 25 Rupees; and in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one Calendar month.

1st.—For regulating the approach of Boats, Barges and Rafts to the Pier, and for loading and unloading the same.

2nd. For preventing damage to the Pier by boats lying alongside.

3rd.—For regulating the admission of Coolies to the Pier.

4th.—For the prevention of accidents from fires and lights on the Pier.

5th.—For regulating the Traffic along the Pier.

6th.—For fixing the hours at which the Pier shall be opened to the public, whether for goods or for passengers.

7th.—For all other purposes not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

XV. All offences against the provisions of this Act shall be cognizable by any Magistrate of Police for the Town of Madras.

XVI. Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

The word Toll-keeper shall include the Assistant of the Toll-keeper.

XVII. This Act shall take effect from the first day of September 1863.

XVIII. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Madras Pier Act, 1863.

An Act to amend Madras Act V of 1863 (An Act to prevent damage to the Madras Pier; to regulate the traffic; and to provide for the levying of tolls upon the same), and to provide for its extension to other Piers.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Madras Act V of 1863 (*An Act to prevent damage to the Madras Pier; to regulate the traffic; and to provide for the levying of tolls upon the same*), by providing for the recovery of damages for injury done to the Madras Pier by any floating matter; and to enable the said Act to be extended to other Piers within the Presidency; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The term "drift" shall be taken to mean all boats, timber, or other floating

Interpretation Clause.

The term "owner" shall include consignee.

The term "Magistrate" shall include a Magistrate of the Town Police.

2. Whenever any drift shall foul the Pier, and thereby cause damage thereto, it

Recovery of damages for injury done to Pier by any drift.

shall be lawful for the Conservator of the Port of Madras to seize such drift; and the amount of such damage shall be ascertained forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be; and, upon the amount of such damage being proved before a Magistrate to his satisfaction, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to make an order upon the owner of such drift for the payment of such amount; and if the same be not paid within twenty-four hours after demand upon, or notice of such order to, the owner, it shall be lawful for the Conservator of the Port of Madras to sell the whole, or any portion of such drift, in the manner prescribed by Section 10 of the said Act; and out of the proceeds of such sale he shall pay to Government the sum ordered to be paid by the Magistrate, together with the reasonable costs of such seizure, detention, and sale, rendering to the owner of such drift the surplus, if any, on demand.

3. When the owner of such drift is unknown, or cannot be ascertained, it shall

Sale of drift and disposal of sale proceeds.

be lawful for the Magistrate to make a general order for the payment of the ascertained amount of damage; and a copy of such order shall be posted up in a conspicuous place at the Custom House; and at the expiration of twenty four hours after such copy has been posted up, it shall be lawful for the Conservator of the Port of Madras to sell such drift, and to pay over to Government the proceeds of such sale. Any surplus which may exist after payment of the amount ordered by the Magistrate, and of the reasonable costs of seizure, detention, and sale, and which may remain unclaimed by the owner after twelve months from the date of sale, shall be credited to the Port Fund.

4. When any drift, which has fouled and damaged the Madras Pier, is the property of several owners, it shall be lawful for the

Procedure in case of drift being owned by several persons.

Magistrate to make a general order upon all such owners for payment of the ascertained amount of damage; and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Conservator of the Port of Madras to sell the whole or any part of such drift, and to make such payment to Government as is prescribed in Section 2 of this Act, and to divide the surplus among the several owners of such drift by paying to each a sum which shall bear the same proportion to the whole surplus, as the portion of such drift belonging to such owner shall bear to the entire value of the whole drift.

5. Where any such general order has been made under the preceding Section,

Liability of owner of unsold part of drift to pay to owner of that part which has been sold.

the owner or owners of any part of such drift which has remained unsold shall be liable to contribute to the owner or owners of such drift as has been sold, by paying to him or them a sum which shall bear the same proportion to the whole amount paid over to Government, as the value of the drift unsold bears to the value of the whole drift liable to be sold.

6. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate by whom the amount of damage is

Magistrate's certificate as to amount payable by, and to each, owner of drift.

ascertained to certify, by an order under his hand, what amount of contribution is payable by, and to each of, the several owners of such drift; and the amount so certified shall be recoverable by a civil suit; and such order shall be conclusive evidence of the liability to pay the amount so certified.

7. It shall be lawful for the Government of Madras to extend the provisions

Power to extend this Act to other Piers.

of this Act and of Madras Act V of 1863, to any other Pier within the said Presidency by Notification in the *Port St. George Gazette* and in the *Gazette* of the District in which such Pier may be situate.

Construction of Act.

8. This Act shall be read with, and shall form part of, Madras Act V of 1863.

BYE-LAWS.

NOTIFICATION. MARINE DEPARTMENT, FORT ST. GEORGE, *February 14, 1865.*

Under the provisions of Section XIV, (Madras) Act V of 1863, the Governor of Madras in Council has passed the following Bye-laws for observance on the Madras Pier:—

Bye-laws passed by the Government of Madras for observance on the Madras Pier, under authority of Section 14 of Act V of 1863.

1. No toll will be levied on persons using the Pier for recreation, but no one will be allowed to pass through the gates at the top of the ladders, either up or down, without paying toll.
2. Passengers when paying the toll are requested to demand a ticket, which may be at once destroyed, as after its issue it is no longer of value.
3. All Officers and others in the service of Government, proceeding over the Pier on duty, are exempt from toll.
4. The toll on goods is payable before they leave the Pier.
5. No idlers will be allowed on the Pier between 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. on week days. At other times the Pier will be open to visitors.
6. The working hours of the Pier shall be from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. on week days, but no goods shall be sent from the Pier, except under emergency after 5 P. M.
7. No goods will be permitted to pass over the Pier on Sundays, except in case of great emergency.
8. All coolies employed on the Pier shall wear a distinctive badge, and all others will be turned off during working hours.
9. All boats and rafts shall be made fast to the buoys round the Pier wharfage, and none shall be allowed to lie alongside of the Pier except when loading or unloading.
10. The Pier Master is empowered to remove from alongside the Pier all boats or rafts by cutting or casting off their painters if not removed when ordered.
11. Boat's crews must remain in their boats.
12. All smoking and the use of any fire whatsoever, is strictly forbidden on the Pier. Any infringement of the foregoing Bye-laws is punishable by fine of 25 Rupees, and in default of payment, to imprisonment for one month.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, *Chief Secretary.*

Registering Ports and Officers under the Madras Presidency.

NOTIFICATION.—FORT ST. GEORGE, *December 7, 1855.*—The undermentioned Ports are appointed Ports for the registry of British Shipping under the provisions of Part II. Acts XVII and XVIII, Victoria, Cap. 104, or “the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854,” and the undermentioned Officers are appointed to be respectively Registrars of Shipping and Surveyors at those several ports, viz:—

Ports.	Registrar of Shipping.	Surveyors.
Madras.....	The Master Attendant.....	W. H. Bartlett, Esq., 2nd Asst. Master Attendant.
Coringa	Collector of Rajahmundry, Head Asst. Collr. of Rajahmundry. }	Captain J. Castor, Master Attendant, Cocanada.
Cochin... ..	Mr. J. D'Silva.....	Capt. J. W. Maiden, Mr. Attdt. at Cochin.

Ships not entitled to registry under the said Act, but entitled to registry under the Local Acts X of 1841, and XI of 1850, may as before be registered at the aforesaid Ports of Madras, Cochin or Coringa, by the Registering Officers above noted, or at the undermentioned Ports, viz:—

	Master Attendant.
At Negapatam	Collector or Head Assistant Collector at Malabar.
Calicut.. . . .	Do. do. do. do.
Tellicherry.....	Do. do. do. do.
Mangalore.....	Do. do. do. Canara.
Tuticorin. . . .	Do. do. do. Tinnevely.

All reports, returns and references connected with the registry of Shipping under Acts XVII and XVIII, Vict., Cap. 104, or the Acts X of 1841, and XI of 1850, will be made to the Government through the Registrar of Shipping at Madras, i. e., the Master Attendant.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

T. PYCROFT, *Chief Secretary.*

Ports for the Shipment and Landing of Goods.

NOTIFICATION.—FORT ST. GEORGE, *September 7, 1865.*—Under Section 10, Act VI of 1863, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the undermentioned places to be the only ports for the shipment and landing of Goods in the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	№	Names of Ports	Districts.	№	Names of Ports.
GANJAM.....	1	<i>Ganjam.</i>	MADURA....	51	<i>Point Calimere.</i>
	2	<i>Munsurcottah</i>		52	<i>Muttupettai.</i>
	3	<i>Sonapur</i>		53	<i>Adrampatam.</i>
	4	<i>Barwah.</i>		54	<i>Cattumadava.</i>
	5	<i>Pudy.</i>		55	<i>Anmapatam.</i>
	6	<i>Bapanapandu.</i>		56	<i>Kottaputnum.</i>
VIZAGAPATAM {	7	<i>Calingapatam</i>		57	<i>Gopalapatam.</i>
	8	<i>Cocanada.</i>		58	<i>Sundrapondiaputnum.</i>
	9	<i>Bmlypatam</i>		59	<i>Pasyputnum.</i>
	10	<i>Izazapatam</i>		60	<i>Damotharamputnum.</i>
	11	<i>Pudimaduka</i>		61	<i>Tondy.</i>
	12	<i>Pentacottah.</i>	MADURA....	62	<i>Numbudalay.</i>
GODAVERY {	13	<i>Uppada.</i>		63	<i>Puduputnum.</i>
	14	<i>Cocanada</i>		64	<i>Carungadu.</i>
	15	<i>Coringa.</i>		65	<i>Terupalacudi.</i>
	16	<i>Bendamurlunka</i>		66	<i>Daviputnum.</i>
KISTNA.....	17	<i>Nursapur.</i>		67	<i>Mudiaputnum.</i>
	18	<i>Masulipatam</i>		68	<i>Attengari.</i>
	19	<i>Mettapollem.</i>		69	<i>Pullamadum.</i>
	20	<i>Nzampatam.</i>		70	<i>Paumben.</i>
NELIORE {	21	<i>Epoorpolliem.</i>		71	<i>Ramasweram.</i>
	22	<i>Motupalli.</i>		72	<i>Mundapum.</i>
	23	<i>Kottaputnum</i>		73	<i>Vedalai.</i>
	24	<i>Itamukala</i>		74	<i>Morekayaputnum.</i>
	25	<i>Pakala.</i>		75	<i>Muttupettai.</i>
	26	<i>Ramapatam</i>		76	<i>Keelakarai.</i>
	27	<i>Chenniapalem</i>		77	<i>Yervaudi.</i>
	28	<i>Tummalapent</i>		78	<i>Valenokum.</i>
	29	<i>Zuvaladinna</i>	TINNEVELLY....	79	<i>Typaur.</i>
	30	<i>Iskapalli.</i>		80	<i>Tuticorin.</i>
MADRAS.....	31	<i>Ponnapudi</i>		81	<i>Coilpatam.</i>
	32	<i>Maipadu.</i>		82	<i>Coolasagarupatam.</i>
	33	<i>Kistnapatam.</i>		83	<i>Cochin.</i>
	34	<i>Panmanjee.</i>	MALABAR....	84	<i>Attiprom.</i>
	35	<i>Tupilli.</i>		85	<i>Maddawyi.</i>
	36	<i>Dugarazupatam</i>		86	<i>Kurkuye.</i>
	37	<i>Pudi.</i>		87	<i>Attakuye.</i>
	38	<i>Ennore.</i>		88	<i>Chowghaut.</i>
	39	<i>Madras.</i>		89	<i>Velliangode.</i>
	40	<i>Covelong.</i>		90	<i>Ponnany.</i>
ARCOT, SOUTH...	41	<i>Mercanum.</i>		91	<i>Kuttay.</i>
	42	<i>Cuddalore.</i>		92	<i>Parony.</i>
TANJORE.....	43	<i>Porto Novo.</i>		93	<i>Tanore.</i>
	44	<i>Condiempollium</i>		94	<i>Parparangady.</i>
	45	<i>Trimulvassel.</i>		95	<i>Cadalundy.</i>
	46	<i>Tranquebar.</i>		96	<i>Beypore.</i>
	47	<i>Nagore.</i>		97	<i>Molunkadu.</i>
	48	<i>Negapatam.</i>		98	<i>Calicut.</i>
	49	<i>Valangany.</i>		99	<i>Pudiangadi.</i>
	50	<i>Topetorai.</i>		100	<i>Elatur.</i>

Ports for the Shipment and Landing of Goods.—(continued.)

Districts.	No.	Names of Ports.	Districts.	No.	Names of Ports.
	101	Kapatt.	S CANARA ...	120	Katcachcherri
	102	<i>Quilandy.</i>		121	Bekal.
	103	Kolam.		122	<i>Cussergode.</i>
	104	Cuddalore.		123	<i>Cumbla.</i>
	105	Trekodi.		124	<i>Munjeshwer.</i>
	106	Kottahkai.		125	<i>Mangalore.</i>
	107	Vadakaral or Bada-		126	<i>Mulki.</i>
	108	Mutanguel [gherry.		127	Pudbidri.
	109	Chombay.		128	Ermal.
	110	<i>Calai.</i>		129	Uchil.
	111	<i>Tillicherry.</i>		130	Caup.
	112	Talai.		131	Oodhaver.
	113	Daramapatam.		132	<i>Malpe.</i>
	114	Egaar.		133	<i>Barcar or Hungercutti.</i>
	115	<i>Cannarore.</i>		134	<i>Kondapur</i>
	116	Pudungadi.		135	<i>Naikenco.</i>
	117	Balaipatam.		136	<i>Bandu.</i>
	118	Etticolum.		137	Sherur.
	119	Kavai			

N. B.—Principal Ports at which there is a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, are printed in italics. Subordinate Ports are printed in Roman type.

W. HUDLESTON, *Acting Secretary to Government.*

PORT RULES FOR NARRAKEL.

Commanders of all vessels arriving at the Port of Narrakel are bound to produce the Ship's Register, Manifest of the Cargo, and the last Port-clearance, to the Sea Customs authorities of the Sircar.

2. Port dues at the rate of two annas per ton shall be charged on all Sea-going vessels of the burden of twenty tons and upwards, discharging or taking in cargo or passengers at the Port of Narrakel. Such dues shall not be charged oftener than once in sixty days.

3. Vessels entering the Port of Narrakel and leaving it within the space of seven days, without discharging or taking in cargo or passengers, shall be exempt from payment of Port dues.

4. All vessels in the Roadstead of Narrakel shall, when at anchor between sun-set and sun-rise, have a good light hoisted at the star-board fore-yard arm.

5. No ballast is to be thrown over-board in the anchorage of Narrakel, or in less than 8 fathoms water.

6. An infraction of any of the above Rules will render a Commander liable to a penalty of one hundred Rupees.

(Signed) T. SHUNGOONY MANONE,

Dewan of H. H. the Rajah of Cochin.

Huzoor Cutcherry, Ernacollum in Cochin, 26th August 1865.

PORT RULES FOR BEYPORE.

Limits of the Ports of Beypore.

NOTIFICATION.—MARINE DEPARTMENT, *Fort St. George, June 14, 1866.*

The Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, hereby declares the Port of Beypore, in the District of Malabar, to be subject to the provisions of Act XXII of 1855. The Master Attendant at Calicut will be Conservator of the Port.

2. The limits of the Port and the Port Rules sanctioned, are as follows :—

To the North and South—the sea-shore within 50 yards of high water-mark spring tides from boundary pillars $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles North and South of the river's mouth. To the West—the anchorage between two lines running West from the boundary pillars to 9 fathoms water. To the East the banks of the river backwater creeks, and stands within 50 yards of high water-mark spring tides, and within a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the river's mouth.

Rule 1. All vessels within the port of Beypore shall be bound to take up such berth as may be appointed for them by the Conservator and shall change their berths or remove when required by such authority.

Rule 2. All vessels within the entrance of the backwater shall, if required by the Conservator, rig in their jib and driver booms, and strike their masts and yards.

Rule 3. All vessels within the entrance of the backwater shall remove any anchor or spar, or other substance projecting from her side, if required to do so by the Conservator.

Rule 4. All vessels taking in or discharging ballast, or any particular kind of cargo, within the Port of Beypore, shall take up such berth as the Conservator may direct.

Rule 5. A free channel shall be kept for ships moving up and down the backwater, and also free passages to piers, jetties, landing places, wharfs, quays, docks and moorings, and all vessels shall be bound to move, when required by the Conservator, to clear such channels or passages.

Rule 6. All vessels within the Port of Beypore shall anchor, moor and unmoor, when and where required by the Conservator.

Rule 7. All vessels within the entrance of the backwater shall be moored or warped from place to place, as required by the Conservator, and no vessel shall cast off a warp that has been made fast to her to assist a vessel in mooring, without being required to do so by the Conservator or Officer in charge of the vessel mooring.

Rule 8. The Cargo Boat Rules published by Government, under date the 23rd April 1847, shall be in force at the Port of Beypore.

Rule 9. No vessels within the limits of the Port of Beypore shall boil any pitch or dammer or board, or shall draw off spirits by candles on other artificial lights.

Rule 10. All vessels in the roadstead of Beypore shall, when at anchor between sunset and sunrise, have a good light hoisted at the star-board fore-yard arm, and all vessels under weigh at night, shall show a good light at the fore-royal, or upper fore-mast head, and when under weigh in tow of a Steamer, shall, in addition, show a light at each fore-yard arm; the Steamer showing the usual light prescribed by the Admiralty Regulations.

N. B.—An infraction of any of the above rules renders a Commander liable to a penalty of 100 Rupees under Section 9 of Act XXII of 1855.

J. D. SIM,

Acting Chief Secretary.

Port Dues.

NOTIFICATION. —MARINE DEPARTMENT.—*Fort St. George, October 2, 1867.*—Under the provisions of Section 14 of Act VII of 1867, the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council hereby declares the Port Dues hereunder specified to be chargeable at the several ports named in the Schedules A and B of the said Act :—

<i>Eastern Group</i>	<i>Rates.</i>	<i>Eastern Group.</i>	<i>Rates.</i>
Ganjam	Annas 2	Negapatam and Nagore	Annas 2
Munsoorcottah	" 2	Tuticorin	" 3
Calingapatam	" 2		
Bimlipatam	" 2	<i>Western Group.</i>	
Vizagapatam	" 2		<i>Rates.</i>
Cocanada and Coringa	" 3	Cochin	Annas 3
Masulipatam	" 2	Calicut and Beypore.	" 2
Madras	" 3	Tellicherry	" 2
Cuddalore	" 2	Cannanore	" 2
Porto Novo	" 2	Mangalore	" 2
Tranquebar	" 2		

The ports of Negapatam and Nagore shall be treated as one and the same port ; every vessel, in respect of which port dues shall have been charged and taken at one of the said two ports, being exempted from the charge on entering the other port.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, *Chief Secretary.*

Amended Rules for the better management of Boats and Canoes plying for hire at the Out-Ports of the Madras Presidency.

The following Rules for the better management and control of Boats and Catamarans, plying for hire at all out-ports under the Madras Presidency to which they may be extended by an Order of the Governor of Port Saint George in Council, published in the *Port Saint George Gazette*, have received the sanction of the Government of India, and will come into force on the 1st day of October 1867.

I. No person, either as owner or servant, shall use any Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran, to carry goods or passengers to or from any ship or vessel at the port, unless such person shall have previously received a license, and unless the Boat, Canoe or Catamaran which such person shall so use has been registered, as hereinafter mentioned. And in case any person who has not received such license shall use any Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran for the aforesaid purpose, or such Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran shall not have been so registered, such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the sum of (50) fifty Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (3) three months, and the Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran shall be liable to confiscation, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. This rule is not to be considered as interfering with Ships' Boats or Pleasure Boats taking off or landing passengers and their baggage, or Ships' stores, all of which, however, must be embarked or debarked within the limits assigned by the proper authorities, in default of which a fine will be imposed under Clause X. The right of withdrawing this indulgence will be vested in the Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs, or other Registering Officer appointed by Government, should it appear that the interests of Government require it.

II. The Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs, or other Registering Officer appointed by Government, on being satisfied that a Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran is sea-worthy and fit for the service of the port, will, on application of the owner or owners, who must first subscribe to a declaration in writing that he or they fully understand these Rules, grant a license to such owner to use the Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran, for the aforesaid purposes, such license (if a Boat or Canoe) expressing its dimensions and the number of the crew, as well as the number of passengers and quantity of cargo, it is to be permitted to carry. And, to enable the Registering Officer to grant a correct license, he shall survey, or cause to be surveyed, any such Boat or Canoe in presence of the owner, or any person deputed by him, the fee for such survey being regulated at each port by order of Government.

III. And as often as the property in such Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran shall be transferred, the owner must produce his license to the Registering Officer, that the requisite alteration may be made, the new owner subscribing to a similar declaration, respecting his comprehension of these Rules. In wilful neglect or default of which notice of change of ownership for the space of six days after such may have taken place, the original owner shall forfeit a sum not exceeding (25) twenty-five Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (6) six weeks, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.

IV. Every owner shall paint in black English figures not less than six inches in length, upon a white ground, on a conspicuous part of the bow in one side, and of the quarter on the other, the number mentioned in the Register and license of his boat. And if any person shall fraudulently paint, or cause to be painted or counterfeited, upon any Boat or Canoe, not having been duly registered, any such figures, every such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the sum of (100) one hundred Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding (6) six months, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, and every such Boat or Canoe shall be confiscated.

V. For the better prevention of fraud and omission in painting the figures above provided to be used, the Registering Officer shall cause the number to be cut or branded in the most common Native character in some part of every Boat, Canoe, or

Catamaran, on its being registered ; and if the owner should refuse to keep cut, branded, or painted, the figures assigned, or should hide or obliterate them, he will be liable to a fine not exceeding (50) fifty Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (3) three months, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. And if any person, not being an owner, shall be guilty of, or shall assist in, altering or, erasing any such figures, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding (50) fifty Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (3) three months, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. All numbers painted or branded on a Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran are to be effaced by the Registering Officer on the license being withdrawn.

VI. All men employed as Tindals or Boatmen shall be registered in the Office of the Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs or other Registering Officers appointed by Government, and no others shall be allowed to ply in Registered Cargo Boats, Canoes or Catamarans, unless on emergency, and with the permission of the Registering Officer. Any offence against this rule will subject the owner to a fine not exceeding (10) ten Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (14) fourteen days, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, for each man so engaged in his Boat ; and the Lascars so employing them selves will forfeit all title to hire.

VII. All Boats, Canoes, or Catamarans must be manned with such number of crew as may be determined on by the Registering Officer and noted in the license ; and any owner allowing his Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran to ply without the requisite complement of men, will be liable to a fine not exceeding the sum of (50) fifty Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (3) three months, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. And all Boats, Canoes, or Catamarans, must carry such number of passengers and quantity of goods as shall be expressed in the license, a refusal to take, which will subject the owner to loss of hire, and suspension of license, if considered necessary.

VIII. If any Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond what is specified in the license, the Tindal of such craft shall be liable to a fine not exceeding (5) five Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (8) eight days, and the owner of the Boat to a fine not exceeding (10) ten Rupees, or in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (16) sixteen days on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, for every surplus passenger and candy of goods. And every other person who shall be guilty, either as principal or accessory, of the like offence, after having been duly warned by the Tindal or owner, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, to a fine not exceeding (10) ten Rupees, or in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (16) sixteen days for every surplus passenger and candy of goods.

IX. All owners of licensed Boats, Canoes, and Catamarans must conform to the rules laid down by the Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs, or other Registering Officer appointed by Government, for regulating the hours between which they are to ply to and from the shore, who shall be at liberty to prevent any such craft from leaving the shore when, in his judgment, danger would be incurred by so doing ; and in case any Tindal offend against this clause, he shall forfeit all hire, and the owner be subject to suspension of license.

X. All owners of licensed Boats, Canoes, or Catamarans shall submit their Boats when called upon to do so, to the inspection of the Registering Officer, or any person duly authorized by him, who is empowered to order such repairs to the Boats as, in his judgment, are required to render the establishment efficient. Any owner refusing to attend to such orders shall be subject to suspension of his license, and, if such refusal be continued beyond one month, to an entire withdrawal of the license.

XI. All goods are to be landed or shipped off from within certain limits that may be pointed out by the Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs, or other Registering Officer appointed by Government ; and any person engaged in shipping off or landing goods without such limits, unless the sanction of the Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs, or other Registering Officer appointed by Government, shall have been previously obtained, will be liable to a fine not exceeding (50) fifty Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (3) three months, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.

XII. All owners of licensed Boats, Canoes, and Catamarans shall, under penalty of having their licenses withdrawn, be subject to the control of the Master Attendant

or Collector of Sea Customs, or other Registering Officer appointed by Government, and shall submit to such rules as he, under the approval of the Collector of the District, shall think fit to impose, and the nature of the services required of them shall demand.

XIII. The rate of hire will also be determined by the proper local authorities; and if any owner, or person deputed by him, shall demand a rate beyond that sanctioned, he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding (10) ten Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (16) sixteen days for each offence, together with the forfeit of the amount of such hire.

XIV. Any owner of a licensed Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran, or person deputed by him, refusing to let on hire such Boat or Catamaran, without assigning reasonable and satisfactory cause for such refusal, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding (10) ten Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (16) sixteen days for a first offence, and (30) thirty Rupees for a second, with withdrawal of license.

XV. And if any Boatman serving in any such licensed Boat or Catamaran shall, by wilful neglect or desertion of his duty, cause any impediment to the service of such Boat, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding (10) ten Rupees, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding (16) sixteen days, or to receive corporal punishment not exceeding (3) three dozen lashes for a first offence; and for a second, or if in either case life may have been endangered, he shall be liable, on conviction, to have the punishment increased to commitment to hard labor for a term not exceeding (6) six months, according as, in the opinion of the Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, before whom he is cited, the nature of the offence should warrant.

XVI. If any owner or person deputed by him shall be guilty of taking off or landing cargo without having previously received the permission of the Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs, or other Registering Officer appointed by Government, he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding (50) fifty Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (3) three months.

XVII. The Master Attendant, Collector of Sea Customs, and all Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, or such person as they shall duly authorize for that purpose, shall be empowered to search all parts of any Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran for prohibited, unaccustomed, or smuggled goods, and to examine into all packages, boxes, or baggage, of whatever description, in such Boat, or landed therefrom, provided they shall have good reason to suppose that smuggled or prohibited goods are contained in such package, box or baggage. And if any person shall resist or impede such lawful search, he shall be liable, according to the circumstances of the case, and the quality of the party offending, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, to a fine not exceeding (100) one hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding (6) six months.

With reference to this Notification the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the rules, applicable to the following out-ports in the Madras Presidency: -

1. *Arcot, South*.—Cuddalore, Porto Novo.
2. *Canara, South*.—Kundapur, Barkur.
3. *Ganjam*.—Munsoorcottah, Ganjam, Calingapatam, Sonapore, Barwa, Poondy, Bavanapadu.
4. *Godavery District*.—Cocanada, Nursapore.
5. *Katna District*.—Masulipatam, Nizampatam, Cottapollen, Epuripollen, Motupully.
6. *Madura*.—Paumben.
7. *Malabar*.—Cochin, Attiprom, Maddawyi, Kurkuyi, Attakuye, Chowghat, Velliangode, Ponani, Kuttayi, Parony, Tanur, Paraparangady, Beypore, Mallankadu, Calicut, Pudiangodi, Ellatur, Kapat, Koiandi, Kolam, Gudalore, Trikodi, Kothkal, Baddagherry, Mutanguel, Kalai, Chombayi, Tellicherry, Talai, Darmapatam, Egaar, Cannanore, Pudiangadi, Baliapatam, Ettikolam, Kaval.
8. *Nellore*.—Kottapatnam, Itamukkala, Iskapalli.
9. *Tanjore*.—Termulavassel, Tranquebar, Nagore, Negapatam, Topetorai, Muttupettai, Adrampatam.
10. *Tinnevely*.—Tuticorin.
11. *Vizagapatam*.—Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam.

Subsidiary Regulations sanctioned by the Governor in Council, for carrying out the Amended Boat Rules for September 1867.

The following Rules are generally applicable to all out-ports to which the Amended Boat Rules are, by the preceding Notification, extended, unless otherwise specially provided in the Subsidiary Rules for the Districts:

I. The following fees for surveying Boats under Section 2 of the Amended Rules:—

						RS.	A.	P.
Boats or Canoes carrying 8 to 10 tons and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Do. do. 6 to 8 tons	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0
Do. do. 4 to 6 tons	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
Do. do. 2 to 4 tons	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Do. do. 1 to 2 tons	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0
Do. do. 1 ton	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Catamarans	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	0

II. No Boats shall, at any of the ports to which the Amended Rules are made applicable, be hired for any longer time in advance than one day, and every boat being on the beach unemployed for half an hour shall be considered to be disengaged.

III. The double rates specified in the Notification published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the 5th July 1864, page 43, shall be levied only on the days stated in the Notification issued by the Superintendent of Marine on the 7th March 1867, No. 908, viz:—

Christmas day,	Good Friday,	Prince of Wales' Birthday.
New Year's day,	Queen's Birthday,	All Sundays.

MADRAS LIGHT HOUSE.

The Light House at Madras is immediately to the Northward of the Walls of Fort St. George, and the light from it was first exhibited in January 1844. The Light is elevated 28 feet above the mean level of the Sea,—and may be seen from the deck of a Ship at the distance of 20 miles. The Light is of the "Flashing Description," and the duration of the Flashes to that of the Eclipses or Dark periods is in the ratio of 2 to 3,—but as the nature of the motion is Reciprocating instead of Rotatory, the above ratio merely expresses the average proportion of the Light and Dark intervals which are themselves variable according to the position of the spectator. The rapidity of movement is so adjusted, that the duration of the Flashes will vary from 0' to 48" and that of the Eclipses from 0' to 7" the sums of the duration of Light and Darkness bearing however in every position the constant ratio of 2 to 3. From the South-Eastern extremity of the Pulicat Shoal the Light House bears S. 23° W. and is distant 13 miles, but no Ship or Vessel when hauling in from the Northward for the Madras Roadstead should bring the Light to bear to the Southward of S. 28, W. or S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.—unless her position is well ascertained. Commanders of Vessels are warned of the serious risk they incur by incautiously approaching the dangerous vicinity of the Pulicat Shoal, as hazy weather or other causes may obscure the Light,—true Soundings therefore and a vigilant look out are imperatively called for. The limits of the Madras Roadstead (in 8 or 9 fathoms) are comprised within the following bearings, viz., from the Northward the Light House will bear S. 56° W., and from the Southward N. 81 W. or from S. b. W. to W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.

The Light House at Madras is in Latitude 13° 5' 0" North.
And in Longitude 80° 20" East of Greenwich.

The Dimensions of the Light House are as follows:—

From the ground to the vane.....	125 Feet.
Light above the ground.....	117 "
Do. do. Sea, about.....	128 "
Diameter at base to column.....	16 "
At neck of do. below the capital.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Height of Shaft column.....	84 "
Breadth of each corner buttress at the base not including cornice.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Total breadth of the base including the buttress.....	55 "
Material, granite from Palaveram—cost in round numbers—Building.....	60,000 Rupees.
Lighting Apparatus, Reflectors and Lamps.....	15,000 "

75,000 Rupees.

BOAT AND CATAMARAN REGULATIONS, &c

1. It is hereby notified that beneath the Master Attendant's Office on the Boach, is an Office, where Boats and Catamarans can be procured, and where Registers of all Licensed Boats, Catamarans, and their respective Owners and Crews are kept, and are open to public inspection, and in which copies of the Act No. IV of 1842, for the better management of the Boats and Catamarans, and for the amendment of certain Harbour Regulations, are suspended.

2. If a Boat or Catamaran is required for any extraordinary service to a Ship or Vessel, either at anchor or under weigh beyond the limits of the Port, then the amount of hire which may be demanded may be referred to the Master Attendant or his Deputy for adjustment. N B -For the purposes of the foregoing rule, a Ship at anchor in, or beyond 10 fathoms, and a Ship at any distance under sail beyond that depth of soundings in any line of bearing from the Master Attendant's Flag Staff shall be considered as without the limits of this Port.

3. In cases of great emergency, by night or by day, the owners of Boats and Catamarans kept for the purpose of being let out on hire, shall aid and assist the Master Attendant and his Deputy by every means in their power, and shall induce the Boatmen and Catamaranmen to perform their service required, and when great personal risk shall have been incurred, or arduous services performed, and those on whose account such duties are undertaken, refuse to remunerate the Crew for the same, the Master Attendant will bring the merits of the case to the notice of Government.

4. The Boat and Catamaran men are not to be employed on Board any Ship or Vessel in these roads any wilful breach of this Regulation will be considered desertion and neglect of duty, and will render the person offending, liable to the punishment provided for such desertion and neglect by Section XV of Act No IV of 1842.

5. All Owners of Boats and Catamarans, and all other persons, either belonging to any Ship or Vessel in the Madras Roads or to the Boats, or Catamarans to be let on hire, are cautioned against the transshipment of any goods or passengers or ballast without first obtaining a Permit from the Collector of Sea Customs or his Deputy, any person or persons found guilty of any such transshipment being liable to the penalties provided in Section XXIII of the Marine Police Regulations.

6. All Owners of Boats and Catamarans must make known to their respective Crews, the full intent and purport of the several port signals, which, as occasion may require, will be displayed at the Master Attendant's Flag Staff, especially the recall signal for all Boats and Catamarans, which is a white pendant with a red ball, and when this signal is hoisted, all Boats and Catamarans must immediately repair to the shore.

7. The Crews of Boats and Catamarans kept for the purpose of being let on hire, shall not be changed or transferred from one Boat or Catamaran to another, without the sanction of the Master Attendant.

8. The Accommodation Boats shall be kept in the same good order as heretofore, and are always to be provided each with an awning, and with seats and cushions, and in case they shall not, in the judgment of the Master Attendant, be kept in proper order, the Owners shall be deprived of their licenses until the same shall be put in proper order for the reception of Passengers.

9. All Owners of Boats and Catamarans are to make known to their respective Crews that the Officer or Peon in charge of the Police or Revenue Boat, is authorized and empowered by Section XIX of Act No IV of 1842, to stop, search, and detain any Boat and Catamaran plying to and from the Ship and Vessels in the Roads, and that all Boatmen and Catamaran men who may impede or obstruct any Police Officer in the execution of his or their duty, will render themselves amenable to the penalties provided for in Section XIX of the above recited Act.

10. Should any difference or dispute arise between the Owner or Owners of Boats and Catamarans let on hire, and any person or persons hiring the same, as to the amount of hire for services performed, the party or parties may refer the case for adjustment to the Master Attendant or his Deputy, in which case each party shall sign a paper agreeing to abide by the decision of the said Master Attendant or his Deputy, and such paper shall be retained in the Office of the said Master Attendant.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—OOTACAMUND, October 14, 1873.

Under the provisions of Madras Act No. II of 1873, Section 2, His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to declare that from and after the 1st December 1873, the number of passengers and the quantities of goods which shall constitute a boat-load within the meaning of Section 6 of Act IV of 1842 (the Madras Boat Act), shall be as specified in the following Schedule:—

SCHEDULE.

ARTICLES COMPOSING A MASULAH BOAT-LOAD.

I.—Goods taken by weight or measurement.

These Articles are computed at 2 tons to a boat-load, either for shipment or landing.

Articles.	Packages.	Fair weather.	Remarks.
All articles contained in cases or boxes	.....	100 cubic feet measurement.	
Almonds...	{ bundles ...	10	large.
	{ do. ...	20	small.
Aniseed ...	... bundles ...	20	
Beer ...	... hogsheads.	6	
Do. ...	... barrels ...	12	4 dozen quarts, each
Do. ...	... do. ...	12	6 do. pints, each
Benjamin ...	... bundles ...	60	
Do. ...	... cases ...	12	
Biscuits ..	... bags ...	30	
Boat Oars ...	... No. ...	100	
Butts (containing liquor)	... do. ...	3	
Beef ...	... tierces ...	8	
Canvas ...	... bales ...	4	
Crackers from China	... boxes ...	12	
Carpets ...	... bales ...	4	
Cutch ...	... bags ...	25	
Carriages ...	... No. ...	1	
Camphor ...	... tubs ...	8	
Do. ...	... boxes ...	12	
Cotton ...	... bales ...	10	between 300 and 400 lbs. each.
Do., loose ...	... bags ...	16	
Coriander seeds	... bundles ...	20	
Cotton seeds ...	... bags ...	15	
Champagne ...	... cases ...	100 cubic feet.	
Codjoor nuts	... bundles ...	12	
Cocoanuts ...	... with husk.	1,000	
Do. ...	... without do	1,500	
Coprah ...	... bags ...	25	
Cheacoy ...	... bundles ...	20	
Chillies ...	{ bags ...	20	
	{ bundles ...	10	
Cloth, country ...	... bales ...	6	
Coffee ...	... ..	1½ tons.	of 18 cwt. both in cases or bags
Cinnamon ...	... cases ...	15	
Coir ...	... large bundles	30	
Do. ...	... small do. ...	60	
Cloves ...	{ bundles ...	20	small.
	{ do. ...	15	large.
	{ do. ...	6	large.
	{ do. ...	8	small.
Choya root ...	... bales ...	12	
Cochineal ...	... bundles ...	10	
Cow tails ...	... do. ...	20	
Dates ...	... do. ...	10	
Drugs ...	... bags ...	16	
Do. ...	... bundles ...	40	
Eating leaves	... bags ...	20	164 lbs. each dead weight.
	... sacks ...	15	220 lbs. do. do.
	... barrels ...	10	measurement.
Flour ...	... bundles ...	20	
Fish, salted	... bags ...	25	
Grain ...	... bales ...	6	say 12½ tons weight of 20 cwt.
Gunny ...	... bundles ...	8	
Do. ...	... bundles ...	8	

SCHEDULE—continued.

Articles.	Packages.	Fair weather.	Remarks.
Gun-powder	barrels	30	100 lbs. each
Gallingall	bundles	20	
Gin, Holland	cases	30	15 flasks to each
Ginger	bags	25	
Gun Carriage	No.	1	complete
Glue	bags	16	
Do.	cases	8	
Glassware	hogsheads	3	
Do.	crates	4	
Hay	trusses	10	
Hemp	bales	10	
Hemp rope ... ..	.....	2 tons.	20 cwt to a ton
Horns	No.	1,500	
Hides	bales	8	
Do.	bundles	6	
Hides, green	bags	20	
Handkerchiefs, country.	trunks	12	
Ham	No.	125	
Indigo	{ chests	10	
	half chests	15	
Jaggery	bundles	20	
Do	bags	25	
Jute	bales	10	
Leaguers . . .	No.	3	
		50	1 dozen
Liquors	cases	25	2 do
		20	3 do
		15	4 do
Myrabolums	bags	25	
Do.	half bags	50	
Do.	packets	100	
Nuts	bags	25	
Nutmeg . . .	do.	20	
Onions . . .	baskets	30	
Oil	tins	30	15 gallons in each tin, 210 gallons to a ton
Palanquin	No.	1	
Piece goods . . .	bales or cases.	2 tons.	of 50 cubic feet
Pumpkins	No.	100	large.
Do.	do.	250	small
Puncheons (containing liquor)	do.	4	
Pipes do. do. do.	do.	3	
Do. do. do. do.	half	6	
Potatoes	baskets	30	
Do.	bags	20	
Pianoforte	No.	1	
Planks of sorts	2 tons	100 cubic feet	
Pork	barrels	10	
Plums	bundles	20	
Pepper	do.	20	
Poonack	bags	20	
Roots	do.	20	
Do.	bundles	8	
Ratans	do.	250	
Reapers	No.	60	
Rice	bags	25	
Skins	{ do	16	
Do.	bales	5	
Sharks' fins	bundles	3	
Soap-nuts	bags	25	
Spices of all sorts	bundles	10	large.
Do.	do.	20	small.
Staves	packs	25	

SCHEDULE—continued.

Articles.	Packages.	Fair weather.	Remarks.
Sulphur	bundles	15	
Do.	barrels	10	
Stick lac... ..	do	12	
Do.	bundles	25	
Do.	cases	12	
Sugar	bags	25	
Do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bags	40	
Do.	casks	4	
Sugarcandy	casks	12	
Do.	tubs	25	
Do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ tubs	50	
Silk	bundles	10	
Tents	sets	6	
Tamarind	bundles	15	
Turmeric ... ..	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ton.	weight.
Tobacco	bundles	15	
Tea	chests	25	
Twine, country... ..	bundles	25	
Water	casks	4	250 gallons to a ton

II. - DEAD WEIGHT.

Computed at $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton to a boat load

Ammunition, Snider	boxes	50	
Arm chests	No.	8	
Anchor	No.	1	
Asphalte... ..	casks	10	
Blackwood	logs	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ton	
Cements	casks	10	
Coals ... ..	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ton	
Copper	cases	3	
Do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ do	6	
Guns, iron or brass	3-pounders	3	
Do.	4 or 6-pounders	2	
Do.	8-pounders	1	
Gold lace	cases	30	
Japan	chests	10	
Lead sheets	rolls	4	
Metals of all kinds	packages	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ton	
Nails	do.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ do	
Paints	do.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ do	
Pitch	barrels	10	
Powders of sorts, coun- try	bundles	15	
Quicksilver	packages	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ton.	
Red lead... ..	do.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ do.	
Red wood	pieces	2 do	
Salt	bags	25	
Saltpetre	do.	25	
Steel	tubs	20	
Shells	13 inches	20	
Do.	10 or 8 inches...	100	
Do.	$5\frac{1}{2}$ do.	150	
Do.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ do.	300	
Shot	24-pounders	150	
Do.	18 do.	200	
Do.	12 do.	300	
Do.	9 do.	400	
Do.	6 do.	500	
Treasure... { Gold Silver Copper	.....	1 ton.	weight.
Tar	barrels	10	
Tin	packages	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ton.	
Zinc	cases	3	
Do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ do.	6	

SCHEDULE—continued.

III.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Articles.		Packages.	Fair weather.	Remarks.
Bullocks...	...	No	2	
Cow and calf	...	No	1	
Firewood.	Ramapatam	No	500	.. large
	Do.	No.	1,000	.. small
	Cundarungum	No	600	
	Cherurucottah	No	2,000	
	Alumbaray	No	2,000	
	Kistnapatam	No.	1,000	
	Alepanam	No.	150	
	Cuddalore	No.	1,500	
	Acheedandoa	No.	2,000	
	Rangoon	No.	2,000	
Ghee and oil	...	dubbers	25	
Horse	...	No.	1	
Linseed oil, country	...	jars	20	
Loose oakum	...	bundles	.....	Whatever quantity can be stowed conveniently.
Pecul weights of all kinds	...	peculs	30	
Pigs	...	No.	15	
Ponies	...	do.	2	
Poultry	...	baskets	.....	Any quantity that can be stowed conveniently.
Sand ballast	...	tons	2	
Seed, cocoanuts	...	No.	200	
Sheep	...	do.	30	
Lower standards	...	do.	50	
Middle do.	...	do.	60	
Upper do.	...	do.	70	
Sockets	...	do.	30	
Cross feet	...	do.	250	
Wire	...	bundles	35	
Tarpaulins	...	No.	30	

N.B.—During foul weather or rough surf 25. per cent. loss to be carried in cases of all articles mentioned in this Schedule. And, *when working to or from the Pier*, during fine weather and smooth sea, an addition of 50 per cent. may be carried with permission from the Master Attendant

NUMBER OF ADULT PASSENGERS COMPOSING A MASULAH BOAT LOAD

Europeans	12 persons.
Natives	15 do

N.B.—Two children to be considered equal to one adult.

PIER BOAT LOAD.

Goods.—Large Pier Boats shall carry the ascertained practicable quantity of goods according to their size and measurement, as expressed in the licenses granted under Act IV of 1842, Section 2, the tonnage being calculated on the same scale as fixed above for Masulah Boats.

PASSENGERS.—Passengers are not to be carried in the Pier Boats excepting in cases of emergency, and then only in the proportion of one adult to a ton.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

W. HUDLESTON,

Chief Secretary.

SCHEDULE B.

MAXIMUM RATE OF BOAT AND CATAMARAN HIRE.

Accommodation Boats.

	RS. A. P.
Ordinary trip.....	3 8 8
Trip beyond 9 fathoms.....	5 0 0
Trip in foul weather.....	6 0 0
Transhipment.....	1 0 0

Common Boats.	To Vessels in 4 fathoms or upwards.	To native Craft under 4 fathoms.	* 8 Annas less if proceeding to or from the Pier.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Ordinary trip.....*	2 8	1 8	
Trip beyond 9 fathoms.....*	3 8	... ..
Transhipment.....	1 8	1 8	
Trip in strong current or foul weather.....*	3 8	2 8	
Do. do. beyond 9 fathoms.....*	5 0	... ..
Ballast trip.....*	2 12	1 10	
Do. beyond 9 fathoms.....*	3 12	... ..
Water trip (from the Beach).....	3 8	2 8	
Do. beyond 9 fathoms.....	5 0	... ..

Large Pier Boats.

	RS. A. P.	per ton.
Ordinary trip.....	1 0 0	
Trip beyond 9 fathoms.....additional	0 8 0	
Transhipment.....	0 12 0	
Trip in strong current or foul weather.....	1 8 0	
Do. beyond 9 fathoms.....	2 4 0	
Water trip.....	1 8 0	
Do. beyond 9 fathoms.....	2 4 0	

Water charges from Pier end.*

Hire of casks to contain 2 tons, 4 casks 3 Annas each.....	0 12 0
Water, 2 tons, at 8 Annas per ton.....	1 0 0

Sundry Charges.

Coolies employed for weighing anchors, each man.....	1 0 0
For tarpaulin, each trip	0 4 0
Hire of four casks to contain 500 gallons of water (2 tons) for one trip.....	0 9 5
For filling do. at the water's edge.....	0 9 0

NOTE.—A Government charge of 2 Annas a ton for water is likewise levied.

Small Catamarans.

Ordinary trip....	0 8 0
Trip in foul weather or beyond 9 fathoms.....	1 0 0
Catamaran for rafting timber for one day.....	1 8 0

Large Catamarans.

Large Catamaran hire, ordinary size, of 16 logs, per trip.	10 0 0
Coolies per trip, for each man.....	0 8 0
Do. large size, of 22 logs, per trip.....	15 0 0
Coolies per trip, for each man.....	0 8 0

The above rates to apply to boats working to and from the Beach, between Clive's Battery and Parry and Co.'s Office.

* In abeyance in consequence of damage to the Pier

Boat and Catamaran Hire.

<i>Extra Hire.</i>	Accommodation Boat.	Common Boat.	Catamaran.	Large Catamaran.
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Trips between 6 and 8 P. M.	1 12	0 12	0 2 6	.. ..
Do. do. 8 P. M. and 5 A. M.	2 8	1 8	0 5 0	.. ..
Do. do. Parry and Co.'s and Marine Villa . . .	1 8	1 8	0 5 0	.. ..
Do. do. Marine Villa and Adyar.	2 0	2 0	0 8 0	.. ..
Do. North of Royapooram	1 8	1 8	0 5 0	.. ..
For every hour, or portion of an hour, beyond the first, a Boat or Catamaran is detained alongside, or on shore, night or day.	0 12	0 12	0 5 0	.. ..
Detention for each hour. . . . .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 0 0
For the coolies for every hour, each man . . . . .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	0 2 0

PASSAGE RULES.

PORT ST. GEORGE, 22nd August 1866, No. 326. —The following Extract from Notification from the *Gazette of India*, is re-published :

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, No. 1,467, SIMLA, the 23rd July 1866.

Rules for the Grant of free passage by Sea to Civil Officers.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following Rules for regulating the provision of free passage by Sea for Public Officers in Civil employ, in substitution of the Rules contained in Financial Notification, dated 15th December 1865, No. 3,524,* published in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th December 1865, page 1348:—

Officers and other public servants on the permanent Establishment of a Department will be allowed a free passage when proceeding on duty by sea, in cases in which they would receive travelling allowances if proceeding on duty by land. Military Officers in Civil employ will, in addition, be allowed a free passage when, being employed at a station beyond Sea, they may be obliged to return to their Presidency in progress to Europe or to a Hill Station, on leave on Medical Certificate, also when they rejoin their station on return from that leave.

For every Covenanted Civil Servant, Military Officer in Civil employ and Uncovenanted Officer of higher rank than Clerk, who may thus be entitled to a free passage, the entire charge for a 1st Class passage will be paid by Government, who will recover from such Officer either the full or a half rate of table money for the number of days occupied in the passage, according as his salary may or may not exceed Rupees 600 a month.

The full rate of table-money shall be reckoned at 8 Rupees a day on vessels in which the cost of a free passage includes, but at 4 Rupees a day where it is exclusive of charge for wine, beer, spirits and soda-water.

For Public Servants messes at the Warrant Officers' or Engineers' table, viz., for Warrant Officers of every grade, European Non-Commissioned Officers attached to Departments or Public Offices, Subordinate Accountants and Clerks of Departments of Public Offices, who are entitled to a free passage, and for the families of these classes, 2nd class accommodation, including generally a screened berth will be provided; and the entire cost of the second class passage, without any deduction from the passengers on account of table-money, will be borne by Government.

Passage for servants and luggage, within the limits prescribed by the rules of the Quarter-Master General's Department prevailing at the port of embarkation, will so be allowed and paid for by Government, in cases where a more liberal scale is already authorized on special grounds.

* Madras G. O. G. 29th December 1865, No. 463.

THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS' ACT, 1870.

AMENDED BY ACT XII OF 1872.

An Act for the regulation of Native Passenger Ships and of Steam Vessels intended to convey Passengers on Coasting voyages.

WHEREAS abuses have occurred in the overcrowding of Ships conveying Native Passengers between Ports and places in India, and Ports and places in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf; and whereas similar abuses have also occurred in the case of ships commanded or owned by subjects of Her Majesty and conveying Native Passengers between other Ports and places situate east of the Cape of Good Hope, and Ports and places in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf; and whereas it is expedient to prevent such abuses, and to provide for the regulation of all such Ships as aforesaid which shall depart from or arrive at any of the said Ports or places in India, and also for the regulation of Steam Vessels intended to carry passengers on coasting voyages; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Chapter I.—Preliminary.

- Short title.** 1. This Act may be called “The Native Passenger Ships’ Act, 1870.”
- Extent of Act.** 2. This Act extends to British India and applies also to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty, and to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India.
- Act not to apply to Ships-of-War, &c.** Nothing in this Act applies to any Ship-of-War or Transport belonging to or in the service of Her Majesty, or to any Ship-of-War belonging to any Foreign Prince or State, or to any ship under contract with the Government of any European State.
- The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, exempt any steamer or class of steamers carrying not more than sixty passengers, being natives of Asia or Africa, from the operation of this Act, for any period not exceeding one year.
- Repeal of Act.** Such exemption may be from time to time renewed for any period not exceeding one year.
3. Act No. XXI of 1858 *for the regulation of Native Passenger Ships and of Steam Vessels intended to convey Passengers on coasting voyages* is hereby repealed; and Section one of Act No. II of 1860 *(to amend the law relating to the carriage of Passengers by sea)* shall be read as if, for the words and figures “Act XXI of 1858,” the words and figures “The Native Passenger Ships’ Act, 1870,” were substituted.
- 4. In this Act—**
- Interpretation-clause.** The word “Magistrate” means a person exercising powers not inferior to those of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, and includes a Justice of the Peace, and, at the Port of Aden, the Political Resident and his Assistants;
- “Magistrate.”**
- The words, “Local Government,” mean the person or persons for the time being immediately administering the Executive Government of the territories where the Port or place in question is situate;
- “Local Government.”**
- The word “Master” includes every person having command or charge of a Vessel;
- “Master.”**
- “The words ‘Native Passenger Ship’ mean a vessel, whether sailing or steam, carrying more than thirty passengers, being natives of Asia or Africa; provided that no person in attendance upon another person other than a native of India shall be deemed a passenger for the purposes of this Section.
- “The words ‘Native Passenger Ship.’**

Chapter II.—Rules as to Native Passenger Ships.

5. No Native Passenger Ship shall depart or proceed upon any voyage to which this Act extends from any Port or place within British India or the said dominions other than such Ports and places as the Local Government may from time to time appoint; and after any Native Passenger Ship has departed or proceeded upon any such voyage from a Port or place so to be appointed, no person shall be received on board as a passenger, except at some other duly appointed Port or place.

Native Passenger Ship to sail only from Ports appointed by Government.

6. No Native Passenger Ship shall depart or proceed upon any such voyage from any Port or place appointed under this Act, until the Master shall have obtained a certificate from an Officer authorized to grant the same.

Not to sail without obtaining a certificate.

7. If any Native Passenger Ship departs or proceeds upon a voyage from any Port or place within British India or the said dominions,

Penalty.

or if any person is received as a passenger on board a Native Passenger Ship in contravention of the Provisions of Section five or Section six.

The Owner or Master shall, for every passenger conveyed on a Ship unlawfully departing or proceeding on such voyage, or for every passenger unlawfully received on board, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding one month, or to both;

and the Ship, if found within two years in any place within British India, may be seized and detained by any Chief Officer of Customs until the penalties incurred under this Act have been adjudicated, and the payment of the fines imposed under this Act, with all costs, has been enforced under the provisions of Section thirty-five.

8. Within British India the Local Government shall appoint such persons as it may deem proper to exercise or perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act.

Appointment of Officers.

9. The Master of any Native Passenger Ship sailing from any Port or place appointed under this Act, shall give notice to the proper officer that the Ship is to carry Native Passengers, and of her destination, and of the proposed day of sailing.

Master to give notice of day of sailing, &c.

Such notice shall be given not less than three days before the proposed day of sailing.

10. After receiving such notice, the officer aforesaid, or any person authorized by him, shall be at liberty at all times to enter and inspect the Ship and the fittings, provisions, and stores therein;

Power to enter and inspect Ship.

and any person impeding or refusing to allow such inspection shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for each offence, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.

11. The officer aforesaid may, if he think fit, cause the Ship to be surveyed at the expense of the Master by a competent surveyor, who shall report whether the Ship is, in his opinion, sea-worthy and fit for her intended voyage.

Ship may be surveyed.

12. The officer aforesaid shall not give his certificate unless he shall be satisfied -

Officer to be satisfied before giving certificate.

Provided that, in the case of Steam Ships, the officer aforesaid may, if under the circumstances of the case he thinks fit, reduce the space to be appropriated to passengers in the between-decks under the requirements of this Section, to a space containing at the least nine superficial and fifty-four cubical feet of space for every adult passenger on board.

(1). That the Ship is sea-worthy and properly manned, equipped, fitted, and ventilated; and has not on board any cargo likely, from its quality, quantity, or mode of stowage, to prejudice the health or safety of the passenger.

That the Ship is sea-worthy.

(2) That the space appropriated to the passengers in the between-decks contains at the least twelve superficial and seventy-two cubical feet of space for every adult passenger on board, that is to say for every passenger above twelve years of age, and for every two passengers between the ages of one year and twelve years.

That the space on the upper deck is sufficient (3) That a space of four superficial feet per adult is left clear in the upper deck for the use of the passengers.

(4) That provisions fuel and water have been placed on board of good quality, properly packed and sufficient to supply the passengers on board during the declared duration of the intended voyage according to the scale hereinafter contained.

13 No such Ship shall carry any greater number of passengers than, together with the Master and crew, shall amount to the proportion of two persons for every three tons of the registered or estimated tonnage of the Ship.

14 The Master of any such Ship before departing or proceeding on any such voyage from any Port or place in British India, shall sign two lists, specifying (as accurately as may be) the names of all the passengers, and stating the number of the crew, and shall deliver them to the officer aforesaid, who shall thereupon (after having first mustered the passengers and compared the number and names of such passengers with the lists) countersign and return to the Master one of such lists.

The Master shall note in writing on each list mentioned list, and on any additional list to be made under this Act the time and supposed cause of death of any passenger who may die on the voyage, and shall forthwith on the arrival of the Ship at her destination at any Port at which it may be intended to land passengers and before any passenger is allowed to put ashore the list, with any additions hereto made, to any person lawfully exercising Consular authority in behalf of Her Majesty at the Port of arrival if it be a foreign Port or to the Chief Officer of Customs, or the Officer (if any) appointed under this Act at any Port or place at which it shall be intended to land the passengers on any of them.

In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section on the part of the Master, and if any false entry be wilfully made by him in any such list the Master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for each offence, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.

15 If after the Ship shall have departed or proceeded on any such voyage any additional passengers are taken on board at a Port or place within British India or the said dominions appointed under this Act for the embarkation of passengers.

or if such Ship shall upon her voyage touch or arrive at any such Port, having previously received on board additional passengers at any place beyond British India or the said dominions the Master shall obtain a fresh certificate from the officer at such Port and shall make lists of all such additional passengers, in all the provisions hereinbefore contained in that behalf shall be applicable to any certificate granted or list made under this section.

In case the Master fail to obtain any such fresh certificate, or to make any such list of additional passengers he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.

16 If any Master of a Ship after having obtained a certificate under section six or section fifteen of this Act, shall fraudulently do or suffer to be done any act or thing whereby such certificate shall become inapplicable to the altered state of the Ship, its passengers, or other matters to which such certificate relates, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both.

17 The Chief Officer of Customs or the officer (if any) appointed under this Act, at any Port or place within British India at which the Ship shall touch or arrive, shall, with advantage to the requirements of this Act, transmit any particulars which he may deem important respecting the Ship and the passengers conveyed thereon, to the officer at the Port

Information to be transmitted to Ports of embarkation

from which the Ship commenced her voyage, and also to the officer at any Port within British India or the said dominions where the passengers or any of them embarked.

18. In any proceeding for the adjudication of any penalty incurred under this Act, any document purporting to be a report of such Report of Consul, &c., particulars as are referred to in the last preceding section, or a copy of the proceedings of any Court of Justice duly authenticated, and also any like document purporting to be made and signed by any person lawfully exercising Consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty in any Foreign Port, shall be received in evidence, if the same appears to have been officially transmitted to any officer at or near the place where the proceeding under this Act is had.

19. Whenever, in the course of any legal proceeding instituted under this Act at any Port or place in British India, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter of such proceeding, any deposition that such witness may have previously made in relation to the same subject-matter before any Justice or Magistrate in Her Majesty's dominions (including all parts of India other than those subject to the same Local Government as the Port or place where such proceedings are instituted) or any British Consular Officer elsewhere, shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Justice, Magistrate or Consular Officer, be admissible in evidence on due proof that such witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court in which such proceedings are instituted:

Provided that, if the proceeding is criminal, such deposition shall not be admissible unless it was made in the presence of the person accused, and the fact that it was so made is certified by the Justice, Magistrate, or Consular Officer.

It shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such deposition; and in any criminal proceeding such certificate as aforesaid shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence of the accused having been present in manner thereby certified.

20. Within British India, the Local Government may, by any proclamation to be from time to time issued for that purpose and published in the Government Gazette (if any), or in one of the public newspapers, declare what shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Act, the duration of the voyage of any Native Passenger Ship from any Port or place in British India or the said dominions to any other Port or place.

21. Every Native Passenger Ship, at the time of departure from the Port or place at which passengers shall be embarked under this Act, shall have on board good and wholesome provisions for the use and consumption of the passengers, over and above the victualling of the crew, to the amount or in the proportion following, that is to say, a supply of water to the amount of five gallons to every week of the declared duration of the voyage for every passenger on board, such water being carried in tanks or sweet casks, and a supply of rice, flour, oatmeal, or bread-stuffs to the amount of seven pounds weight to every week of such duration voyage for every such passenger;

Provided that, when any such Ship shall be destined to call at a Port or place in the course of her voyage for the purpose of filling up her water casks, a supply of water at the rate before-mentioned for every week of an average voyage to such Port or place of calling, shall be deemed to be a compliance with this Act.

The provision of this section regarding food shall be deemed to have been complied with in any case where it shall appear that, by the special authority of the Local Government, any other articles of food were substituted for the articles above enumerated as being equivalent thereto.

Provided also that, in the case of Steam Ships provided with a condenser, the officer authorized in that behalf may, if under the circumstances of the case he thinks fit, reduce the amount of water to be provided under the requirements of this Section to an amount not less than four gallons to every week of the declared duration of the voyage for every passenger on board.

22. The requirements of this Act respecting the supply of provisions for passengers shall not, except as to the supply of water, be applicable to any passenger who may have contracted to furnish his own provisions.

Contract by passengers for supply of their own provisions.

23. If any Ship, bringing passengers from any Port or place east of the Cape of Good Hope and not within British India or the said dominions to any Port or place within British India or the said dominions, shall have on board a greater number of passengers or persons than in the proportion prescribed by this Act, the Master of such Ship shall, in addition to any other penalty which he may have incurred under the provisions of this Act, be liable, on conviction, for each person in excess of such proportion to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding one month, or to both.

24. In the case of every Native Passenger Ship sailing from any Port within British India to any Port in the Red Sea, the officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any such Ship, shall not grant such clearance unless and until the Owner, Agent or Master of such ship and two sureties resident in British India shall, by a joint and several bond, have become bound under the Secretary of State for India in Council in the penal sum of rupees five thousand, conditioned to be void if the said Ship touches at Aden on her outward and also on her homeward voyage and does not leave that Port without having obtained from the proper authority a clean bill of health.

Ships sailing to or from a port in Red Sea to touch at Aden.

or sailing from any Port in the Red Sea to any Port east of the Cape of Good Hope, shall touch at Aden, and shall not leave that Port without having obtained from the proper authority a clean bill of health.

Every Master of a Ship offending under this Section, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both.

25. Every Ship carrying more than thirty passengers being Natives of Asia or Africa and sailing from any Port east of the Cape of Good Hope to any Port in the Red Sea, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both.

26. No bill of health shall be granted under Section twenty-four or Section twenty-five in case the Ship has on board a greater number of passengers or persons than in the proportion prescribed by this Act.

26a. Whenever a Convention shall have been entered into between the Government of Her Majesty the Queen and the Turkish Government that every Master of a Native Passenger Ship leaving a Turkish port or place and bound for any port or place in British India, whether such ship be owned by a subject of Her Majesty or not, shall execute a bond binding him in a penalty to touch at Aden, and not to proceed thence without a clean bill of health obtained in the manner provided in Section twenty-five, any Master of any such ship, whether he be a subject of Her Majesty or not, who shall come into any port or place in British India without such clean bill of health, may be taken by the officer in charge of such port or place before any Magistrate having local jurisdiction, and on proof that such Master has come from a Turkish port or place, such Magistrate shall presume that such bond was duly executed by such Master, and in default of production of such clean bill of health, shall presume that the penalty mentioned in such bond has been incurred, and may award the full amount or any part of such penalty against such Master, and, in default of payment of such penalty, may recover it as though it were a fine imposed under this Act.

Chapter III. Coasting Steamers.

Certificates to be furnished to coasting Steam Vessels intended to carry passengers.

Certificates to coasting Steam Vessels how to be granted, &c.

27. Steam Vessels intended to carry passengers on coasting voyages from or to any Port or place within British India, shall, before proceeding on such voyages, be furnished with certificates granted in manner hereinafter provided.

28. Every such certificate shall be granted at the discretion of an officer authorized by the Local Government to grant the same, and shall remain in force for the period therein specified, unless sooner revoked.

The officer so authorized shall not grant such certificate, or suffer the same to remain in force, unless he is satisfied, by inspection or survey (to be made at least twice in each year at the expense of the Master or Owner, and upon payment of a fee not exceeding twenty rupees,) that such Steam Vessel is sea-worthy and properly equipped with boats and otherwise, and that the engines and machinery are in a fit state to enable her to proceed on her voyage.

The certificate shall state the limits (if any) within which the Vessel is to ply, and the number of Native Passengers which the Vessel is permitted to carry: such number to be subject to such conditions and variations according to the time of the year, the nature of the voyage, and the cargo carried, as the case requires.

29. The Owner or Master of any such Steam Vessel shall put up in a conspicuous part of the Ship, so as to be visible to persons on board the same, a copy of the said certificate, and shall cause it to be continued in such position so long as the certificate remains in force; and in default, such Owner or Master shall, for each offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding a month, or to both.

30. If such Steam Vessel has on board thereof any number of passengers which, having regard to the time of the year and other circumstances, is greater than the number allowed by the certificate, the Owner or Master shall, for every passenger over and above the number allowed by the certificate, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding one week or to both.

31. If any such Steam Vessel shall proceed on any such voyage without such certificate as aforesaid, the Owner or Master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, or to both.

32. In the grant or revocation of any certificate under this Act, the Officer granting or revoking the same shall be subject to the control of the Local Government or of any intermediate authority which that Government may appoint.

Chapter IV. - Miscellaneous.

33. If any Native Passenger in any Ship shall be landed at any Port or place other than the Port or place at which he may have contracted to land, unless with his previous consent, or unless such landing is made necessary by perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident, the Master shall, for each offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding a month, or to both.

34. Nothing in this Act contained shall take away or abridge any right of action which may accrue to any Native Passenger, or to any other person, in respect of the breach or non-performance of any contract made with the Master or Owner of the Ship or his Agent.

35. All offences against this Act shall be punishable in a summary manner by a Magistrate.

If the person on whom any fine is imposed under this Act is the Master or Owner of a Ship, and the fine is not paid at the time and in the manner prescribed by the order of payment, the Magistrate may in addition to the means prescribed by law enforcing payment, direct by warrant the amount

remaining unpaid to be levied by distress and sale of the said Ship, her tackle, furniture and apparel.

36. For the purpose of the adjudication of penalties under this Act, every offence here-under shall be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the place where the offender is found.

37. The penalties to which Masters and Owners of Ships are liable by this Act, shall be enforced only by information laid at the instance of the officers appointed to grant certificates under this Act; or, at any Port or place where there is no such officer, by the Chief Officer of Customs.

By whom proceedings for penalties to be instituted.

38. Any Magistrate imposing any fine under this Act may, if he thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any wrong or damage which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of

Application of fines.

which such fine is imposed, or in or towards payment of the expenses of the proceedings.

39. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of Act XXV. of 1859 (to prevent the overcrowding of vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal).

Saving of Act XXV. of 1859.

Rules relating to Quarantine for the Ports mentioned in Schedule A hereto annexed.

The following rules, made by His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, in pursuance of the provisions contained in Act I, of 1870, are hereby promulgated for general information:

I.—The Master or other person in charge of any vessel about to enter any of the ports mentioned in Schedule A annexed hereto, in which any case or cases of cholera, yellow fever, Asiatic plague, small-pox, or other disease dangerous to the general health, may have occurred within a period of ten days previous to the date of the arrival of such vessel at any of the ports aforesaid, shall notify this fact by hoisting a signal, which signal shall be in the day time a yellow flag at the fore, and in the night time two lighted lanterns, one over the other, at the same mast-head; and such Master, or other person as aforesaid, shall not take up anchoring ground within the said port without having obtained the previous sanction of the Master or Attendant or other officer in charge of the port, nor without such sanction shall he hold any communication with the shore, or with any shipping within the said port.

II.—Whenever the Master or other person in charge of any vessel about to enter any of the ports aforesaid is unable to produce a clean bill of health obtained from the proper authority at the port last visited, he shall notify this fact to the Master Attendant or other officer in charge of the port by hoisting a signal as aforesaid; and thereupon the Master Attendant or other officer in charge of the port may, on the report of the Port Surgeon or other officer appointed by Government in that behalf suggesting or warranting the adoption of such a measure, refuse to permit the master or other person as aforesaid to anchor his vessel within the ordinary limits of the said port, and may forbid all communication between the vessel and the shore, until a quarantine of observation, not exceeding twenty-four hours from the receipt of the report of the Port Surgeon or other officer appointed by Government in that behalf, shall have been enforced.

III.—It shall be the duty of the Port Surgeon or other officer appointed by Government in that behalf to proceed without delay on board any vessel about to enter any of the ports aforesaid in which any case or cases of cholera, yellow fever, Asiatic plague, small-pox, or other disease dangerous to the general health, shall have occurred within ten days previous to the date of the arrival of such vessel as aforesaid, or whenever the Master or other person in charge of any vessel is unable to produce a clean bill of health from the port last visited; and such Port Surgeon or other officer as aforesaid shall inspect the crew and passengers of every vessel as aforesaid, and make careful inquiry as to the nature of the diseases then existing on board every such vessel, and make a report thereon to the Master Attendant or other officer in charge of the port. (a)

(a) Note.—“The Port Surgeon or other officer appointed by Government under Rule 3, shall, in proceeding to visit an infected vessel hail the vessel, from the waterside in the first instance; and if he is satisfied from the information he may thus obtain that it is necessary to place the vessel under quarantine, he shall refrain from going on board, and shall report the result of his inquiry to the Master Attendant or other officer in charge of the port. Such report shall be deemed to be a report within the meaning of Rule 3.”—*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Marine Department, 20th August 1872, No. 206, para. 9.*

IV.—Upon the receipt of the report of the Port Surgeon or other officer appointed by Government in that behalf, the Master Attendant or other officer in charge of the port shall determine whether any passengers or merchandize may be landed, or whether the master or other person in charge of such vessel shall be required to take the vessel to a quarantine anchorage, or to put it out to sea, or to anchor it beyond the limits of the port in such place as may be appointed for that purpose by the Master Attendant or other officer in charge of the port, or to undergo a quarantine of observation.

V.—Whenever cholera, yellow fever, Asiatic plague, small-pox, or other disease dangerous to the general health, shall be actually prevailing amongst any of the crew or passengers of any vessel as aforesaid, and none of those diseases shall exist at the time in the neighbourhood of the port which the said vessel is about to enter or has entered, it shall be the duty of the Port Surgeon or other officer appointed by Government in that behalf to report this state of facts to the Master Attendant or other officer in charge of the port. Thereupon the Master Attendant or other officer in charge of the port shall require the master or other person in charge of such vessel as aforesaid to take the said vessel out to sea for a period of ten days, or to anchor it at any place to be appointed for that purpose for a period of ten days.

VI.—All persons on board vessels in quarantine are hereby prohibited from communicating with the shore beyond the limits of any place which may be set apart for performing quarantine on shore, or with any vessel in the roadstead, or vicinity of the roadstead, unless the permission of an officer duly authorized by Government in that behalf shall have been previously obtained; and all persons are hereby prohibited from going on board any vessel in quarantine, unless the permission of an officer duly authorized by Government in that behalf shall have been previously obtained.

VII.—It shall be lawful for every officer duly authorized by Government in that behalf to appoint a sufficient number of subordinates for the purpose of enforcing these rules at the expense of the owners of such vessels; and the masters or other persons in charge of such vessels shall pay the subordinates so appointed and defray all expenses incurred in pursuance of this rule. It shall be the duty of the officer in charge of the Custom House to refuse port clearance to such vessels until all such demands be discharged.

VIII.—It shall be lawful for every officer duly appointed as aforesaid, with the sanction of Government, to appoint as many places for performing quarantine on shore as may be required, and to provide accommodation at such places for passengers on board any vessel to which these rules are applicable, at certain fixed fees to be determined from time to time by Government, which fees shall be payable by the master or other person in charge of such vessel. No person shall be permitted to leave the place so appointed within ten days from the date of the last case of the disease for which quarantine was enforced, unless with the previous sanction of the said officer duly authorized as aforesaid.

IX.—Disobedience to any of the above Rules Nos. I, II, III, IV, V, VI, and VIII, will subject the offender and all persons aiding or abetting him, to a prosecution under Section 271 of the Indian Penal Code.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in Rule I.)

Madras.
Ganjam.
Gopalpore.
Calingapatam.
Bimlipatam.
Vizagapatam.
Cocanada.
Coringa.

Masulipatam.
Cuddalore.
Porto-Novo.
Tranquebar.
Negapatam.
Nagore.
Paumben.
Tuticorin.

Cochin.
Beylore.
Calicut.
Tellicherry.
Cannanore.
Mangalore.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MADRAS CYCLONE CODE.

SECTION I.—METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

I. It will be the duty of the local Superintendents of the Meteorological Stations at Masulipatam, Negapatam and Trichinopoly, to telegraph promptly to the Government Astronomer and Meteorological Superintendent at Madras, in accordance with detailed instructions which have been issued by him to them, all abnormal, barometrical, temperature, and wind variations, which may indicate the likelihood, approach, prevalence, or passing away of a Gale or Cyclone. Arrangements have been made for similar information being furnished from Trincomallee and Pondicherry.

II. On the first observation, and during the continuance of "suspicious" or "dangerous" weather, the Government Astronomer will telegraph to his local Superintendents at all out-stations any observations, inquiries, directions, and warnings regarding the weather, which he may consider of possible utility. Orders have been given to ensure priority of despatch before all ordinary messages to his telegrams and their consequent replies.

III. Whenever the Astronomer shall have reason to apprehend the advent of a Gale or Cyclone he will at once, by telegram or otherwise, communicate warning to the Master Attendant, and during the prevalence of such Gale or Cyclone he will continue to give such information regarding its varying phases as may be deemed by him to be of possible utility.

IV. As Cyclones after passing over Southern India from East to West have been known to be destructive to shipping on and beyond the West Coast, the Government Astronomer will communicate to the Master Attendant such information as may be by him obtainable regarding the inland direction and progress of any future Cyclone, in order that timely warning of the apprehended danger may, when possible, be given to the local authorities along that coast, and may by them be given to the shipping.

SECTION II —MARINE DEPARTMENT.

I. The Marine Department will enforce, as far as possible, a strict observance of the Port Rules in regard to the anchorage and berthing of ships, &c. A copy of these Rules will as heretofore be given to every Master of a Vessel arriving in the roads. From the middle of April till June, and from the middle of September till January, each Commander will also be furnished with a copy of Circular marked A, appended to this Code, regarding the precautions to be taken at the periodical changes of the monsoons.

II. As on the occasions of wrecks at Madras, the establishment of communication between the shore and stranded ships is, without the aid of rockets or other Artillery projectiles, sometimes practicable, two sets of life-saving apparatus, complete with hawsers, &c., (but without rockets,) will be kept in charge of the Master Attendant, who will be responsible for their being in a constant state of readiness and efficiency, for their periodical inspection, and for his boats' crews being trained to their use.

III. The Master Attendants at the Out-ports on the Eastern Coast of this Presidency will despatch by telegraph to the Master Attendant at Madras prompt intimation of apprehended dangerous weather, and during the prevalence of such weather will continue, when practicable, to furnish information regarding its changes. Such information, when of an important character, as well as that which may be obtained by the Marine Department from ships or steamers, tending to establish the probable direction and progress of a cyclone centre, will be promptly forwarded by the telegraph or otherwise by the Master Attendant to the Government Astronomer.

IV. Whenever the Master Attendant, or in his absence the Senior Officer of the Marine Department present at Madras, shall have reason to apprehend the advent of dangerous weather, he will as hitherto direct the hoisting of "a white flag with a blue cross," signifying "the weather is suspicious. Prepare for running to sea." Information of this will be given to the Brigade Major and also to the Superintendent of the Marine Police, who will at once place himself, Serjeant, boats' crews, and catamaran men under the orders of the Marine Department.

The following arrangements will also be made —

1. All Officers of the Marine Department will be in attendance.
2. The Boat and Catamaran men belonging to the Marine Establishment will be assembled and held in readiness for immediate service.
3. The Marine life-saving apparatus will be run out by the boatmen, so as to be ready for use either independently or in co-operation with the Ordnance rocket parties.
4. The boats' crews for night service will be mustered before dark, and will remain in the lower verandah of the Marine Office.
5. The Pier Establishment will remain during the night at the Pier Office and will keep a good look-out along the Pier.
- V. During the prevalence of "suspicious or dangerous weather" any important barometrical variations and any other information or advice that may be of possible utility will be, by signal or otherwise, communicated to the shipping by the Master Attendant.

VI If it is decided by the Master Attendant, or Senior Marine Officer present at Madras, that the shipping shall be ordered to sea, the "red flag with swallow tail," signifying "out or slip" will be hoisted at the Marine Office. If the indication of the approach of the storm should occur after sunset, three good lights will be hoisted, one at the mast head, and one at each yardarm of the Master Attendant's flagstaff. These signals will be repeated at the Fort, and intimation thereof will be sent to the Brigade Major, who will in either case order seven (not more than ten number as heretofore) guns to be fired seawards with an interval of five minutes between each gun. It is however open to any Ship Commander to put to sea before the signal is made, should he deem such a course to be prudent with regard to his own ship, and the signals, moreover, not to be considered an imperative order. Each Commander must know best the turn of his own ship, and must exercise his own judgment as to whether he ought to remain at his anchors or proceed to sea.

VII When from a change in the direction or increased violence of the wind from observing that ships are beginning to drive, or from any other reason the Master Attendant deems that imminent danger of actual wreck has arisen he will intimate the fact to the Superintendent of Marine Police and to the Brigade Major who will order the "wreck signal" to be fired. The signal will be two guns fired landwards in quick succession and twice repeated with an interval of three minutes between each pair of guns.

VIII The Senior Officer of the Marine Department will keep his officers and men together, or will distribute them along the beach as occasion may require. He will also point out to the Ordnance to ket parties those ships which first require assistance, to the Senior Officer of the troop where and how the military working parties can be most usefully employed, and to the Senior Officer of Police where his men are likely to be most needed.

IX The officers of the Marine Department will wear their distinctive dress or uniform on wreck occasions.

X The Master Attendant at Madras will telegraph to the Master Attendants at the other ports on both coast of Southern India such warnings and indications of the progress of cyclones as may be of possible utility.

SECTION III. POLICE

I On information from the Master Attendant through the Superintendent of Marine Police being received by the Commissioner of Police of the Superintending weather signal having been hoisted, the latter will telegraph to Vellore, Salem and Coimbatore warning Police Officers to hold their respective reserves in readiness. On the receipt of a second telegram each of these reserves will be despatched by first train to Madras, where on arrival at their duties will be issued to them.

II The Commissioner will also send intelligence to St. Thoma's Mount where the Police reserve will be held in readiness and await further orders.

III Information will be at once circulated by the Commissioner to Divisional Inspectors, by whom boats will be immediately extended and other duties so arranged as to enable them to collect at their respective central stations certain forces which in all will amount to about 500 men.

IV The Marine Police boatmen on the suspicious weather signal being hoisted will with their Superintendent and European Sergeant be at once placed under the orders of the Master Attendant.

V On the Superintendent of Marine Police being informed by the Marine Authorities of imminent danger of wrecks occurring or on hearing the "wreck signal" he will promptly send intelligence to the Commissioner of Police who will distribute marching orders to the Divisional parties. Unless special circumstances should require a change of arrangements, the First and Second Divisions and reserve will assemble under the Reserve Inspector at the Commissioner's Office and await further orders. The B, H and C Divisions will be marched without delay to the Pier under the Deputy Commissioner. The D Division will be marched to the Beach near the Fort, and the E Division to the Ice House. Each party will be accompanied by two Sowars or mounted men.

VI Should the services of the Police not be at once required the party at the Pier will be sheltered in the verandah of the Custom House, that at the Pier in the arcade of the Grand Arsenal, and that at the Ice House at the Inspector General's Office.

VII The entire Police Force will be under the Commissioner who will consult the Marine Officers on the spot as to where the services of his men are likely to be immediately required. The Commissioner will issue whatever detailed orders may be requisite.

VIII The Police will be mainly restricted to their own proper duties, *i.e.*, the maintenance of order, protecting personal or other property washed on shore, supervising the conveyance of the shipwrecked crews and passengers to the nearest shelter, and as soon after as circumstances will permit to the hospital, Baidi House, or other places of refuge, bringing back the hammocks, clothes, and sick cuts, bunding or removing the dead, &c. They are not to be employed in hauling ropes or recovering wreckage or cargo, save in emergent circumstances, where there are no or insufficient military or other working parties on the spot.

IX. The Commissioner of Police will see that duties are so apportioned as to enable the men to be relieved from the reserves as frequently as circumstances may render requisite.

X. All officers and men will be in uniform.

SECTION IV.—TROOPS IN GARRISON.

I. The Ordnance Department will as hitherto have charge of and will work the Rocket and life-saving Apparatus, but portions of the Garrison Battery will be instructed and occasionally exercised in its use under the orders of the Commissary of Ordnance in charge of the Grand Arsenal.

II. The two-day Marine Signals to the shipping signifying "suspicious weather" (white flag with blue cross) and "cut or slip" (red flag with swallow tail), and the night signal of the approach of dangerous weather (three good lights, one at the mast head and one at each yardarm) will be repeated at the Fort flag-staff. On the first signal being hoisted the Brigade Major will warn the Ordnance, Medical, and Commissariat Departments of the fact, in order that all concerned may be held in readiness. On either of the last two signals being hoisted seven guns will be fired from the sea face of the Fort with an interval of five minutes between each gun. No further action will, however, be taken by the "Troops in Garrison" consequent on any of these signals.

III. In case of intimation being received from the Marine Department by the Brigade Major of imminent danger or of actual shipwreck, or in case of such danger or shipwreck being observed from the Fort, the "wreck signal" will be fired. It will be two guns fired in quick succession from St. George's Bastion, which will be twice repeated at intervals of three minutes.

IV. When the "wreck signal" is rendered necessary, the Brigade Major will send intimation to the Troops in Garrison and to the Ordnance, Medical, and Commissariat Departments; and the following arrangements will be carried out:—

1. Two mounted Non-Commissioned Officers and six Troopers of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard will proceed to the Fort and place themselves under the orders of the Brigade Major. They will be used as orderlies, as occasion may require, and when not actually wanted will be kept as much under shelter as convenient. Twelve additional men of the Body Guard will remain in their lines with their horses saddled in case their services as patrols may be needed to watch ships driving to points at some distance from the Fort, and to convey prompt intelligence of wreck or applications for aid along the extended line of beach to the Officers Commanding Troops and other authorities on the spot.

2. The Royal Artillery and British Regiment garrisoning the Fort will fall in in fatigue dress, and working parties will be detailed and promptly despatched to the scene of action as required. Before, however, the working parties leave the Fort inquiry will be made at the Arsenal as to whether any assistance in men from the Royal Artillery is required to supplement the Ordnance rocket parties; and application will, under the orders of the Officer Commanding Troops in Garrison, be made at the Arsenal for a supply of boat or firehooks, ropes of moderate length and thickness, grappling irons, &c., which will be under charge of the Officers Commanding the working parties, and will be used in saving life and property from the surf. Lanterns will also be applied for should the wrecks take place at night.

3. Half of the Native Infantry Regiment at Royapooram will at once fall in, and accompanied by its Medical Officer with medicines and surgical appliances, will march to the beach in fatigue dress. The remaining Native Infantry in Garrison will be restricted to their respective lines and await further orders.

V. It is not anticipated that the Police will be unable of themselves to keep perfect order along the beach, and adequately to perform all their appropriate duties, and, therefore, the action of the troops may be directed towards saving life and property; but they will be ready to keep the ground or aid the Police in any way that may be required.

VI. The Officers Commanding Troops, will, wherever possible, consult with the Officers of the Marine Department on the spot as to where and how the services of their men can be most usefully employed, and the advice of the Marine Officers will be met with marked attention.

VII. Arrangements will be made for the relief, food, &c., of working parties by the Regiments and Departments concerned.

VIII. The Officer Commanding Troops in Garrison will make emergent requisition on the Officer in charge of the Camp Equipage Depot for such tents as may be required to shelter shipwrecked people.

IX. Officers on wreck duty will be in uniform, and mounted Officers will have their horses with them.

SECTION V.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

I. The Commissary of Ordnance, Fort St. George, will be responsible that three sets of life saving apparatus, with rockets, &c., complete, are at all times kept packed in carts ready for use in the arcade of the Grand Arsenal, and that the Warrant and Non-Commis-

sioned Officers, &c., of the Department are instructed and periodically drilled to the practical use of the whole apparatus.

II. Inconvenience, danger, loss of life, and much damage of property were sustained in the cyclone of May 1872 by there being no available means of dragging from the sea the logs, pieces of wreck, bales of goods, &c., which were dashing to and fro on the edge of the surf. There will, therefore, be held at all times in readiness by the Commissary of Ordnance a supply of boat and firehooks, grappling irons, and ropes of short lengths for issue as required to the military working parties. Lanterns will also be kept ready for wreck night duties.

III. On the Commissary's receiving intelligence from the Brigade Major that the "suspicious weather" signal has been hoisted, he will make arrangements to have one rocket party of Europeans with a Detachment of Store Lascars in the Arsenal night and day till the danger passes off, or their services are required.

IV. On the "wreck signal" being fired, or on receiving intimation from the Brigade Major of imminent danger to the shipping, the Warrant and Non Commissioned Officers will be formed by the Commissary of Ordnance into rocket parties with Detachments of Store Lascars; and, as speedily as possible, one, two, or three of these parties (as may be required) will proceed to the point or points where their services are most urgently required. These points, and the ships to which aid is to be first given, will be decided on by the Commissary in consultation with the Marine Authorities on the spot, by whom he will be guided in the matter. If the rockets are used in the rescue of any ship's crew, the whole apparatus attached to the rocket cart will, under ordinary circumstances, be employed and be worked by the men of the Ordnance Department.

V. Two trollies, drawn by mules, have been ordered on occasions of wreck to be placed at the disposal of the Commissary of Ordnance by the Commissariat Department. They are intended to be used for the conveyance of rocket apparatus, hawsers, &c., should any wreck or wrecks take place at a distance from the Fort, such as at St Thomé or the Adyar; but, should they not be required for this purpose, they may be employed under his orders for any other necessary use connected with wreck work.

VI. The Commissary of Ordnance will, in communication with the Officer Commanding the District, arrange for the instruction of Detachments of the Battery of Royal Artillery in the use of the rocket and life-saving apparatus.

VII. He will apply to the Brigade Major or Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Fort, for any aid in men which he may emergently require in the case of a cyclone.

VIII. When hawsers are necessarily left attached to wrecks, the Commissary of Ordnance or Senior Ordnance Officer will inform the Police of the fact.

IX. All Officers, Warrant and Non Commissioned Officers and Store Lascars will be in uniform on wreck occasions.

SECTION VI.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

I. On the "wreck signal" becoming necessary, the Brigade Major will send intimation of the fact to the Fort Surgeon and the Resident Assistant Surgeon at the General Hospital. The latter will warn the Surgeon and the Physician of the General Hospital, and similar warning will be given to the Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary at Vepery and to the Surgeon of the 1st District at Royapooram by the Officers Commanding the Regiments at these places.

II. On hearing the guns of the "wreck signal," or on receipt of intimation from the Brigade Major, these Medical Officers (except the Physician), taking with them a portion of their establishments and the medicines and surgical appliances, which have been detailed by their Departmental Head, will forthwith proceed to the beach, and, in consultation with the Senior Marine and Military Officers on the spot, will distribute themselves to the various scenes of wreck or apprehended wreck, as occasion may require.

III. The Physician of the General Hospital will remain at the institution to receive and afford medical aid to all such as may be sent there from the beach for treatment.

SECTION VII.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

I. On intimation being received from the Brigade Major of imminent danger to shipping, or on the "wreck signal" being heard, two trollies drawn by mules will immediately proceed under a Staff Sergeant to the Grand Arsenal and there await the orders of the Commissary of Ordnance.

II. Two other trollies, drawn by mules, each under care of a Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officer, and each containing an assortment (which will always be held in readiness in waterproof covers or cases) of blankets, towels, flannel-bonnies, flannel-drawers, biscuits, brandy, water and drinking vessels, will be taken in the first place to the Marine Office, and thence, as directed by the Marine Officer, to the scenes of shipwreck, where the contents will, if required, be issued and used for the relief of shipwrecked persons under the orders of the directing Medical, Military, or Marine Officers present. As many sets of bearers as are available with hammocks slung on poles will at the same time be sent to the beach and will be placed at the disposal of the said Officers.

III. The Executive Commissariat Officer will also despatch a supply of draught bullocks with drivers to the Camp Equipage Depot for sick carts, which, under the orders

of the Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officer in charge, will be taken to the beach as soon as the violence of the weather permits, and will also be placed at the disposal of the said officers.

SECTION VIII. - QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Quartermaster General will give directions that the Officer in charge of the Camp Equipage Depot will in cases of wreck promptly comply with emergent requisitions in writing from the Commissariat Department for munchedels, doodies, sick carts, &c., and with similar requisitions from the Officer Commanding Troops in Garrison for tents for the shelter of shipwrecked people.

A.

CIRCULAR.

The periodical season of uncertain weather on this coast having now arrived, the undersigned would hereby earnestly caution all Commanders of Vessels in these roads to keep their ships as much as possible prepared in every respect for standing to sea, at short notice, should the necessity arise for doing so.

1. Top gallant masts, &c., with their rigging also, must be got on deck, flying jib-boom sent in, topsails and courses kept ready reefed, and everything

on deck and below so arranged as to admit of being quickly secured on emergency. A good slip rope and buoy should be attached to the riding cable, and, as an additional precautionary measure, a stout warp also, to be used as a spring in canting the vessel, if found necessary, on being required to put to sea.

2. A prudent distance from the shore in respect to anchorage must now be observed, as a vessel lying nearer in at the time of bad weather here is, from exposure to the heavy ground swell, necessarily far less able to ride easily and securely than one well out.

3. Too much care cannot be paid in maintaining a perfectly clear berth, and Commanders should be mindful to keep their ships at as great a distance from each other as can conveniently be managed in order to avoid risks of collision by driving, or when slipping to stand to sea.

4. Every attention in the way of observation and look out will be paid by this Department, and the usual warning and other signals promptly made, as need may call for. In order to prevent misapprehensions on the subject of signals, especial attention is requested to the circumstance that (during the prevalence of foul weather, however, only) when a *private* signal is intended to be made to a single vessel, besides hoisting her number in the first instance, No. 1 will be kept flying at the opposite yard arm. All other signals in which this said distinction is not made use of are to be considered as general, and obeyed accordingly.

5. It is very desirable that, during the prevalence of suspicious or threatening weather, Commanders should stay at nights on board their respective vessels, and also remain by them as much as possible until the uncertain period has been fairly passed over.

6. In event of wreck occurring, the usual appliances as put forth by the Board of Trade are adopted here, but should it be observed the rocket apparatus is not at once forthcoming, a line should be *immediately* sent on shore from the vessel by some kind of buoy, or other handy means, to which the tail block and double line on shore, or signals made as to what other steps must be carried out.

7. In conclusion, Commanders are earnestly reminded that, as intimated in the Port Instructions, "Commanding Officers are not to wait the display of signals if they deem it prudent to put to sea," it being in no way whatever obligatory for them so to await directions from the shore for standing to sea.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Madras, 187

Deputy Master Attendant.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

OOIAAMUND.
8th October 1872

R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary

MAIL STEAMERS, &c., SIGNALS.

The following revised Signals will be made hereafter from the Garrison Flag Staff to intimate the arrival of Mail Steamers, and the arrival of Overland News from Bombay by the Electric Telegraph

- 1.—Flag P., or Blue pierced White with a } A Steamer in sight in the quarter indicated
White Pennant under the yard arm.
- 2.—A White Pennant at the yard arm } Indicates a Ship in sight
- 3.—The P. and O. S. N. Company's flag, } Indicates the approach of the Mail
Blue, White, Red and Yellow diagonally } Steamer
quartered, substituted at the yard arm for
the above signal.
- 4.—P. and O. S. N. Company's Mail Steamer } Two guns in quick succession
from Suez.
- 5.—P and O S N. Company's Mail Steamer } One gun followed at an interval of half a
from Calcutta. } minute by two guns in quick succession
- 6.—The French Mail Flag, Red, White, } Indicates the approach of the French Mail
Centre and M. M. in black letters at the } Steamer.
yard arm.
- 7.—French Mail Steamer from Suez. } Two guns at an interval of half a minute.
- 8.—French Mail Steamer from Calcutta. } Three guns at an interval of half a minute.
- 9.—Flags corresponding with the hour at } Indicates the hour at which the Mail will
which the Mail will close, hoisted at the } close.
mast-head.
- 10.—The arrival of the P. and O. Mail } One gun, and the P and O. Flag with Tele-
Steamer at Galle. } graph Flag under hoisted at the Flag Staff.
- 11.—The arrival of the Overland News from } One gun, and Telegraph Flag hoisted at the
Bombay and Galle by Electric Telegraph. } Port Flag Staff, for one hour.

The above signals will be hauled down exactly at the time notified, and the P. and O. S. N. Company's or French Mail Steamer Flag (as the case may be) hoisted at the mast head, to indicate that the Mail is closed, which will be kept flying until the Steamer gets under-weigh.

N. B.—Occasions may occur when it will be necessary for a time to haul down the above signals and hoist the Union Jack, as when salutes are fired, &c. &c., after which the Mail signals will be re-hoisted.

HOME DEPARTMENT, SIMLA, the 2nd October 1863.

NOTIFICATION.—Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to direct that a Flag should be provided for the use of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General. The design of the Flag which has received Her Majesty's approval, is the Union Jack, having in its centre the Star of India, surmounted by the Royal Crown.

All subjects of the British Government, Troops in the service of the British Crown, and Troops and subjects of Native Chiefs in India, are required to pay the same marks of respect to the Viceroy's Flag when unfurled as are shown to the Royal Flag.

The P. and O. S. Steamer signals on entering the Port of Madras, are as follows.—

DAY.—From Suez, the Company's Flag at the Fore.
From Calcutta, do. do. Main.

NIGHT.—From Suez, to Fire one Gun and send up two rockets.
From Calcutta, do. and burn two blue lights.

High water on full and change ... 7' 34' Rise and fall of Tide 3 feet.

LETTERS OF FLAGS DENOTING THE HOURS OF CLOSING THE MAILS.

G R M 1 Hour P M	G S B 9 Hours P M	G S M 17 Hours or 5 A M
G R N 2 Hours P M	G S C 10 Hours P M	G S N 18 Hours or 6 A M
G R P 3 Hours P M	G S D 11 Hours P M	G S P 19 Hours or 7 A M
G R Q 4 Hours P M	G S F 12 Hours or Midnight	G S Q 20 Hours or 8 A M
G R S 5 Hours P M	G S H 13 Hours or 1 A M	G S R 21 Hours or 9 A M
G R T 6 Hours P M	G S J 14 Hours or 2 A M	G S T 22 Hours or 10 A M
G R V 7 Hours P M	G S K 15 Hours or 3 A M	G S V 23 Hours or 11 A M
G R W 8 Hours P M	G S L 16 Hours or 4 A M	G S W 24 Hours or 12 A M

MEN OF WAR STATIONED IN THE EAST INDIES.


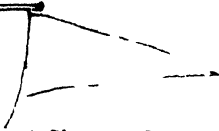
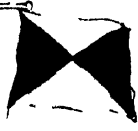



The Ensign to be shown at the Peak over the Code Pennant when the Signal Letters are hoisted.

C Q M F Packman, (str)	G R S K Glasgow, (26, screw frigate flag sp)
D L H C Buckia Lutchmy	G S M D Lynx, (4, twin screw gun boat)
G Q B R Adventure, (troop ship)	G S M J Magpie, (3, do do)
G Q M P Briton, (10, screw corvette)	G S T P Nimble, (5, do do)
G Q M V Bulfinch, (3, twin screw gunboat)	Philomel, (3 do do)
G Q R V Challenger	G T L N Rifleman (4 do do)
G Q T S Columbine, (3, screw sloop)	G V K Q Vulture, (3, do do)
G R B J Daphne, (5, do)	G V N M Wolverine, (17, screw corvette)
G R F J Dryad	


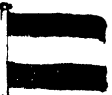



















MERCHANT VESSELS CONNECTED WITH THE EAST INDIES.

G V S L Cearewitch	H G T L Florence Nightin-	H R Q F Charinian
H B C L Hurkaru	H J C G Canata [gale]	H S B J Peri
H B F S Spirit of the North	H J D C Troas	H S C R Inverduie
H B M K Verena	H J L F Cambalu	H S C W Undine
H B R S TychoBrahe, (str)	H J M N Victory	H S M C Glenroy
H B S D T B Ord	H J K P Asia, (str)	H S Q B Blue Cross, (str)
H B T P Michael Angelo	H J P R Indian Empire	H S T W Killarney, (str)
H C J N Wellesley	H K G S Atlantique	H T F G Cambrian
H C J R Coldstream	H K R D Kangaroo, (str)	H T F R Rona
H C L B Crusader	H L M C William Miles	H T K S Kingdom of Italy
H C L V Mahabuleshwar	H L P G Aldebaran	H T L M Theophane
H C M D Benefactress	H L W C Monteagle	H T K W Berkshire
H C P G Royal Albert	H M B J Henry Moore	H T S D Cormorant
H C P S Time and Truth	H M D N Concordia	H V B Q Dacca, (str)
H D B V Isabella Blyth	H M F S Express	H V C G Naworth Castle
H D C G Ruby	H M F V Surat, (str)	H V D N Hotspur, (str)
H D G C Nimroud	H M F Q Bangalore, (str)	H V D P Tanjore, (str)
H D G Q Aliquis	H M G J Mongolia, (str)	H V J C Warren Hastings
H D K B Devonport	H M K F Sumatra (str)	H V L P Agatha
H D L R Doxford	H M N D The Bruce	H V Q N Inogen
H D P M May Queen	H M N G Lena	H V T W Shannon
H D P W Hypatia	H M P G Velocity	H W K B Windermere
H D S V Candia, (str)	H M P Q Acastus	H W M C Petersburgh, (str)
H F C B Falcon	H N D F Durley, (str)	H W N C Nile, (str)
H F K D Lilly of Devon	H N D G Carnatic	H W N K John Ritson
H F K R Vimeira	H N D P Rydall Hull, (str)	H W P C Seringapatam
H F M N Duke of Argyll	H N K J Salus	H W R B Osprey
H F P M Balnaguith	H N Q C Selma	H W R G Ceres
H F P Q John Ritson	H N R D Kanzu, (str)	H W R S Dupey de Lome
H F R D Irene	H N T R Jane Tatham	J B D C Janet Mitchell
H F R G River Indus	H P D S Abeona	J B K L Missie
H F S Q Merchantman	H P N M Oriental, (str)	J B T W Palmyra
H F V R Shakespeare	H P W B Hermit	J C B H Marshall Pelissier
H G C J Antipodes	H Q K C Inverallan	J C F D Caldera
H G M F Princess Royal	H Q S C Dilawar	J C S M Darra
H G N S Valetta	H Q V G Brisbane	J D C G York [ing
H G P F Eclipse	H Q W T Queen of the North	J D H L Washington Irv-
H G P Q Childers	H R D K Vanguard	J D H R Hero
H G R S Travancore, (str)	H R J L Mima, (str)	J D L B Northumberland
H G S N Foam	H R M N Sanderin, (str)	J D M N Edwin Fox






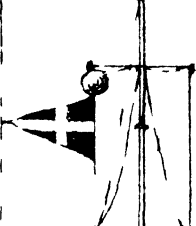
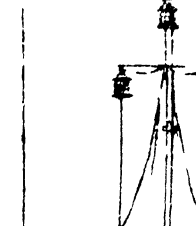
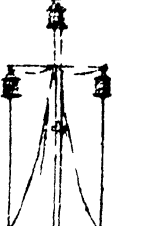

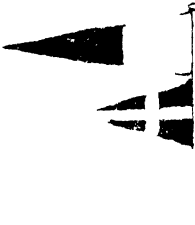
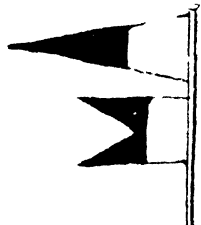
REVISED MAIL STEAMERS, &c., SIGNALS.

		
<i>A Steamer in sight</i>	<i>A Ship in sight</i>	<i>Approach of Mail Steamer</i>
		
<i>Approach of Mail Steamer</i>	<i>Arrival of P & O Mail Steamer at Galle</i>	<i>Arrival of Overland News from Bombay & Galle by Telegraph</i>

FLAGS OF THE COMMERCIAL CODE OF SIGNALS

B 	I 	Q 
C 	K 	R 
D 	T 	S 
F 	M 	T 
G 	N 	V 
H 	P 	W 
		
ABSENT	NEGATIVE	ANSWERING PENNANT

MASTER ATTENDANT'S SIGNALS TO SHIPS, &c.

			
<i>High Surf</i>	<i>The Weather is suspicious prepare for running to sea.</i>	<i>Cut or Skip.</i>	<i>Monthly Muster for Manulak Boats hoisted on the last day of every Month</i>
			
<i>Recall for Common Manulak Boats</i>	<i>Recall for Accommodation Boats</i> <i>When any of these is required ashore use No. 1 hoisted under a Black Ball</i>	<i>Night Signal showing the approach of a Gale of Wind</i> <i>Three good lights, one at the Mast head, one at each yard arm of the Master Attendant's Flag Staff and a Gun fired every 5 minutes from the Fort.</i>	
			
<i>When a Ship wants Accommodation Boats she hoists the number she requires under the Union Jack</i> <i>Ex. 2 Boats required</i>	<i>When a Ship wants Common Boats she hoists the number she requires under the Numbered Union</i> <i>Ex. 1 Boats required</i>	<i>When a Ship wants no more Boats she hoists number 0 under the Numeral Pennant.</i>	

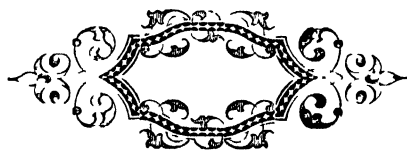


J D M R	Ocean Beauty	K B D F	Europe, (str)	L H N M	Windsor Castle
J D N C	Lady MacNaughten	K B N G	Virago, (str)	L H N S	Hydaspes, (str)
J D N F	Benj. Buck Green	K C I B	Strathclyde, (str)	L H P B	Bacchante, (str)
J F N R	Choico	K C N L	Petret	L H T C	Chaldea, (str)
J F W B	Gainsborough	K F N C	Riversdale	L J B R	Blue Jacket
J G C B	Glenavon	K G B W	Hougoumont	L J D W	Benvenue
J H N T	Inverness	K G D F	Camella	L J F N	Thomas Mitchell
J H N N	Seith, (str)	K G F L	Havering	L J G D	John Temperi
J K B M	Hindo-tan, (str)	K G N B	Mauvi de Lasare	L J G H	Chieftain
J K H W	John O'Gaunt	K H L C	Calcutta, (str)	L J G S	Ebba Brahe
J L B R	Godavery, (str)	K H S W	Penguin, (str)	L J K C	Saladin
J L K F	Crosby, (str)	K L P R	Winestead, (str)	L J K P	Clyde
J L S P	Evora, (str)	K L Q D	Asden, (str)	L J K R	Contest
J M D N	Mersey	K L W S	Bagdad, (str)	L J M G	New Era
J M F K	Helena	K N D P	Ryal Hall, (str)	L J M S	Brittania
J M G Q	Walmer Castle	K N Q W	Bangalore	L J T N	Indus
J M H N	Chrysolite	K N R S	Commodore Perry	L K D C	Simla, (str)
J M H S	Carolina, (str)	K N T B	Coromandel	L M P Q	Colombo, (str)
J M L V	Castle Eden	K N T G	Stornoway	L N F G	Java, (str)
J M N G	Albuera	K N T Q	Helen Wallace	L N F T	Bolivia
J M N Q	Louisa	K N V J	Rival	L N P V	Malwa, (str)
J M P K	Vixen, (str)	K P B L	Mary Stenhouse	L N W J	Greyhound
J M V P	Hindostan	K P B M	Hippolyta	L P D W	W W Smith
J N C Q	Gambia, (str)	K P K W	Lochiel	L P G S	Mars
J N D P	Galata, (str)	K P N V	Zodiac	L P H B	Hastings
J N D W	Ophir	K P Q H	Stamboul	L P H J	David Malcolm
J N H F	Agnes, (str)	K P S W	Walarus, (str)	L P H R	Octavia
J N H G	Excelsior	K P T C	Leonidas	L P J D	Robert Morrison
J N L D	Edinburgh, (str)	K P T D	Yeddo, (str)	L P J V	Northumbrian
J N Q K	Ethereal	K P T F	Glencoe	L P M K	Bleng
J P H V	Russia, (str)	K P T H	Xantho, (str)	L P N B	Toftcombe
J P L F	Australia, (str)	K Q D C	Derby, (str)	L P N D	Winifred
J P L H	Good Hope, (str)	K Q F V	Zeno, (str)	L P N F	Khimjee Oodawjee
J Q G T	Elgin, (str)	K Q H C	Yorkshire, (str)	L P N J	Astræa
J Q H G	Ellora, (str)	K Q R L	Scindia, (str)	L P V H	Venetia, (str)
J Q H L	Corinna, (str)	K Q T S	Pekin, (str)	L Q N V	Peveril of the Peak
J Q N C	Atol, (str)	K R M S	Bertha, (str)	L Q P G	Menzies
J Q R B	Moirra	K V R L	Three Bells	L Q P R	Malratia
J Q S W	General Wyndham	K V S Q	Northfleet	L Q R S	Iceni
J Q T B	Abyssinia, (str)	K V T B	Colgram	L Q R W	Caroline
J Q T D	Asia, (str)	K V T R	Othello, (str)	L Q S W	Cambodia
J Q V B	Ethiopia, (str)	K V W P	Jalawar	L Q T V	Trossacks
J Q V C	Himalaya, (str)	K W M S	Earl of Lonsdale	L R F J	John Paul
J Q V G	Mahratta, (str)	K W N V	Creole [(str)	L R W H	Talbot
J Q V K	Satara, (str)	L B J K	Parraca	L S D B	Sanctiago
J Q V S	Sea Gull, (str)	L B J N	Thracian	L S M B	Salamanca
J R C G	Patna, (str)	L B M D	Lord Clive, (str)	L S T P	Sarah Newman
J R D F	Thos. Brocklebank	L C H D	Chalmers	L T F W	Prince Alfred
J R D W	Fenella, (str)	L C M J	William Mitchell	L T G K	Tasmania
J R G C	Excelsior, (str)	L C M T	Caduceus	L T G M	Cœur de Lion
J R G L	Scindia, (str)	L C P Q	Aral, (str)	L T G R	Minden
J R S B	Sir Ahcerromby	L C R F	Sidonic Madeleine	L T H D	Rajasthan
J S B M	Lumley Castle, (str)	L C V B	Onward	L T H G	John Banks
J S F W	Southern Queen	L C W K	Saltwell, (str)	L T H J	Martaban
J S K Q	Indomitable	L D G P	Omer Pasha	L T H S	Cordelia
J S W K	Trent, (str)	L D H F	Evadne	L T V Q	Windsor Castle
J T C G	Columbian, (str)	L D H P	Agamemnon	L T V R	Suffolk
J T D N	Isabella Hercules	L D M P	Hidalgo, (str)	L T W G	Copenhagen
J T G V	Scotland, (str)	L D P N	Mallard	L T W K	The Bride
J T P B	Zenobia	L D Q N	Priam	L F W V	Scindian
J T P F	Singapore, (str)	L D T F	John Scott	L V B T	Alhwick Castle
J T R P	Orchis, (str)	L D V Q	Bucephalus	L V C B	Mariner
J V G C	City of Cambridge	L F G S	Tapageur	L V D F	Earl of Mar & Kel-
J V L D	Assyria, (str)	L F K J	Coromandel, (str)	L V D G	John Tenant, (str)
J V N W	Arco, (str)	L F K V	Patna, (str)	L V D R	Raby Castle [lie
J V Q K	Thos. Wilson, (str)	L F P S	Vibilia, (str)	L V N J	Ravensworth
J V S Q	Calcutta, (str)	L G C M	Japan, (str)	L V N K	Gosforth
J W P B	Emblehope, (str)	L G P J	Palestine	L V N W	Crest of the Wave
		L G P T	Vigilant	L V Q J	Norma
		L G Q T	Harwick	L W H P	Nourmahal
		L G W T	Dahlia, (str)	L W J K	Cleopatra

L W P M Sultana, (str)	N Q J R Euphrosyne	P L M S Clive
L W S T Peru	N Q P S Stree Rajahrajas-waree	P L Q V Bride
L W T D Cleadon	N Q S H Monarch	P L R J Woodcote
M B H G Saxon	N Q T D Sussex	P L R W Bengal
M B H L Akbar	N Q T R Tynemouth, (str)	P L V Q John Masterman
M B P L Wm. Cary, (str)	N Q W F British Tar	P L W R Eskdale
M C V P Gertrude	N R H T Tartar	P M C R Cherokee
M C V S Cornwallis	N R K G Ellenborough	P M W T General Caulfield
M C W N Dorothy	N R L D Bury St Edmunds	P N D M Southern Cross
M D R T Canning	N R L S Nile	P N G W Siam
M D T F Albatross	N R P H Camperdown	P N K Q Behar, (str)
M F D C Eldorado, (str)	N R S F Marchioness of Londonderry	P N Q R Behar
M F D T Clarendon	N R V H Steboncath	P Q H F China, (str)
M G F W Indus	N S D B Coringa	R Q H C Ellora, (str)
M G H S Roseneath	N S R L Lobelia	P Q J G Yorkshire, (str)
M G V K Thomas Hamlin	N S V D Balaklava	P Q L G Mary Scott
M J B W Mutlah	N T P Q Sarah Sands	P Q L H Lady Melville
M J D G Lalla Rook	N V F S George Kendall	P Q T M Romulus
M J D N Southern Cross	N V K H Harvest Home	P R B V Teviot
M J H R Kirkham	N V S H John O'Gaunt	P R S H William Melhuish
M L F B Theresa	N V W H Satellite	P S Q D Clara
M L F C Planet	P B D V Derwentwater	P T H L Lincelles
M N J V Matilda Athling	P B S Q Persia	P T J C Accrington
M N T Q Athone	P B W D Rockcliff	P T J M Geologist
M P B J Tyburnia	P B W H Maori	P T K H Henrietta
M P R G Kinnaird	P B W S Ann	P T W D Sir John Lawrence, (str)
M Q W D Shaftesbury	P C R D William & Jane	P W F J Belvidera
M R P S Scotia, (str)	P C R M Blackwall	P W F M Massilia, (str)
M S B H Ceylon	P C S G Joshua	P W H C Peeres
M S H R Korchalon	P C W F Princess Royal	Q B C M St Oswin
M S N G Dewa Gungadthur	P C W J Agra	Q B C T Illegist
M T C S Ottawa	P D C H Courier	Q B G J Magellan
M T J S Clara Novello	P D M K Favorite	Q B J R Endymion
M T S R Latona	P D Q L Nubia, (str)	Q B R J Renown
M V T H Strathallan	P D Q R Queen of Sth.(str)	Q B R W Malabar
M W C Q Art Union	P D R M Hydaspes, (str)	Q B S C Louisa
M W J D Drusus	P D Q V Empress of India	Q B W L Silome
M W K T Peerless	P F B Q Sir Robert Sale	Q C G F Clyde
M W V T Cospatrick	P F B R Harkaway	Q C V B Onivard
N B J F Nemesis, (str)	P F C J Herefordshire	Q C V T Leaping Water
N B R V Rachel	P F D K Palmerston	Q C W F Thames
N C G V Lucknow	P F D M Calliope	Q D H G Prudhoe
N C L D Boatrice	P F G J Sir George Pollock	Q D H W St Lawrence
N C L G St Dunstan	P H K B Queen of the East	Q D M W Pegasus
N C Q P Warrior	P H L W Beemah	Q D V T Zingra
N C T S Clarence	P H R V Panie	Q F J R Isabella
N C W L City of P'ekin	P J C R Martaban	Q F N T Bombay
N D R G Veritas	P J G C F C Clarke	Q F L S Mooltan, (str)
N D R H Agra	P J K C Countess of Sefton	Q F R M Seafield
N G D C Maids	P J L S Ann Henderson	Q G C V Bellona, (str)
N G D M Samarang	P J L T Sultana	Q G H S Uncas
N G J V Boldon Lawn	P J M H Ellen Bates	Q G H W Caldera
N G M W Rajmahal	P J M L Duke of Wellington	Q H C G Middlesex
N G T R Daniel Rankin	P J N V Endymion	Q H K T Alaya
N G V T Empress	P J R B Miriam	Q L F H Good Success
N G W J Holmsdale	P K F R Mauritius, (str)	Q L F P Punjab
N G W S Mary Shepherd	P K J T Nepal	Q L G T St Bernard
N H B L Sea Queen	P K M R Agamemnon	Q L H B Prince of Wales
N H W S Waterloo	P K M S Lord Raglan	Q L H F Princess Soma-walty
N J F S Adamant	P K N S Nimrod	Q L H J Sultana
N K B L Sea Queen	P K R W Trafalgar	Q L K V Mayaram Dayaram
N K H M M M Peter	P K S N Marlborough	Q L M F Futtel Razac
N L T V General Havelock	P K T N Haddington	Q L M G Fathe Salem
N M P D Wolverine	P K V M Alfred	Q L N F Dollerah
N P D Q Dudbrook	P K V Q Roxburgh Castle	Q L P R Winestead, (str)
N P M F Twilight	P K V T William Prowse	Q L R J Ripsima Ann Maria
N P T J Ramulies	P K W G Land o' Cakes	Q L R W Colonel Burney
N P J D Sunbeam	P L M R La Hogue	
N Q D G Mount Stuart Elphinstone		
N Q D J Lady Ann		

Q L S W Armenian	T B V K Hindostan	T W P Q Sparkler
Q L T G Iskender Shah	T B V Q Lord Clyde	T W R L Mofusa
Q L V W Atalanta	T B V W Water Witch	T W S M Artemisia
Q L W V Day Dream	T C Q L Lebanon	V B J F Bahnacurra
Q M B F Ballie Nicol Jarvie	T C R K Magnolia	V B K S Alexandra
Q M B S Shelomith	T D N M Kate Kearney	V B M H The Lord Warden
Q M C R Rajah of Cochlin	T D W C Lady Rawanston	V B M W Tartar
Q M G D Paragon	T F H D Egeria	V B N P Essex
Q M H S Pauline	T F K L Arbitrator	V B P Q Winchester
Q M H T Teazer	T G K F Queen of India	V B Q C John Lidgett
Q M J C Nonpareil	T G L D Medea	V B Q M Damo
Q M J L Chieftain	T G L K Egeria	V B R J Huntress
Q M L V Mariner's Hope	T G M K Canova	V B R L Punjab
Q M T S Lady McDonald	T G V L Iphigenia	V C D Q Cheviot
Q N B K Harriet Armitage	T G W J Venetia	V C D W Ajax
Q N D P Eena	T H R K Anglia	V C J S Hindostan
Q N G B Pearl, (str)	T H W V Coronet	V C M D Orissa
Q N S D Madras, (str)	T J C F Patrician	V C M S Paraguay, (str)
Q R D P Jean Louis	T K N J Edward Percy	V C W T Atalanta, (str)
Q S G W White Eagle	T K N V Cicero	V D B F Eurynome
Q W J C Hashemy	T K S W Prince Rupert	V D C B Castlemaine
R B H V John Brightman	T K W D Rowena	V D C F Cordova
R B L V Munsoory	T L B M Countess Russell	V D F H Burdwan
R B M J Empress of India	T L K D Belvidere [brook	V D F N Staffordshire
R B M S Colonel Fytche	T L P B Catherine Hol-	V D F W Fleur-de-lis
R B T C Agamemnon	T L P C Cadabux	V D H N Mary Nicholson
R D F J General Wyndham	T M N H Tangier	V D J H Aregunpa
R D L Q Zeileika	T M N Q Gertrude	V D J R Yeavinger Bell
R M H C Rowena	T M N R Pegasus	V F N B Warrior
R M L N Atalanta	T M Q C Nyanza	V F Q J Louisa
R N L H Minnehaha	T N C D Siam	V G B R Botanist
R N L C Eastern Empire	T P F V Gatiniau	V G B T Hypatia
R N T L Samarang	T P G B Oscar, (str)	V G C H Thomas Seddon
R N W L Chrysolite	T P Q C Agnorica	V G C L Derbyshire
R P V B Euxine	T P S G Shepherd	V G K S Moulin
R P V M Sydenham	T P V C Alexandra	V G L M Kate Tatham
R P W S Pericles	T Q D P Zodiac	V G N W Roslin Castle
R W P R Victoria Bridge	T Q F W Appellina	V G P C Euphrates, (str)
S B R N Barzillai	T Q H B Gresham	V G P D Orissa, (str)
S C L W Ceres	T R B C Oleander	V G P H Comorin, (str)
S C M R Mary Fry	T R B G Aratoon Apear, (str)	V H G B Jessie Coffin
S G D B Voltiguer	T R B H Star of India	V H J F Vectis
S G F M Panmure	T R D J Highflyer	V H L R Staffordshire
S N J F Phoenix	T R F B Eleanor	V H M N Romania
S N L B Westward Ho	T R F C Glenaros	V H N K Sydenham
S N Q L Douglas	T R F L Dunphail Castle	V K F N Beatrice
S P T L Venus	T R F W Sheffield	V K G F Antelope
S P W B Eleanora	T R H J Lochnagar	V K J Q East Lomond.
S P W D Berbice	T R H L Essex	V L J N Undine
S Q N C Queen of Sheba	T R H M Roioer, (str.)	V L K R Kenilworth
S T F G Marion	T R J D Portland	V M D T Courier
S V W P Persia	T R N J Meteor	V M J K Zurich
S W M R Fortuna	T R V W Ivanhoe	V M S F Capella
S W N F Wide Awake	T S B G Donna Maria	V N B M Maid Marian
S W P H Kensington	T S C J Crusader	V N D L Nimrod
S W P N Ophir	T S G B Sarah Bursqeat	V N G F St. Hilda
T B C Q Augusta	T S N G George Avery	V N H Q Anne Dymes
T B D F Richard	T S N V Corsair	V N H S Trevelyan
T B T P Como	T V J N Alice Ritson	V N J G Alambagh
T B D Q Fortuna	T V J P George Croshaw	V N J H Rangoon, (str)
T B F L Harriet	T V K N Armeria	V N J W Benares
T B G Q Faithful	T V L W Bedfordshire	V N K D Dunkeld
T B J D Lady Elgin	T V M G Sea Bird	V N K S Scimitar
T B P N Ayrshire	T V M R Courad	V N K W Essex
T B P V Shah Jehan	T W D N Ocean Chief	V N L W Agra
T B Q C Omar Pasha	T W G V Chanaral	V N M Q Ava
T B R H Countess of Elgin	T W M R City of Ningpo	V N P Q Esk
T B R N Turkey	T W N C India, (str)	V N P R Appelles
T B S J Hippogriffe	T W N D City of Paris	V N R G Great Victoria, (str)
T B S N Houghton	T W N P Kurrachee, (st	V N S K Cestrian
T B V D Ticondroga	T W N S Penang, (str)	V N T F Bolivar, (str)

V N T Q	John Bellamy	V T L P	William Ritson	W G P T	Glenlora
V N W Q	James Seddon	V T Q H	Delhi, (str)	W G P V	Napoleon
V P B W	Calcutta	V T R J	Beaumaris Castle	W G R F	Vixen, (str)
V P C H	Baringa	V T R N	Amersham	W G R S	Kingdom o'Pife
V P D G	Cecilia	V T S G	Pembrokeshire	W G S H	Blackwall
V P D N	Canute	V T W N	Mutlah	W G T F	Mofussilite
V P F H	Nagpore	V T W S	Castle Avon	W G T J	Himalaya
V P G C	Sumocn	V W B M	Crusader	W G T L	Star of Devon
V P G J	Caractacus	V W C K	John Allan	W H K P	Eastham
V P J K	Euterpe	V W G N	Harry Warren	W H M L	Rinaldo
V P J R	Hindostan	V W G T	Dharwar	W H M N	Mula, (str)
V P K C	Abbotsford	V W H L	Oberon	W H M V	Pandora
V P K M	Hindostan	V W H S	Redgauntlet	W H Q R	Cashmere, (str)
V P L S	Ruby	V W H P	Kemilworth	W K H J	Her Majesty
V P M L	Colombo	V W L P	Cavalier	W J G H	Albertino
V P N E	Nada, (str)	V W P T	St. George	W L M S	Mangalore
V P N T	Raven	V W Q B	Bushcer, (str)	W L N J	Knight of Snowdon
V P Q D	War Cloud	V W R B	Hamilla Mitchell	W L R B	James Wishert
V P R D	Nearehus	V W R Q	Madras, (str)	W M D C	Kingdom of Saxony
V P R Q	Manfred	V W S H	Punjab, (str)	W M D B	Koina, (str)
V P S B	Sarah Scott	W C G H	Evelyn	W P L D	Channel Light
V P G R	Pactolus	W C M G	Caroline	W Q G S	Bride
V Q B D	Valetta	W C M P	Nimrod	W Q G T	Dilharrce
V Q B P	Comus	W D R H	Mirinda	W Q J C	Sirius, (str)
V Q F S	Burmah, (str)	W F Q L	Vulcan	W Q N R	Stephenson, (str)
V Q G F	Parina	W F Q M	Terpsichore	W Q T F	Mofussilite
V Q H J	Arabia, (str)	W F R B	Tiverton	W Q T F	Dilbhur
V Q H T	Penguin, (str)	W F R K	Bucontaur	W Q T K	Red Gauntlet, (str)
V Q M J	Echo	W F R T	Glenduror	W Q V F	Hyderabad
V Q P W	Viceroy, (str)	W F V Q	Kaffraria, (str)	W Q V H	Oxfordshire, (str)
V R Q N	Mandarin	W G C H	Evelyn	W R C G	Agra, (str) [str]
V R W D	Asinia	W G K R	Canopus	W R F S	James C Stevenson,
V T D J	Flora	W G L M	Howrah	W R G D	Poshawur, (str)
V T F G	Berar	W G L S	Thurso	W R H B	Hindoo, (str)
V T G F	Uincorn	W G M R	Tarquin	W R J S	Dholia, (str)
V T H D	Brockham	W G N R	Jessie Isabel	W R L C	Agra, (str)
V T J G	Goleconda, (str)	W G P Q	Dalhani	W R N P	St James



PART VII—COMMERCIAL.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

POPHAM'S BROADWAY.—*Opened 1st July 1813.*

Capital, Rs. 56,25,000.

The Hon'ble A. F. Brown.—*President.*

Directors nominated by Government.

R. W. Lodwick, Esq., Acct.-General. | W. Donald, Esq., Offg. Depy. Acct.-Genl.

Elected by the Proprietors.

Hon. A. F. Brown, of Messrs. Parry & Co.	P. B. Gough, Esq., of Messrs. Lacot and Co.
W. R. Arbuthnot, Esq., of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.	John Shaw, Esq., of Messrs. Shaw & Tasker.
R. C. Walker, Esq., of Messrs. C. Shand and Co.	G. B. Branson, Esq., of Messrs. Branson and Branson.

Officers.

J. McIver, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.	A. Black, Esq., Deputy Accountant.
T. E. Franck, Esq., Dy. Secy. and Chief Acct.	H. R. Bell, Esq., Ag. Supt., Agency Dept.
W. T. Holmes, Esq., Accountant.	A. Berry, Esq., Ag. Supt., Correspondence do.

Branches.

J. L. Duffield, Esq., Ag. Insp. of Branches. | A. C. Cavendish, Esq., Dy. Insp. of Branches.

STATIONS.	AGENTS.	ACCOUNTANTS.
*Alleppey.....	W. FitzGerald, Esq.....	J. E. Shaw, Esq.
Bangalore.....	B. Darling, Esq., Acting.....	
Bellary.....	T. Parsons, Esq.....	
Berhampore.....	A. C. Irwin, Esq.....	W. C. Shaw, Esq., Acting.
Bimlipatam.....	G. E. Brearey, Esq.....	W. S. Madden, Esq.
Calicut.....	T. McLennan, Esq.....	
Coconada.....	D. Noble, Esq.....	G. A. Breithaupt, Esq.
Cochin.....	C. E. Mirus, Esq.....	W. L. Fraser, Esq., Acting.
Colombo.....	W. H. Ronnie, Esq., Acting.....	
Guntoor.—(Sub).....	L. McIver, Esq.....	
Kandy.—(Sub) (Ceylon).....	E. Palmer, Esq.....	J. W. Boys, Esq.
Mangalore.....	E. B. Dawson, Esq., Acting.....	E. J. W. Sherman, Esq., Actg.
Negapatam.....	J. Franck, Esq.....	J. Morison Hall, Esq.
Ootacamund.....	G. Madden, Esq., Acting.....	A. Duffield, Esq., Acting.
Tuticorin.....		

* In course of being closed

RULES.

Accounts Currents.

- 1.—No account opened for a less sum than 200 Rupees.
- 2.—The Bank makes no charge, and allows no interest.
- 3.—No account allowed to be overdrawn.
- 4.—Bank Bills and Hoondies are sent out for acceptance and for payment in Madras, the notarial step being taken in case of non-acceptance or of non payment.
- 5.—The Bank collects Drafts, Cheques, &c., payable in Madras.
- 6.—Bills, Notes, &c., (not being at sight or on demand) intended for realization by the Bank, should be sent in at least one day before the due date.

Cash Credits and Loans on Deposit of Government Securities.

- 1.—No cash Credit granted for a less sum than 2,000 Rupees.
- 2.—No cash Credit account to be overdrawn.
- 3.—No loan granted for a less sum than 350 Rupees, and no payment of less amount than 200 Rupees received to account of a Loan.
- 4.—In instances of parties liquidating Loans before they attain maturity, the minimum period of interest to be charged shall be 15 days on Loans for 3,000 Rupees and under, and 10 days on Loans for sums exceeding 3,000 Rupees.
- 5.—No Credit or Loan to be for more than three months.

The Bank furnishes Pass Books and Stamped Cheques,—the latter at the expense of Constituents.

It is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books,—all necessary entries will be made by the Bank on the Books being sent in to be written up.

Loans on Deposit of Goods.

- 1.—No Loans on Deposit of Goods will be granted for a less sum than 500 Rupees; nor will any sum less than that amount be received in part payment of a Loan.
- 2.—In instances of parties liquidating Loans before they attain maturity, the minimum period of interest to be charged shall be 15 days on Loans for 1,000 Rupees and under, and 10 days on Loans for sums exceeding that amount.
- 3.—Applications to release Deposits shall be made before 2 p. m.
- 4.—Goods to be subject to the customary charge of Godown rent.

Agency.

The Bank receives for safe custody Government Securities, Bank and Railway Stock, &c.; purchases and disposes of the same and realizes and remits the Dividends, Interest and Proceeds of Sale, as constituents may direct, on the following terms of Commission:—

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1.—On receiving charge of Securities or Shares..... | Nil. |
| 2.—On realizing Interest and Dividends, and paying them to order, or crediting in account..... | $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. |
| 3.—On buying or selling Government Securities and Bank Stock, or subscribing to an open Government Loan..... | $\frac{1}{4}$ do. |
| 4.—On the return of Government and other Securities on the principal sum..... | $\frac{1}{4}$ do. |
| 5.—On realizing Interest on Securities deposited on Loan Account..... | $\frac{1}{8}$ do. |
| 6.—On procuring the encasement of Securities held for safe custody..... | Nil. |
| 7.—On the renewal of Securities held on Loan and Cash Credit Accounts.... | Nil. |
| 8.—On the realization of Interest of the sale of Securities,—when the proceeds are remitted in the Bank's Bills..... | Nil. |
| 9.—On remittances in the Bank's Bill drawn on the Bank of England at the rate of exchange of the day, or in the Bank's Post Bills..... | Nil. |

Post Bills.

Issued (in duplicate, if required) free of charge, payable on demand.

Transfers of Shares and Stocks.

1.—Shares are transferable by special endorsement of the Proprietor on the Certificates. Consolidated Stock transferable by Deed of Transfer.

2.—Transfers must be registered at the Bank, and the Registry noted by the proper Officer before they are effectual.

3.—Powers of Attorney empowering a Firm to receive Dividends and Transfer Bank Stock, must specify the name of each individual partner, and may authorize any or all of them to act.

4.—Powers of Attorney, if signed in Great Britain or in any place where stamps are rendered necessary by law, must be executed on stamped paper.

☛ Powers of Attorney, Transfer and other Forms, may be had on application at the Bank.

Public Debt Department.

The management of the Public Debt of India in this Presidency having been transferred to the Bank from 1st March 1867, all applications for payment and, enforcement of interest, renewal, sub-division and consolidation of Government Securities, are to be made to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank.

Government Savings' Bank Department.

The Bank is open daily for the transaction of business from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Deposits received in sums of not less than one Rupee and not exceeding Rupees 2,500. Interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules and all other information can be had on application to the Secretary and Treasurer.

Branch Department.

The Branch Banks allow Interest on fixed deposits, realize Bills for Constituents, and transact Business as at Head Office.

The Bank has branches at :—

Alleppey,	Calicut,	Guntoor,	Negapatam,
Bangalore,	Cocanada,	Kandy, (Ceylon),	Ootacamund,
Berhampore,	Cochin,	Mangalore,	Tuticorin.
Bellary,	Colombo, (Ceylon),		
Bimlipatam,			

Drafts.

Drafts are issued by the Bank on its Branches, and on the Banks of Bengal and Bombay and their Branches.

Hours of Business.

FROM 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Loans on Deposits and Cash Credits granted, and applications to	
release Deposits and to close Accounts, until	2 P. M.
All other business transacted until	3 P. M.
65 The Book closes on Saturday at	1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN McIVER,

Secretary and Treasurer.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK.

BANK OF MADRAS—POPHAM'S BROADWAY— Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. McIVER, Esq. Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras, Ex officio Secretary.

ABSTRACT FROM GENERAL RULES.

1. The Secretary is authorized to certify by his signature all Deposits and Withdrawals.
2. The Bank opens for the transaction of business at 10 A. M. and closes at 3 P. M., Saturdays at 1 P. M., for receipts and payments every day. Holidays excepted.
3. Every Depositor or Withdrawer is expected to transact business in person. In the cases of individuals unable to attend at the Office, the Secretary will exercise his discretion in regard to payments of Deposits to parties authorized by such absentees to receive the same.
4. No Money will be received or kept in Deposit except in the name of the actual Depositor, who should attend at the Bank in person on making the first Deposit to give his or her name and other particulars in his or her own hand-writing in a book kept for that purpose.
5. No sum less than one Rupee, or more than 2,500, can be lodged. All Deposits will be regularly entered in a book at the time they are made and issued to the owner. This book is to be brought to the Bank whenever any sum is deposited or withdrawn. The account thus kept will be closed on the 31st March of every year, and the balance of interest due at that period will be paid to the Depositor upon his or her receipt being duly taken in the Pass Book, or carried to account, thenceforward to accumulate at compound yearly interest until it shall amount to 2,500 Rupees, when no further Deposits will be received; but interest will be added to the Deposit till it shall amount to 3,000 Rupees after which no further interest will be allowed.

6. Compound Interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, or at such rate as may be authorized by Government is allowed on deposits. No interest, however, is allowed for broken periods of a month, nor is it calculated on fractions of a Rupee; but deposits during the first four working days of a month, are dealt with as having been made in the preceding month, in regard to the interest due thereon.

7. No person or persons to Deposit money for the benefit of any other person or persons, except Parents on behalf of and on account of their Children, being minors. If such Deposits are made in the Children's names, they cannot be withdrawn during the minority of the Children, nor without an authority from them after they have come of age. No trust will be allowed to appear on any Deposit. Provided however that the Rule shall not be construed to prohibit individuals resident out of Madras, or Females who, according to the manners and customs of the country, do not usually appear in public from making their deposits in their own names, by the hands of other persons as agents on their behalf.

8. Depositors will be at liberty at any time to withdraw any sums or portions of sums deposited by them, receiving interest calculated up to the end of the month preceding that in which the withdrawal is made; *but no person will be permitted to Deposit or withdraw money more than once during the month.* An exception will however be allowed in cases in which good and sufficient reasons may be assigned.

9. Receipts for sums withdrawn exceeding twenty Rupees should bear a stamp of one Anna, in conformity with the provisions of Act X of 1862.

10. On the death of a Depositor, the balance and credit will be paid to the Executors or Assignee; but should there be no Will forthcoming, then, in accordance with Act XXVI, of 1855, or on a Bond of Indemnity, under the orders of Government. Should, however, the Depositor have been in the Army or Navy, the balance will be paid in conformity with the Rules of the Service to which he may have belonged.

11. All Pass Books of Depositors, both at the Presidency and in the Mofussil should be sent to this Office at the end of every official year (*i. e.*, 31st March) for the purpose of adjusting the interest.

12. Money tendered for Deposit by married women in their individual names will not be received without an authority from their husbands in the subjoined form, executed on a Stamped paper of the value of eight Annas, agreeably to instructions from the Government Solicitor. A copy of this Form may be had on application at the Bank of Madras.

13. With the exception of European Soldiers on the effective strength of the Army, for whom other provision has been made, all classes, including Native Soldiers, Non-effective Staff, Pensioners, Invalids, and the Wives and Children of Soldiers, may deposit their savings, in the Bank, provided the amount of the deposit be not less than one Rupee, or in excess of Rupees 2,500, or consist of fractions of a Rupee, except when a draft on a Government Treasury is tendered.

14. Persons residing in the Mofussil may effect the Deposit and Withdrawal of their savings either through the Civil, Hoozoor, or Divisional Paymasters' Treasuries, but no remittances are received from them direct at the Presidency Office.

15. Should a Pass Book be lost, another will be supplied by the Bank on the identity of the applicant, as the owner of the missing book being satisfactorily established; and after the lapse of a Month, a fee of one Rupee is charged for the new book.

16. Should a Pass book be so defaced or torn as to render the entries therein illegible, it will be retained by the Bank, a new one supplied, and a rupee charged for the same.

FORM.

To

THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

BANK OF MADRAS,

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK DEPARTMENT

Sir,

I hereby authorize my wife _____ to open an account in her own name with the Government Savings' Bank at Madras, and, at her pleasure and without any further or other authority from me to pay money from time to time to the credit of such account, and to withdraw money from time to time from such account, and for her so doing and for your permitting her, thus to operate upon, and with such account, this shall be to the Bank of Madras and the Government of Madras a sufficient authority and indemnity

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

For further particulars *vide* Accountant General's Manual, p. 179.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Interest when payable, &c

FOUR PER CENT LOAN OF 1824 25

Opened 13th September 1824, and closed 19th May 1825—Interest payable quarterly in cash, or to Proprietors *bona fide* resident in Europe, at their option in cash, by bills on the Home Government at the exchange of 1s 11d per Sicca Rupee, or 1s 10d per Government Rupee, and payable 12 months after date. The notes of this Loan have nearly all been transferred to the Five per Cent Loan of 1825 26, and Four per Cent Transfer Loan of 1st May 1865.

SECOND FOUR PER CENT LOAN OF 1828 29.

Opened 3rd July 1828—Interest payable quarterly, in cash and by bills on the Home Government as in the case of the above loan. Notes of this loan have nearly all been transferred as above.

THIRD FOUR PER CENT LOAN OF 1832 33

Opened 7th June 1831, and closed 16th September 1835—Interest payable half yearly on 1st May and 1st November as in the above loans. Notes of this loan have partly been transferred to the Four per Cent Loan of 1st May 1865.

FOUR PER CENT LOAN OF 1835 36

Opened 16th September 1835, and closed 15th May 1841.—Interest payable half yearly, on 31st March and 30th September as in the above loans.

FOUR PER CENT LOAN OF 1842 43

Opened 4th January 1843, and is comprised of cash subscriptions and transfers from the Five per Cent Loans of 1825 26, and 1829 30—Interest payable on 1st February and 1st August. The other conditions of this loan are the same as those of the Four per Cent Loan of 1835 36. This loan is open for the consolidation of Notes of the several Four per Cent loans to Notes of a corresponding amount in it.

TRANSFER FOUR PER CENT LOAN OF 1851 55

Opened 24th October 1853, and is comprised of transfers from the Five per Cent Loan, dated 30th June 1841—Interest payable on 30th June and 31st December.

FOUR PER CENT TRANSFER LOAN

Opened 22nd January 1853, and is comprised of transfers from the Five per Cent Transfer Loan.

THREE AND A HALF PER CENT LOAN OF 1853-54.

Opened 28th October 1853, and closed 30th August 1856—Interest payable on 28th February and 31st August.

FIVE PER CENT LOAN OF 1856-57

Opened 16th January 1857.—Most of the Notes of this Loan have been transferred to the Four and a Half per Cent Loan of 1872, under Financial Notification, dated 16th September 1871, No 3,206, the remainder being dischargeable in cash at the Bank of Bengal under Financial Notification, dated 16th October 1871, No 4,134.

FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT LOAN OF 31st MAY 1859

Opened 1st May 1859—Interest payable on the 31st May and 30th November. Guaranteed not to be paid off before the 1st May 1879.

FOUR PER CENT TRANSFER LOAN OF 1st MAY 1865

Opened 19th November 1864—Interest payable on 1st May and 1st November. This Loan is open for the consolidation of Notes of the several Four per Cent Loans into Notes of a corresponding amount in it.

FIVE PER CENT DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1867

Opened under Financial Notification, No 2,010, dated 11th April 1867—Interest payable half-yearly on the 1st June and 1st December. Principal to the extent of 40 lacs re-payable on the 1st June 1872, 50 lacs on the 1st June 1877.

FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT LOAN OF 15th JULY 1870

Opened under Financial Notification, dated 31st December 1869, No 3,452, and is comprised of transfers from the Five per Cent P W Loan of 12th March 1855, and Four and a Half per Cent Loan of 28th February 1857. Interest payable half-yearly on the 15th January and 15th July. Guaranteed not to be paid off before the 15th of July 1885.

FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT LOAN OF JULY 1871.

Opened under Financial Notification, dated 1st May 1871, No. 197, and is comprised of transfers from the Four and a Half per Cent. Debenture Loan of 1870. Interest payable half-yearly on the 4th January and 4th July, at the rate of Four and a Half per Cent. for 10 years and thenceforward at Four per Cent. No part of this Loan will be paid off before 4th July 1881.

FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF 16TH JANUARY 1872.

Opened under Financial Notification, dated 16th September 1871, No 3,206, and is comprised of transfers from Five per Cent. Loan of 1856-57. Interest payable half-yearly on the 16th January and 16th July, at Four and a Half per Cent. for 7 years, and thenceforward at Four per Cent. No part of this Loan will be paid off before 16th January 1882.

Lost Notes, obtainment of duplicates.

Loss of a Government Promissory Note is reported to the Comptroller General, Calcutta. It is then stopped in the Loan and Interest Books of the Public Debt Office, and the applicant for a duplicate note is required to advertise the loss in three successive issues of the *Gazette of India* as well as the *Government Gazette* of the Province where he resides. Should the note have been encased for payment of interest at any other Treasury than Calcutta, the loser is required to give the necessary information to the Treasury concerned, and two years after the date of the last advertisement of loss he has to apply to the Public Debt Office for a Duplicate note.

Should the note alleged to be lost not be forthcoming, and the title of the claimant be fully proved, the owner and two sureties be approved of the Solicitor to Government are required to execute a bond of indemnity, and on the receipt of such bond of indemnity, the Controller General submits the case, with his opinion, for the orders of the Government of India. In case, however, there be any doubt as to the title of the claimant, the case is in the first instance forwarded to the Advocate General.

As a general rule, duplicate notes will not be issued until ten years after the last correct advertisement of loss, but meanwhile, interest will be paid on the lost notes after the lapse of two years under a Bond of indemnity.

LOST OR MUTILATED CURRENCY NOTES.

Notes slightly mutilated, will be readily paid to *bonâ fide* holders upon a written statement as to the circumstances of mutilation, and upon an indemnity signed by a Banker or some known responsible person.

Seriously mutilated or wholly lost or destroyed notes which can be identified by the number and date; will, subject to a strict investigation, be paid only on the authority of the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, or of the Commissioner at Madras or Bombay, at whose Head Circle the note may be payable.

Intimation of the loss, destruction, or mutilation of a note or portion of a note must be sent to the office where the note is payable, thus—

If it be a Calcutta Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

If a Madras Circle Note, and not having the countermark of either the Calicut, Trichinopoly, or Vizagapatam Circles, notice should be sent to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras.

If a Bombay Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay, and the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay.

If an Allahabad Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad, and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

If a Lahore Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore, and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

If a Nagpore Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpore, and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

If a Calicut Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calicut.

If a Trichinopoly Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Trichinopoly.

If a Vizagapatam Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Vizagapatam.

For further particulars see Notification in *Gazette*, 21st August 1866, No 233.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ALLAN, T. H. AND CO.—Bank Buildings, Beach.—PARTNERS: Thomas Henry Allan, (*Europe*), Henry Bill, John Brooks Wright, (*Europe*), and Stewart Robertson Turnbull.—Assistants—R. Macdonald Stephenson, J. H. Tweedy and D. E. W. Leighton.

AGENTS FOR

Commercial Union (Fire and Life) Assurance Company.	London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
	London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

ARBUTHNOT AND CO.—Bentinck's Buildings, North Beach. PARTNERS Hon. William Rieron Arbuthnot, Alexander Mackenzie, (*Europe*), Patrick MacLachlan, Sir William Wedderburn Arbuthnot, Bart., (Consul for Sweden and Norway,) (*Europe*), George Gough Arbuthnot, (*Europe*), and James Woodgate Arbuthnot.

AGENTS FOR

The Government of Ceylon.	The Bombay Insurance Company, (Marine.)
The Government of Travancore.	The Canton Insurance Office, do.
The Mysore Administration.	The China Traders' Insurance Company, do.
The Merchant Shipping Company, (Limited.)	The Maritime Insurance Co., (Limited.), do.
The National Guarantee and Suretyship Association, (Limited.)	The Swiss Lloyds' Insurance Company, do.
The Madras Equitable Assurance Society.	The Thames and Mersey Insurance Co., do.
The London Assurance Corporation (Marine Fire and Life.)	(Limited.)
The Azienda Assicuratrice Company (Marine.)	The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
The Commercial Union Assurance Co., (Marine.)	'The Oosterling' Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
	The Cuddapah Pressing Company, (Limited.)

ASPINWALL AND CO.—Armenian Street and at Cochin.—PARTNERS: J. H. Aspinwall (*Europe*), A. C. Scott, (*Europe*), Assistants—A. V. D. Best, J. McIntock and J. H. Peebles.

BINNY AND CO.—Armenian Street.—PARTNERS: William Scott, (*Europe*), Charles Alexander Ainslie, (*Europe*), Clement Simpson and J. A. Boyson—Assistants, Dornier Rasbotham, F. S. Bone, W. Waterston, D. C. Ainslie and George L. Chambers.

AGENTS FOR

The British India Steam Navigation Co., (Ld)	The Universal Marine Insurance Company of
The Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.	London, (Limited)
The Triton Marine Insurance Co. of Calcutta.	The Eastern Marine Insurance Co. of Bombay.
The Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Company of London, (Limited.)	The Alliance Fire Assurance Co. of London.
The Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia.	The Standard Life Assurance Co. of Edinburgh.
	The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society.

BOWDEN, KEITH AND CO.—Armenian Street.—PARTNERS: F. H. Bowden and James Buchanan Keith.

AGENTS FOR

Scottish Fire Insurance Company.	Cocanada Correspondent, Bowden Brothers
Manchester Underwriters' Association.	and Co.

BYARD, GAIR AND CO.—Bentinck's Buildings, Beach.—PARTNERS: Alfred John Byard, Thomas Gair, (*Europe*), and Francis Hamilton Grove—Assistant: W. J. M. McCaw.

AGENTS FOR

Phoenix Fire Assurance Company	Liverpool Underwriters' Association
Guardian Life Assurance Company	

CAMMIADE, MARTIN AND CO.—No. 9, McLean Street.—PARTNERS: Auguste Amand St. Martin, Gilbert Henry Cammiade, (Italian Consul), and Gustave Francis St. Martin.—Assistants: Robert Henry St. Martin and Charles Aime Cammiade

AGENTS FOR

"Lloyds" London

DYMES AND CO.—Rutter's Building, North Beach.—PARTNERS: Albert Foster Pator, (*Europe*), Edward William Barnett, (*Europe*), and Lumsden Strange, Madras.

AGENTS FOR

North China Insurance Company.	Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.	Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
Lancashire Insurance Company.	Madras Tramway Company.
Peermasad Coffee Company, (Limited)	

DYMES, T. J. CARTWRIGHT AND CO.—(Consulate for the Empire of Germany and Swiss Confederation), North Beach.—PARTNERS: Thomas Jamieson Dymes, (*Europe*), E. Poppe, (*Madras*), Attorney for Partner—Assistant: F. Batchelor.

AGENTS FOR

Northern Assurance Company, (Fire and Life.)	Dresden and Vaterlaendische Transport Versicherungs.
General Assurance Company, for Sea, River and Land Transport.	Actien Gesellschaft, Elberfeld.
	Transatlantic Marine Insurance Company, (Limited), Berlin.

FACIOLLE AND CO.—No. 168, Popham's Broadway, and 100, Wallajah Road, Mount Road Junction.—PARTNER: A. Faciollo — Assistant: E. Gêruzet.

AGENTS FOR

The Patent Plumbago Crucible Company.

GORDON, WOODROFFE AND CO.—21, North Beach.—PARTNERS: Henry Evans Gordon, (*London*), G. W. P. Woodroffe, (*London*), F. Borthwick, (*London*); George Jackson, and A. F. Beaufort, Assistants.

AGENTS FOR

The Liverpool and London and Globe Fire and Life Insurance Company.	The Wine Agency Company.
The Globe Marine Insurance Company.	The Phospho Guano Company.

HUSON, ARTHUR AND CO.—Armenian Street—PARTNERS: Arthur Huson and Edw. D. Estill (*Europe*.)

AGENTS FOR

Brunton's Patent Press Company, Madras, (Limited.)

LECOT AND CO.—Armenian Street.—PARTNERS: Percy Bloomfield Patton Gough, H. Martine, (Consul for the Republic of France), Edmund Jules Lecot and Frederick Lecot.

AGENTS FOR

The Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	French Emigration.
Messageries Imperiales Steamers.	Universal Life Assurance Society.

MAXWELL AND CO.—Second Line Beach.—PARTNERS: Robert Maxwell, (*Eur.*), William Burnet, and John Maxwell (*Europe*).

AGENTS FOR

Queen Insurance Company, (Fire and Life.)	The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, (Limited.)
London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company.	

MCDOWELL AND CO.—Second Line Beach.—PARTNERS: James George Coleman, (Vice Consul for Spain).—Assistant: William Grey Wilson.

AGENTS FOR

Messrs. Bass and Co., Burton-on-Trent	Messrs. Thomas Dunkin and Sons, Bordeaux.
Messrs. Hall and Sons, London.	Agents for the Xerez Wine Company.
Messrs. Beyerman and Co., Bordeaux.	Messrs. Daukes and Company, London.
Denman's Greek Wines.	Vine Growers Association of Spain.
Messrs. Henry White and Co., London.	Vine Growers Company of Bordeaux.
Messrs. Thurston and Company, London.	Vine Growers Association of Cognac.
The Cabinet Wines of Xerez.	Messrs. E. J. Brand and Company, London.
Messrs. Jalichs and Company, Pesth.	Riviere Gradrat and Co., Cognac.
Messrs. F. Giesler and Company.	Limerick Distillery Company.

OAKES AND CO.—Broadway.—PARTNERS: William T. S. Oakes (*Eur.*), James Oakes and H. R. Dawson, Junior.

AGENTS FOR

The Royal Insurance Company, Life and Fire, London and Liverpool.	Messrs. Bryant and May, London.
Messrs. J. and C. White and Co., London.	Messrs. Newton, Walsall.
Messrs. Bagot and Hutton, Dublin.	Messrs. Castell and Brown, London.
Messrs. Curcier and Adet, Bordeaux.	Messrs. F. C. Calvert and Co., London.
Messrs. J. Hall and Sons, London.	Messrs. Flowers and Son, Stratford-on-Avon.
Messrs. Pigou and Wilkes, London.	Messrs. Jayne and Sons, New York.
Australian Meat Co., London and Australia.	Participation Charentaise ("Grande Marque" Brandy.)
Messrs. J. Jenning and Co., London.	Messrs. Gosnell and Co., London.
Messrs. Harrison and Co., London.	J. Maria Farina, Cologne.
Messrs. W. Carson and Sons, London.	Messrs. Haviland and Co., Limoges.
Messrs. McDougal and Co., London.	Silber's Patent Light Company (Limited.)

PARRY AND CO.—North Beach.—PARTNERS: Alexander Forrester Brown, (Belgian Consul), John Jones and J. C. Shaw—Assistants: Harry Nash and J. W. Griffiths.

AGENTS FOR

<p>The Eagle and Albion Life Assurance Co. (of London.) The Church of England Life Assurance and Trust and Annuity Institution (of London.) The Corporation of the Royal Exchange Assurance (of London.) The Ocean Marine Insurance Company (of London.) H. M. Dockyard, Trincomallee. The Sun Fire Office (of London.) The London Chartered Bank of Australia. The Bombay Insurance Society.</p>	<p>The Ocean Marine Insurance Co. of Bombay. Secretaries and Treasurers of the St. George Steam Press Company, (Limited.) The Land Mortgage Bank of India—Credit Foncier Indian, (Limited.) The Merchant's Marine Insurance Company, (Limited.) Agents and Treasurers of the Southern India Coffee Company, (Limited.) The London Guarantee and Accident Co., (Limited.) The Trident Marine Insurance Co., (Limited.)</p>
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SHAND, C. AND CO., Madras and Colombo—1st Line Beach.—PARTNERS: Charles Shand, (London); Alexander Shand, (Liverpool); Ralph Abram Robinson, (London); Robert Chillingworth Walker, (Madras); Thomas Helmer, (Colombo); Thomas Blakie, (Europe).—Assistants: Rowland Evans and T. Arthur Taylor.

AGENTS FOR

The North British and Mercantile (Fire and Life) Insurance Company, and The Union Marine Insurance Company, Liverpool and London. Agents for the Registro Maritime or International Lloyds. Also Agents for the Mercantile Marine Insurance Company of South Australia, Adelaide, and the Merchant Shipping and Underwriters' Associations, Melbourne.

WALKER AND CO.—37, Second Line Beach.—PARTNERS: George Walker, (London); William Byam Liddell (Madras); William Walker Munsie, (London); and William Walker, (Madras.)

LIST OF CONSULS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

NAMES.	Government.	Station.	Date of Appointment.	
A. F. Pater	America.....	Madras.....	11 June	1873
Stewart Hall	America, U. S..	Cocanada...	6 February	1869
Vacant.....	Austria.....	Madras.....	28 August	1857
J. A. Will.....	AustroHungarian Empire.	Cocanada...	30 October	1873
A. Forrester Brown, (Parry and Co.)....	Belgium	Madras.....	17 January	1868
August Burmester	Bremen	Cocanada...	19 December	1864
Henri Martine.....	France.....	Madras...	16 August	1872
E. J. Lecot, Acting.....				
Jules Regnaud.....	France.....	Cochin.....	15 October	1869
Jules LeFancheur.....	France	Cocanada...	14 January	1873
C. A. G. Montburn, Acting.....				
E. Baudry.....	France	Tellicherry.	23 January	1873
F. M. Cartwright.....	Germany	Madras.	3 May	1873
E. Poppe, Acting.....				
G. Ripley	Germany	Bimlipatam	19 March	1872
F. W. Abel.....	Germany.....	Cocanada...	10 August	1871
Hastings Hicks.....	Hamburgh.....	Madras.....	28 August	1866
G. H. Cammiade.....	Italy	Madras	13 March	1862
Francis DeSouza.....	Portugal.....	Madras		
James G. Coleman, (Vice).....	Spain.....	Madras	28 September	1871
Sir W. W. Arbuthnot, Bart.....	Sweden and Norway	Madras.....	12 March	1872

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(ESTABLISHED 29TH SEPTEMBER 1836.)

Hon'ble A. F. Brown.—*Chairman.*R. C. Walker, Esq.—*Vice Chairman.*

Committee.

Hon'ble W. R. Arbuthnot.

W. Burnet, Esq.

A. J. Byard, Esq.

W. B. Liddell, Esq.

C. Simpson, Esq.

Arbuthnot, W., Esq.—*Europe.*
 Arbuthnot, Sir W. W.—*Europe.*
 Arbuthnot, G. G., Esq.—*Europe.*
 Arbuthnot, James W., Esq.
 Aspinwall, J. H., Esq.—*Europe.*
 Ainslie, C. A., Esq.—*Europe.*
 Allan, T. H., Esq.—*Europe.*
 Boyd, J. R., Esq.
 Borthwick, F., Esq.—*Europe.*
 Boyson, J. A., Esq.
 Bayol, M., Esq.
 Blaikie, T., Esq.—*Europe.*
 Best, A. V. D., Esq.
 Bill, H., Esq.
 Bowden, F. H., Esq.
 Cornet, Gustave, Esq.
 Dymes, T. J., Esq.—*Europe.*
 Estill, E. D., Esq.—*Europe.*
 Franck, T. E., Esq.
 Gough, P. B., Esq.
 Grant, S. D., Esq.
 Gordon, H. E., Esq.—*Europe.*
 Grove, F. H., Esq.
 Helmer, T., Esq.—*Ceylon*
 Huson, A., Esq.

Jones, J., Esq.
 Jackson, Geo., Esq.
 Keith, J. B., Esq.
 Lecot, E. J., Esq.
 Lecot, F., Esq.
 Mackenzie, A., Esq.—*Europe.*
 Maxwell, R., Esq.—*Europe.*
 Maxwell, J., Esq.—*Europe.*
 Macfadyen, P., Esq.
 McIver, J., Esq.
 Martine, H., Esq.
 Maude, A. R., Esq.—*Europe.*
 Munsie, W. W., Esq.—*Europe.*
 Montbrun, A. M. G., Esq.
 Pater, A. F., Esq.—*Europe.*
 Pater, G. F., Esq.
 Poppe, Edward, Esq.
 St. Martin, A. A., Esq.
 St. Martin, G. F., Esq.
 Scott, W., Esq.—*Europe.*
 Strange, L., Esq.
 Shaw, J. C., Esq.—*Europe.*
 Taylor, W. T., Esq.
 Turnbull, S. R., Esq.

C. A. Lawson, Esq.—*Secretary Europe.*H. Cornish, Esq.—*Acting Secretary*Messrs Binny and Co.,—*Treasurers.*

Rules and Regulations of the Chamber.

1st. That the Madras Chamber of Commerce is formed with a view to watch over and protect the interests of Trade; to receive and collect information on all matters of Mercantile interest, bearing upon the removal of grievances and the promotion of the common good; to communicate with authorities and with individual parties thereupon; to receive references on matters of custom or usage in doubt or dispute, deciding on the same and recording the decision made for future reference; and to form by that and other means a code of practice, whereby the transactions of business by all engaged in it may be simplified and facilitated.

2nd. That all merchants and other persons engaged in the general Trade of Madras be eligible as Members.

3rd. That persons desirous of joining the Chamber shall be proposed by one Member and seconded by another. Notice of the same shall be entered in the Ballot Book and circulated among the Members, and the election shall be made by ballot at the first General Meeting of the Chamber held after the expiry of one month from the date of the notice, a majority of two-thirds of those voting at the Meeting being necessary for admission.

4th. That voting by proxy be not allowed, nor by parties whose subscriptions shall be in arrears.

5th. That the power of expulsion be reserved to the Chamber, to be decided by ballot by a majority at a General Meeting.

6. That the executive duties of the Chamber shall be conducted by the Chairman with the assistance of the Sub Committee, and that all matters of importance be referred for the decision of the general body of Subscribers, who shall be called together as often as is necessary by the Chairman, but not less frequently than once a month.

7th. That the Chairman shall on all occasions have a casting vote in addition to his own as a Member of the Chamber.

8th. That every Member on election shall pay an entrance fee of Rupees 100.

9th. That the subscription be fixed at Rupees 132 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Absentees in Europe to pay no subscription.

10th. That if any Member allow his subscription to the Chamber to fall into arrears for for more than one quarter without sufficient reason, his name shall be expunged from the list.

11th. That the Funds be paid as realized into the Government Bank, and that when exceeding one thousand Rupees they may be vested in Government Paper.

12th. That the ordinary expenditure be at the discretion of the Chairman; and that extraordinary be made by him with the sanction of the Sub-Committee.

13th. That an Annual General Meeting be held on the second Monday of December, or as near thereto as convenient, at which the Treasurer's account shall be submitted, and the Chairman for the following year shall be elected; the retiring Chairman becoming Vice-Chairman. In cases of the Chairman's re-election, a new Vice-Chairman shall be elected.

The Vice-Chairman shall conduct the duties of Chairman during the absence of the latter.

14th. That Special General Meetings may be convened on the requisition of the Chairman or of any three Members of the Chamber, not being Members of the same Firm—notice of the subject of discussion to be given in the requisition calling the Meeting.

15th. That at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber, a Sub-Committee of not less than 7 Members, including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, shall be elected to assist the Chairman in the disposal of the business of the Chamber. Two members of the same Firm should not be on the Committee.

16th. That a Fee of 15 Rupees shall accompany all references to the Chamber.

17th. That the Chairman shall provide a room for the accommodation of the Chamber.

18th. That all parties subscribing to the Chamber shall affix their signatures to the Rules in a book to be kept for that purpose.

GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY AND COMMISSION.

As revised by the Chamber of Commerce, and recommended for general approval and adoption.

No.		Per cent.
1.	On the total amount of payments and receipts of an Account excepting sums on which a higher Commission has been previously charged, and sums paid for Bills of Exchange on England drawn by the Agent.	Half.
2.	On purchasing or selling Bills of Exchange.....	One.
3.	On subscriptions to Government loans, purchasing, selling, transferring or exchanging Public Securities and Bank Shares.....	Quarter.
4.	On obtaining enfacement of Government Promissory Notes.....	One-eighth.
5.	On delivering up Public Securities or Lodging them in any of the Public Offices.....	Quarter.
6.	On negotiating or renewing a loan or Cash credit at the Bank of Madras or elsewhere.....	Half.
7.	On receiving and delivering Private Commissions of goods and Merchandize.....	Two and a half.
8.	On charge of House Property and collection of Rents.....	Five.
9.	On letters of Credit granted.....	Two and a half.
10.	On the management of Estates for Executors or Administrators or on becoming Security for Administrators.....	Two and a half.
11.	On debts when process of Law or Arbitration is necessary.....	do.
	If recovered by such means.....	Five.
12.	On Bills of Exchange, Notes, &c., dishonored.....	One.
13.	On overdue debts collected.....	Two and a half.
14.	On all sales or purchases of Goods.....	Five.
	With the following exceptions:—	
	On Houses, Lands and Ships.....	Two and a half.
	On Diamonds, Pearls and Jewellery.....	do.
	On Treasure and Bullion.....	One.
	On all Goods and Merchandize withdrawn, shipped or delivered to order.	
	On all other descriptions of property for sale, if withdrawn or otherwise disposed of by the owners.	Half Commission.
	On Goods transferred to Auction or Commission Salesmen.	
15.	On investing Proceeds of Sales in Goods.....	Two and a half.
16.	On guaranteeing Sales, Bills, Bonds, Contracts for Goods, or other Engagements.....	do.
17.	On Ship's Disbursements.....	do.
18.	On Ships, when no outward Commission on Freight or passage Money is earned.....	Five.
19.	On Chartering Ships or engaging Tonnage for other Parties.....	Two and a half.
20.	On the amount of Freight or Passage Money earned by Ships, by Charter or otherwise, whether the same shall pass through the Agent's hands or not.....	Five.
21.	When the Commission of 2½ per cent. on the Inward Freight, paid at Home or in Madras, does not in the case of steamers viâ the Suez Canal exceed Rs. 100, then that sum shall be charged.	
22.	On effecting Insurance, whether on Lives or Property.....	Half.
23.	On settling Insurance claims, losses and averages of all classes, whether on Lives or Property and on recoveries of returns of Premium.....	Two and a half.
24.	On negotiating Bottomry or Respondentia Bond.....	do.
25.	On attending the delivery of Contract Goods.....	Two.
26.	On receiving Passage Money by Ships entered inwards.....	One.
27.	On realizing on Freights.....	Two and a half.
28.	On arranging and superintending the transhipment of Cargo, on the amount of Freight so re-engaged.....	Five.
29.	On the management of Vessels chartered elsewhere for the conveyance of Coolies or Troops, on amount of Passage Money.....	Two and a half.
30.	For acting in the capacity of Trustee, on the income of the Trust Fund.	do.
31.	On landing and re-shipping Goods from any vessel in distress, or on landing and selling by auction damaged Goods from any such vessel, and acting as Agent for the Master on behalf of all concerned on the declared value of all such Goods as may be re-shipped, and on the net proceeds of all such Goods as may be publicly sold.....	do.

AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE. NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
 MADRAS OFFICE—ARMENIAN STREET

HOURS OF BUSINESS, 10 to 3, Saturdays, 11 to 1

W. T. TAYLOR,
Manager, Madras Branch

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, 65, OLD BROAD STREET, E. C.

Paid-up Capital £750,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Tsochow, Hankow, Yokohama, Penang, Singapore, Batavia, Mauritius and Australia

MADRAS AGENCY

OFFICE, No 138, ARMENIAN STREET

HOURS OF BUSINESS, 10 to 3—On Saturdays, 10 to 1

For further particulars, see Advertisement at the end

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000.—Reserved Fund, £500,000

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT THE MADRAS AND PONDICHERRY
 AGENCIES

HOURS OF BUSINESS—From 10 till 3, (on Saturdays, from 10 till 1 o'clock)

J. R. BOYD, *Agent*

For further particulars, see Advertisement at the end

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

		AGENTS, &c.
Commercial Union (Fire and Life) Assurance Company ...	}	Messrs. T. H. Allan & Co.
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company		
London and Lancashire Fire Assurance Company		
Madras Equitable Assurance Society		
London Assurance Corporation (Marine Fire and Life.)	}	Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.
Azienda Assicuratrice Company (Marine.)		
Commercial Union Assurance Corporation (do)		
Bombay Insurance Company (do)		
Canton Insurance Office (do)		
China Traders' Insurance Company (do)		
Maritime Insurance Company (Limited.) (do)		
Swiss Lloyd Insurance Company (do)		
Thames and Mersey Insurance Company (do)		
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company		
'The Osterling' Sea and Fire Insurance Company	}	Messrs. Byard, Gair and Co.
Phoenix Fire Assurance Company		
Guardian Fire Assurance Company		
Liverpool Underwriters' Association		
Triton Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta	}	Messrs. Binny & Co.
Home & Colonial Marine Insurance Co. of London, (Ltd.)...		
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Co. of Batavia....		
Universal Marine Insurance Company of London, (Ltd.)....		
Eastern Marine Insurance Company of Bombay		
Alliance Fire Assurance Company of London		
Standard Life Assurance Company of Edinburgh		
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society	}	Messrs. Bowden, Keith and Co.
Scottish Fire Insurance Company		
Manchester Underwriters' Association		
North China Insurance Company		
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company	}	Messrs. Dymes and Co.
Lancashire Insurance Company		
Imperial Fire Insurance Company		
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company		
Northern Assurance Company (Fire and Life)	}	Messrs. T. J. Dymes, Cartwright and Co.
General Assurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport, Dresden and Vatarlaendische Transport Ver- sicherungsgesellschaft—Action Gesellschaft, Fberfeld and Transat- lantic Marine Insurance Company, Berlin		
Liverpool, London and Globe Fire and Life Insurance Co.		
Globe Marine Insurance Company		
Universal Life Assurance Society	}	Messrs. Lecot and Co.
Queen Insurance Company, (Fire and Life.)		
London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company	}	Messrs. Maxwell & Co.
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, (Limited.)		
Royal Insurance Co., Life and Fire, London and Liverpool.	}	Messrs. Oakes and Co.
Eagle and Albion Life Assurance Company (of London.) ...		
Church of England Life Assurance and Trust and Annuity Institution (of London)		
Corporation of the Royal Exchange Assurance (of London.)		
Ocean Marine Insurance Company (of London.)	}	Messrs. Parry and Co.
Sun Fire Office (of London.)		
Bombay Insurance Society		
Ocean Marine Insurance Company of Bombay		
The Merchant's Marine Insurance Company (Limited.)	}	Messrs. C. Shand and Co.
The London Guarantee and Accident Company (Limited.)		
The Trident Marine Insurance Company (Limited.)		
North British and Mercantile (Fire and Life) Insurance Company; and The Union (Marine) Insurance Company, Liverpool and London		
Mercantile Marine Insurance Company of South Australia, Adelaide, and the Merchants' Shipping and Underwriters' Associations, Melbourne	}	C. L. O'Brien, Manager.
The Postive Government Security Life Assurance Com- pany (Limited.)		

IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

Board of Directors.

James Thompson, Esq., *Chairman.*

EX-OFFICIO DIRECTOR.

(Appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council)

William Thomas Thornton, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Grimes,
The Hon'ble Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.

| Arthur Hall, Esq

AUDITORS.

William Farr, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., D.C.L., | Edward Harding, Esq

BANKERS.—Messrs. Ramsay, Bouverie and Co

SOLICITOR.—John Mackrell and Co.

SECRETARY.—John Westwood, Esq.

OFFICES :—8 and 9, Queen Street Place, Southwark Bridge, London, E. C

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENT.

John H. Latham, Esq.....Chief Engineer and Manager.

C. A. Badham, Esq.....Chief Accountant and General Storekeeper.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.

A. J. Dodson, Esq.

| C. H. Wilks, Esq.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

W. F. Crawford, Esq. | A. B. Bradbury, Esq. | J. O. Dunphy, Esq.

BANKERS—Bank of Madras and Agra Bank.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Prichard and Barclay.

HEAD OFFICE—Kurnool.

MADRAS COTTON-CLEANING COMPANY, (LIMITED)

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX OF 1857.

Capital, Rupees 2,50,000 in 250 Shares of Rupees 1,000 each.

DIRECTORS.

J. B. Boyd, Esq..... Oriental Bank Corporation.

J. A. Boyson, Esq..... Messrs. Binny and Co.

S. B. Turnbull, Esq..... Messrs. T. H. Allan and Co

P Somasoondrum Chetty and P Vencatachella Chetty.

BANKERS—Messrs. Binny and Co.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Prichard and Barclay.

AUDITOR—C. L. O'Brien, Esq.

HONORARY SECRETARY—J. A. Boyson, Esq., of Messrs. Binny and Co.

Works—At Coimbatore and Pulladum.

Office—Messrs. Binny and Co.'s, Armenian Street.

Manager—J. Carment, Esq., Coimbatore.

The Company buy Cotton on commission and press or half press it as may be desired.
Terms are ascertainable by reference to the Honorary Secretary or to the Manager at Coimbatore.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE-HOUSE,

SECOND LINE BRANCH.

SYDNEY O. EDWARDS—Agent.

Open on week days from 6 A.M. till 6 P.M. On Sundays from 6 A.M. till 9 A.M.

ADVERTISING AND PRINTING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Capital, Rupees 80,000 in 800 Shares of Rupees 100 each.

J. G. BROCKMAN, Esq., *Joint Editor and Manager.*

Office of the Company—No. 22, Popham's Broadway, Black Town, Madras.

N.B.—At this Office the *Athenaeum* and *Daily News* the *Weekly Overland Summary* and *Monthly Railway Guide* are published. Book and Job Work of all kinds and Binding in all its branches are executed.

MADRAS PROVIDENT FUND,

ESTABLISHED 1ST JULY 1869.

DIRECTORS FOR THE YEARS 1872-73.

Mr. C R Daily,	P S Aroghiasawmy Chetty,	Mr. G Kilman,
" W P Williams,	Mr. P Brown,	" G S Casmier,
" Jas. Clark,	" Jas. Gray,	" J Burton,
" P D'Silva,	" J S E Huntley,	" G W M Taylor.

Mr. G W M Taylor *Secretary.* | Mr. Jas. Burton..... *Treasurer.*
Messrs. L Brito and C W Parr..... *Trustees.* | The Govt. Savings' Bank..... *Bankers.*

That the object of this Fund shall be, to meet *locally* the funeral and other incidental expenses attendant on the loss of the Head, or chief prop of a family.

That this Fund shall be raised by an *immediate* payment of donation, Rupees 5, 1st class, and Rupees 2½, 2nd class, and monthly subscription, Rupee 1, 1st class, and Annas 8, 2nd class, in advance.

That on satisfactory proof of death of a Subscriber, the payment of Rupees *two hundred* and *one hundred* respectively shall be made to the Registered Claimant, on application to the Secretary, and his or her acquittance taken on account.

LAND MORTGAGE AND BUILDING SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED 1ST SEPTEMBER 1867.

PRESIDENT—J B Cardozo, Esq.

DIRECTORS FOR 1871-72.

Mr. C R Daily,	Mr. R J Newbigging,	Mr. J H Burns,
" G S Casmier,	" L Brito,	" J D'Rozario,
" G H Cammude,	" J B Cardozo,	" G Kilman,
" C Hall,	" S Brock,	" C R Trotter.
" T Taylor,		

EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

Mr. G Kilman,	P Bashiem Naidoo.	M Soolthan Batcha Saib.
" P Brown,	M Veerasawmy Pillay,	

TRUSTEES—J B Cardozo and L Brito, Esqs.

AUDITOR—Mr P Brown.

SURVEYING MEMBERS—R J Baldry, Esq., and E Kistnasawmy Moodelliar.

Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. G S Casmier

Bankers—The Oriental Bank Corporation.

LAND MORTGAGE AND BUILDING SOCIETY, FIRST BRANCH,

ESTABLISHED 1ST APRIL 1871.

Committee of Management and Office Bearers.

PRESIDENT—J. B. Cardozo, Esq.

DIRECTORS FOR 1873-74.

Mr. G. H. Cammiado,	Mr. D. Lissenburg,	Mr. M. A. Johannes,	Mr. R. Parsons,
" C. Hall,	" L. Brito,	" R. J. Newbigging,	" J. H. Burns,
" J. B. Cardozo,	" T. Taylor,	" V. Passanha,	" G. S. Casmier.
" J. W. Brunton,			

EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

Mr. G. Kilman,	P. Bashiem Naidoo,	Mr. G. S. Casmier.
" P. Brown,	M. Soolthan Batcha Saib,	

TRUSTEES—Messrs. G. H. Cammiado and J. D'Rozario.

AUDITOR—P. Bashiem Naidoo.

SURVEYING MEMBERS—Messrs. R. J. Baldry and E. Kistnasawmy Moodelliar.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—Mr. G. S. Casmier.

BANKERS—The Oriental Bank Corporation.

THE MADRAS BUILDING SOCIETY, SECOND BRANCH,

ESTABLISHED 1ST SEPTEMBER 1867.

PRESIDENT—J. G. Coleman, Esq. | VICE-PRESIDENT—J. Gray, Esq.

DIRECTORS FOR 1873-74.

Mr. A. Rodrigues,	Mr. T. Mahomed Ghouse Saib,	Mr. P. D'Rozario,
" N. Ramanada Pillay,	" D. A. Careless,	" J. S. E. Huntley,
" J. Hendrick,	" A. G. Fonceca,	" G. C. Hunt,
" J. Burton,	" E. Magry,	" D. S. White,
" J. DeCaster,	" D. W. Hankins,	" C. Patch,
" T. M. Kelly,	" T. Lee,	" C. Cauder Saib.
" A. G. Fonceca,		

EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. Burton, | Mr. J. Hendrick, | Mr. A. Rodrigues, | Mr. N. Ramanada Pillay.

SUB-COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. G. Fonceca, | Mr. T. M. Kelly, | Mr. T. Mahomed Ghouse Saib.

TRUSTEES—Messrs. J. Gray, P. D'Silva and J. G. Coleman.

AUDITOR—Mr. J. L. Pinto.

SURVEYING MEMBERS—Messrs. T. A. Doyle and P. L. Druem.

SECRETARY—Mr. W. Fermier. | TREASURER—Mr. J. A. Smith.

BANKERS—The Oriental Bank Corporation.

THE MADRAS BUILDING SOCIETY, THIRD BRANCH,

ESTABLISHED 1ST JANUARY 1873.

PRESIDENT—J. G. Coleman, Esq. | VICE-PRESIDENT—J. Gray, Esq.

DIRECTORS FOR 1873.

Lieut. D. Lissenburg,	Mr. W. D. Hankins,	Mr. T. E. King,
Mr. J. Burton,	" A. H. Hart,	" T. Mahomed Ghouse Saib,
" P. D'Silva,	" A. Rodrigues,	" A. G. Fonceca,
" T. Lee,	" E. Magry,	" T. Blake.
" J. DeCaster,		

PERMANENT DIRECTORS.—Mr. J. Gray, Lieut. D. Lissenburg and Mr. P. D'Silva.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.—Messrs. C. R. Daily, W. E. Fox, C. W. Parr, & J. G. McKertich.

EXAMINING COMMITTEE.—Mr. J. Burton and Mr. J. J. Falman.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.—Messrs. A. G. Fonceca, D. W. Hankins and J. E. Shutie.

AUDITOR—Mr. J. L. Pinto.

SURVEYING MEMBERS—Messrs. T. A. Doyle and A. F. Ottmann.

SECRETARY—Mr. W. Fermier. | TREASURER—Mr. J. A. Smith.

BANKERS—The Oriental Bank Corporation.

MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, (LIMITED)

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X OF 1866.

Capital—Rupees 7,640.

VALUE OF EACH SHARE, RUPEES TEN.

Maximum number of Shares to be held in one name 50.

PRESIDENT.—T. G. Clarke, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENT —————

DIRECTORS.

Mr. G. S. Casmier,
" C. R. Daily,
" J. Burton,

Mr. C. R. Trotter,
" C. W. Parr,

P. S. Aroghiasawmy Chetty,
Mr. D. W. Hankins.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Mr. G. S. Casmier, *Manager*.

Mr. C. R. Trotter,

Mr. C. W. Parr.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Prichard and Barclay.

BANKERS—The Oriental Bank Corporation.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—Mr. P. O'Daugherty.

OBJECTS FOR WHICH THE SOCIETY HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED.

To check monopoly, adulteration, short weights and measures.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Secretary, Old Jail Street, Black Town.

Store Rooms, situated in No. 27, Old Jail Street, Black Town, are open daily (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Household articles of every description to be obtained at current market rates. A trial will ensure the truth of this statement, if not outwitted by ingenious servants.

Articles of unexceptionable quality.

Daily market articles supplied at cost price. Society's Commission, 5 per cent. on purchase.

TERMS—CASH.—All orders attended to by Mr. P. O'Daugherty, Old Jail Street, Black Town.

MADRAS DEPOSIT AND BENEFIT SOCIETY, (LIMITED)

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 1869.

(REGISTERED UNDER ACT X OF 1866.)

Capital—Rupees 50,000 in 5,000 Shares of Rupees ten each :
with power to increase.

Maximum number of Shares to be held in one name—One Hundred.

OFFICE, 139, ARMENIAN STREET—OPEN DAILY 7½ TO 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

Sundays and Holidays excepted.

Applications for Shares must be made to the Secretary accompanied by a deposit of one Rupee per Share.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT—Mr. J. B. Cardozo.

VICE-PRESIDENT—Mr. J. Gray.

P. S. Aroghiasawmy Chettiar,
Mr. J. Burton,
" J. W. Brunton,

Mr. C. R. Daily,
" G. S. Casmier,
" D. W. Hankins,

Mr. T. T. Jones,
" J. Kristna Row,
" W. P. Williams.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Prichard & Barclay.
TREASURER—Mr. C. W. Parr.

BANKERS—Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.
SECRETARY—Mr. D. A. Careless.

OBJECTS FOR WHICH THE SOCIETY IS ESTABLISHED.

To receive money in deposit for fixed periods at fixed rates of interest and to grant Loans on the security of Landed Property, Government and other approved securities, Jewellery and approved personal security.

ADVANTAGES.

Net profits to be divided half-yearly among the Shareholders, in proportion to the number of Shares held by them.

Receiving Deposits and granting Loans on terms more favorable than people with small means are now able to obtain generally elsewhere.

A dividend of 7 per cent. for the half year ending 30th June 1872 was given to the Shareholders. The profits for the next half year are expected to be larger. The Society is in a flourishing condition, and its existence is a great boon to the poorer classes for whose benefit it is chiefly established, in order to prevent their falling into the hands of extortionate money-lenders.

The Institution is a very valuable one and deserves every support and encouragement.

THE MADRAS WORKING MEN'S PROVIDENT FUND,

ESTABLISHED IN AUGUST 1869,

For European, East Indian and Christian Native Residents in Madras.

DIRECTORS FOR THE YEARS 1872-73.

Mr. R. J. Newbigging, *President.*

Mr. J. H. Aubert,
" P. Brown,
" C. Burton,
" J. Burton,

Mr. J. Coombes,
" J. R. Engles,
" T. W. Jordon,
" G. Kilman,

Mr. C. W. Parr,
" G. W. M. Taylor,
" W. P. Williams.

Messrs. C. Burton and C. W. Parr, *Trustees.*

Mr. C. W. Parr, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

The object of this Fund is to meet the funeral and other incidental expenses attendant on the loss of the Head or chief prop of a family,

Copies of the Rules and Form of application with Medical Certificate and Declaration of Health can be obtained from the Secretary and Treasurer, Singana Naick Street, Black Town.

MADRAS HINDU PROVIDENT FUND,

ESTABLISHED 1ST MARCH 1871.

Patron—S. Vejiaragavooloo Chettiar.

President—D. Kissun Sing.

DIRECTORS.

S. Appasawmy Chettiar,
C. Appavoo Moodeliar,
C. W. Tamothuram Pillay,
P. Vejiarunga Moodeliar,

A. Moothoosawmy Moodeliar,
V. Rajarathnum Moodeliar,
C. Vardarajooloo Naidu,
A. Cundasawmy Moodeliar,

P. Chenshoo Naidu,
G. Vencatakistnamah Chetty,
N. Narrainsawmy Pillay,
B. Ramanjooloo Naidu.

TRUSTEES—S. Appasawmy Chettiar and C. Appavoo Moodeliar.

ACCOUNTANT—A. Cundasawmy Moodeliar.

TREASURER—C. Vardarajooloo Naidoo. | SECRETARY—P. Chenshoo Naidu.

This Fund was established in March 1871 for the benefit of Hindus residing in the Town of Madras and its suburbs within ten miles; its main object being to meet the funeral and other expenses attendant on the death of a Subscriber.

Applicants (male or female) to the fund must be between the ages of 17 and 55, and will be admitted as Subscribers upon payment in full of Entrance Fee according to age together with one month's subscription in advance.

EGMORE BENEFIT SOCIETY, (LIMITED.)*Or late EGMORE BENEFIT FUND,*

ESTABLISHED 1ST SEPTEMBER 1871.

REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT NO. X OF 1866.

Capital—Rupees 300,000, in 1,200 Shares.

DIRECTORS FOR 1873-74.

J. Kistnasawmy Chetty,
N. Narainsawmy Naidoo,
Mr. J. Monk,
C. Chelvapillai Naidoo,

C. Buckthavachulu Naidoo,
G. Kistna Row,
P. Cundasawmy Moodeliar,
G. Seetharamiah Garu,

P. Narrainsawmy Naidoo,
Meer Hussain Ally Sahib,
C. Ramiah Garu,
V. Cooposawmy Moodeliar.

TRUSTEES—N. Narainsawmy Naidoo Garu and J. Kistnasawmy Chettyar.

LEGAL ADVISERS—C. Chelvapillai Naidoo Garu and Mr. J. Monk.

APPRAISERS—N. Narainsawmy Naidoo Garu and P. Purushottam Naidoo Garu.

AUDITOR—C. Gopalsawmy Naicker.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—C. Buckthavachulu Naidoo Garu.

BANKERS—Madras Bank.

REGISTERED OFFICE, No. 39, Gengoo Reddy Street, Egmore.

N. B.—Hours of business, between 7 and 9 A. M. and 6 and 8 P. M.

THE MADRAS HINDU UNION FUND, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED 1873.

REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT X OF 1866.

Nominal Capital—Rs. 3,20,000, divided into 1,600 Shares of Rs. 200 each.

PRESIDENT—P. V. Kistnasawmy Chetty, B. A. and B. L.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—S. Rungiah Chetty, B. A., and P. Kistnasawmy Chetty, M. A.

DIRECTORS.

C. Ramanjiah,
N. Vencataramanoojum Chetty,
B. Numbermal Chetty,
G. Narasimooloo Chetty,

E. Appiah Chetty,
B. V. Lutchmiah Chetty,
A. Ruthna Moodely,
M. Ramanjiam Iyah,

C. Kistnasawmy Chetty,
M. Ramanjiam Chetty,
C. Coorathalwar Chetty,
T. Alwanthar Chetty.

TRUSTEES—C. Ramanjiah and N. Vencataramanoojum Chetty.

ACCOUNTANT—M. Ramanjiam Iyah. | DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT—E. Appiah Chetty.

AUDITOR—A. Ruthna Moodely.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—B. Numbermal Chetty.

DEPUTY SECRETARY—A. Ruthna Moodely.

EXAMINER OF TITLE DEEDS—P. V. Kistnasawmy Chetty, B. A. and B. L.

LAND APPRAISER—B. V. Lutchmiah Chetty.

JEWELLERY APPRAISERS—C. Coorathalwar Chetty and T. Alwanthar Chetty.

BANKERS—Bank of Madras.

The objects for which the Company is established are the investment of savings by its Members and accommodation to them by loans on the security of Landed Property, Jewellery, Government Promissory Notes, Bank Shares and other property and on simple Promissory Notes with limitations provided, and the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object.

MADRAS CARRYING COMPANY.

Agencies, &c.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Managing Clerks.</i>	<i>Offices.</i>
Madras	Head Office Manager, John Binny, 199, Mount Road	
Do	Agency, Managing Clerk, Wm. DeBrass	do
Do	do (Branch) do do No. 9, 2nd Line Beach.	
Do	do (do) Railway Station, Salt Cotaar.	

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Cuddapah.....	Railway Station, T Parangoosum Naidoo.
Arcot.....	do V Autheemoolum Moodelly.
Wallajahpett	do C Vudrarajooloo Pillay.
Vellore	do T Saminadali Row.
Vaniembaddy	do V Hyder Hoossam.
Coopum	do C Vencatasooloo Moodelly.
Colar Station	do P Cundasawmy Moodelly.
Do Town	do V. Vencatasooliah.
Salem.....	do A. Gungadra Moodelly.
Bangalore	do Gauzee Khan.
Mysore.....	do Kristiah.
Caroor.....	do S. Moothoo Pillay.
Trichinopoly.....	do T. Veerapillay, (Acting.)
Madura.....	do T. Rungasawmy Pillay.
Tanjore.....	do V. Somasundrum Pillay.
Saliamungalum.....	do T. A. Vasoodava Iyer.
Needamungalem.....	do A. Sambasiva Iyer.
Combaconum.....	do P. Sahasnanama Iyer (Acting.)
Kordacharry.....	do K. Soondrum Iyer, (Acting.)
Kullikery.....	do Kishna Iyer.
Trivalore.....	do T. S. Ragoopathy Row (Acting.)
Negapatam.....	do J. N. DeBrass, (Acting.)
Mettapollum	do ——— (Acting.)
Coonoor	do Mr. J. Browne—Clarendon Hall.
Ootacamund	do P. R. Coopooosawmy
Palghaut	do J. H. DeCruiz.
Boypoor	do J. L. Rozario.
Calicut	do

Further particulars may be had at the Agency Offices.

FRENCH MAIL STEAM-SHIPS.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, REUNION AND MAURITIUM.

COMPANY'S OFFICES.

Paris	28, Rue Notre-Dame-des-Victoires.
Marseilles	16, Rue Canebiere.
Bardeaux	19, Quai de Bacalan.

AGENTS.

London.....	Brenier, 97, Cannon-street, E. C.
Liverpool.....	G. H. Fletcher, 9 and 12, Exchange Buildings.
Rotterdam.....	Smith and Co.
Hamburg.....	Eugene Cellier.
Zurich.....	Compagnie Nord-Est des Chemins de fer Suisses.
Geneva	Ch. Fischer.
Cadir.....	Ant. et L. Sicre.
Lyons.....	Causse, 7, place des Terreaux.
Saint-Etienne..	H. Aguilon et Ce.
Bayonne	A. Leon aine et Frere.
Cette.....	Gabriel Caffarel.
Mulhouse.....	Wolf.
Havre.....	Odinet.

INDIAN OCEAN LINES.

Suez.....	E. Pourpe.	Calcutta.....	F. Lamauroux.
Cairo	Billiet.	Singapore.....	Paul Brasier.
Aden	M. Chauvet.	Batavia	W. Suermont.
Mahé (Seychelles).....	Chiyron.	Saigon	Macaire.
Saint-Denis (Reunion).Zaccharie Bertho.		Manilla.....	Russell and Sturgis.
Port-Louis(Mauritius).Blyth Brothers.		Hong-Kong.....	C. Bertrand, A. P.
Point-de-Galle	Hildevert Auber.	Shang-Hae	Hennequin.
Pondicherry	De Lautrec.	Yoko-Hama	Andre Conil.
Madras.....	E. J. Lecot.	Hiogo.....	P. H. Fricke.

PORTS CALLED AT BY THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Departures from		
Marseilles to	Port Said, Ismailia, Suez, Aden, Point-de-Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Batavia, Saigon, Hong-Kong, Shang-Hae, Yoko-Hama.	On Sundays; 4th January 1874, 18th January and every two weeks 8 A.M.
Naples.		
Aden* to	Mahé, Reunion, Mauritius.	Saturday 5th January 1874 and every four weeks thereafter.

Information for the use of Passengers.

INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN LINES.

The Company's Steamers leave Marseilles on the Sunday; 4th January, 18th January and every two weeks from the 4th January, at 8 A.M.

Passengers from Paris, London or Rotterdam should start from —

Paris, on the Saturday morning previous; } These indications are subordinate to the
 London, on the Friday evening previous; } changes which may take place in the hours
 Rotterdam, on the Friday morning previous. } of departures of railway trains or other conveyances used for the journey to Marseilles.

At Point-de-Galle a steamer waits for the passengers going to India. This steamer leaves Galle after the transshipment with the steamer coming from Marseilles; she calls at Pondicherry and Madras, and stops at Calcutta. The trip from Marseilles to Calcutta is regularly accomplished within 30 days.

The steamer coming from Marseilles proceeds to Singapore where she is due on the 30th day after her departure from Marseilles, thence to Saigon, where she is due on the 34th day, thence to Hong-Kong, where she is due on the 37th day, and finally to Shang-Hae where she arrives on the 43rd day.

Passengers for Yoko-Hama take at Hong-Kong the steamer of the Japan line *direct from Hong-Kong to Yoko-Hama*. This latter boat, which sails a short time after the arrival of the main line Steamer performs, in seven days, the trip to Yoko-Hama, where she is due about the 46th day after the departure from Marseilles.

Passengers for Batavia embark at Singapore on a branch Steamer which leaves a few hours after the arrival of the packet coming from Marseilles. The trip from Marseilles to Batavia is regularly performed in 32 days.

The branch Steamer plying between Hong-Kong and Yoko-Hama leaves Hong-Kong but after the arrival of the boat from Marseilles.

On the homeward trip, the days of departure from the ports called at by the main or branch line Steamers, are as follows:—

From Yoko-Hama: the Tuesdays 6th January, 20th January; and every two weeks thereafter.

From Shang-Hae: the Fridays 9th and 23rd January; and every two weeks.

From Batavia: the Sundays 4th and 18th January; and every two weeks.

From Calcutta: the Tuesdays, 20th January and 17th February; and every four weeks.

The days and hours of departures from Marseilles, Yoko-Hama, Shang-Hae, Batavia and Calcutta are the only fixed dates, subject however to the alterations occasioned by changes in the monsoon. The days of departures from, and arrivals at, the other ports be subordinate to the length of the passage.

In case the Yoko-Hama boat is delayed on her trip, the departure from Hong-Kong

* The departure from Aden to Mauritius is subordinate to the arrival of the China boat.

of the main line Steamer may be postponed 48 hours after the arrival of the branch Steamer.

The boats on the Calcutta and Batavia lines cannot leave Point-de-Galle or Singapore before the arrival of the Steamer from Marseilles.

During the S. W. monsoon, from April to September, the departures from Yokohama, and Shang-Hai are anticipated 5 days, from Batavia 4 days, from Calcutta 2 days.

During the N. E. monsoon, from November to March, an allowance of 4 supplementary days is made on the passage from Marseilles to Japan.

In the Ocean ports, the hours of departures are regulated by the tides.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION LINE.

The Steamers on this line ply between Mauritius and Aden, where they will tranship Passengers, Mails and Merchandise on the Steamers of the main line, on the outward and the homeward journeys.

The departures will take place every 28 days :

From Mauritius on Friday, beginning 9th January 1874.

From Aden on Monday, approximately, beginning 5th January 1874.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Accommodation	Marseilles	Via Suez Canal.	Port-Said	Ismailia.	Suez.	Aden.	Galle	Pondicherry.	Calcutta.	Singapore	Batavia.	Saigon.	Hong-Kong.	Shanghai.	Yokohama	Mahé (Seychelles).	Mauritius and Bourbon.	Naples.
	RS	RS	RS.	RS.	RS	RS	RS	RS.	RS.	S.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1st Class.....	600	540	520	500	320	76	16	106	300	480	130	180	592	502	670	720	600	
2nd do.	150	106	390	376	240	58	12	80	226	360	322	360	444	414	502	540	450	
3rd do.	270	244	234	226	144	34	8	48	136	216	191	216	266	266	302	324	270	
<i>Children.</i>																		
Three years and under ten, half fare. Under three years, free.																		
<i>Servants.</i>																		
European	270	244	234	226	144	34	8	48	136	194	216	216	266	266	302	324	270	
Native	148	138	132	128	78	16	6	28	78	128	112	128	146	146	176	170	148	
<i>Deck Passengers.</i>																		
Victualling themselves...	148	138	132	128	78	16	6	28	78	128	112	128	146	146	176	170	148	
Do. by Steamer...	180	162	156	150	96	18	6	32	90	144	130	144	178	178	202	216	180	

An Allowance of 20 per cent. on the charge for the return voyage is made to passengers from Europe to India (or *vice versa*) re-embarking within 6 months from the date of landing and of 10 per cent. to those re-embarking within 12 months.

BAGGAGE:—1st and 2nd Class passengers are allowed 3 cwt. of Baggage free of freight.

3rd Class and Deck Passengers are allowed 1½ cwt. of Baggage free of freight.

Children paying half rate, 1½ cwt.

FROM MARSEILLES TO LONDON.—First Class through Tickets are issued in Marseilles for the journey from Marseilles to London at £6-12-11. These Tickets are available for one month. Heavy baggage sent free from Marseilles to London by one of the Company's Steamers.

The Company provide bedding, linen, towels and wines.

E. J. LECOT,
Agent.

MADRAS, 15th June 1872.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

INCORPORATED 1856

OFFICERS

13, Austin Friars, London, (E.C.) - 53, Renfield Street, Glasgow

SECRETARY—P. McNaughton, Esq.

MANAGING AGENTS IN INDIA—Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta

AGENTS IN BOMBAY—Messrs William Nicol and Co

AGENTS IN MADRAS—Messrs Binny and Co

The Dates of Departure and Rates of Freight and Passage Money are subject to alteration from time to time

List of Company's Agents.

Aden	Messrs Cowasjee Dinshaw Bros	Gopaulpore	Mr F. J. V. Minchin
Akyab	Bullock Bros & Co	Kuirichet	Messrs Fleming & Co
Alleppey	Andrew Irvine & Co	Lump	
Beypore	do	Madras	Messrs Binny & Co
Bimlipatnam	Hyslop & Co	Malacca	Le Neubronner & Co
Bombay	W Nicol & Co	Mangalore	Alstons & Co
Bunder Abbas	Gray Paul and Co	Masulipatam	Malden & Co
Bushire	do	Melbourne	Mr W Kennedy
Bussorah	Gray Mackenzie & Co	Muscat	Messrs Macgill, Powell & Co
Calcut	Andrew Irvine & Co	Nairsakel	Aspinwall & Co
Cannanore	Herjee M. & Sons	Negapatam	Oliver & Co
Carwar	Mr J. E. Yates	Pennang	Torrain Gillespie & Co
Chandballi	S. E. J. Clarke	Pondicherry	Amalric & Co
Chittagong	Messrs Bulloch Brothers & Co	Pooree	
Cochin	Aspinwall & Co	Rangoon	Bulloch Brothers & Co.
Cocanada	Hall, Syme & Co	Rutnagherry	Mr Kishor Churnett
Colachel	Mr E. J. Young	Singapore	Messrs Hamilton, Gray & Co.
Colombo	Messrs Alstons, Scott & Co	Tellicherry	Mr A. Brown
Cuddalore	Parry & Co	Tutacorn	Messrs A. & R. (Rowe & Co
Cuttack	Wither & Co	Vingorla	Mr Wamin Appajee
Dhamrah	Wither & Co	Vizagapatam	Messrs Hyslop & Co
False Point	Delmege Reid & Co	Waddacherry	
Galle	Mr F. J. V. Minchin	Yeparpallen	Mr G. H. Fraser
Ganjam	H. B. Major	Zanzibar	H. A. Fraser
Goa			

Rates of Passage Money between Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon

Ports	Cabin	Deck	Ports	Cabin	Deck
	RS. A	RS. A		RS. A	RS. A
Madras to Pondicherry	25 0	5 0	Madras to Rangoon	180 0	27 8
" to Negapatam	40 0	8 0	Masulipatam to Vizagapatam		
" to Galle	80 0	16 0	and Lumlipatam	50 0	7 8
" to Colombo	80 0	16 0	" to Ganjam and		
" to Tuticorin	100 0	20 0	" to Gopaulpore	80 0	15 0
" to Cochin and Narrakel	140 0	28 0	" to Calcutta	120 0	25 0
" to Calcut and Beyport	1 0 0	30 0	" to Rangoon	120 0	25 12
" to Cannanore	160 0	30 0	Cocanada to Vizagapatam	30 0	6 0
" to Mangalore	170 0	30 0	" to Lumlipatam	30 0	6 0
" to Carwar	190 0	5 0	" to Ganjam and Go		
" to Goa	210 0	40 0	" to Gopaulpore	60 0	12 0
" to Vingorla	215 0	40 0	" to Calcutta	110 0	22 8
" to Rutnagherry	225 0	42 0	" to Rangoon	110 0	24 4
" to Bombay	200 0	67 0	Vizagapatam to Ganjam and		
" to Masulipatam	60 0	10 0	Gopaulpore	30 0	6 0
" to Cocanada	70 0	12 8	" to Calcutta	100 0	20 0
" to Vizagapatam	80 0	15 0	" to Rangoon	105 0	23 0
" to Bimlipatam	80 0	15 0	Bimlipatam to Ganjam and Go		
" to Ganjam and Gopaul			paulpore	30 0	6 0
port	110 0	20 0	" to Calcutta	100 0	20 0
" to Calcutta	100 0	34 0	" to Rangoon	100 0	23 0

INFORMATION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS.**Passengers.**

The rate of Cabin passage money includes Table, but not Wines or Liquors, which are provided on board and charged as per scale in possession of the Steward. Bedding, linen, and all requisite Cabin Furniture are provided in the Steamers at the Company's expense.

The full amount of passage-money is payable on accommodation being secured. Those who fail to embark after securing accommodation will have half the passage-money returned.

Return Tickets, available for six months from date of landing, are issued to Cabin Passengers only, at a reduction of one fifth on the return passage-money. Passengers holding Return Tickets and travelling on board the Steamers after this period, will be charged on board with a fifth part of the return passage-money, if not previously paid on shore to an Agent of the Company.

No berth can be occupied by any passenger without application to the Agents on shore, or the Steward on board.

During the North-East Monsoon, when all the berths are engaged, Quarter Deck passages are granted to gentlemen entitling them to mess at the Cabin Table, at two-thirds of first class fare. Quarter Deck Passengers are allowed space for a bed on the poop, which must be rolled up during the day, and a trunk or portmanteau of 5 cubic feet.

A number of the Steamers are provided with Forward-Cabins; and when such accommodation is available, second-class passages, inclusive of table, are granted at half of first-class rates.

It must be distinctly understood that the Saloon and Quarter-deck are reserved for the use of First Class passengers only, and that, if any First Class passenger desires to hold communication with a Deck Passenger, he must do so on the main Deck.

Servants, being Deck Passengers, must not sleep in the Saloon nor enter the Saloon Cabins, except when in actual attendance on their employers.

European servants half of first-class fare. European maid-servants occupying a berth in a cabin with a lady, two-thirds of first class fare. Native servants on deck, ordinary deck fare.

The rate of passage for Deck Passengers does not include diet, but they can be dieted on board as per scale in possession of the Steward.

One child under three years of age, if with the parent, free. When more than one, each child additional will be charged one-quarter fare. Children above three and under ten years, half fare. Children are not allowed in Cabin unless accompanied by an adult Cabin Passenger.

Passengers are strictly prohibited carrying Gunpowder, Sulphuric or other Acid, or any material which might occasion accidents on board the Steamers.

Passengers must comply with the Regulations established on board for general comfort and safety.

Baggage.

Each adult Cabin Passenger is allowed 3 cwts. of personal baggage. Any baggage in excess will be charged at Cargo rates with 25 per cent. added.

Packages containing Jewellery, Plate, or other valuables must be specially booked, and freight paid thereon.

European servants, and children over three years of age, are allowed 168 lbs. of personal baggage. Deck Passengers allowed 56 lbs. each.

Passengers are requested to note that the Company will not be responsible for any loss or damage to baggage under their own charge.

Freight.

All packages shipped on board the Company's Steamers must be well packed, have a distinctive mark in English, and the port of destination also inscribed on each in English.

Although the Company's Steamers for the most port trade to free parts, all packages shipped on board must be accompanied by a registered Custom House Pass. Non-compliance with this Regulation will subject shippers to detention in having their goods put on board, till a Pass from the Custom House is obtained.

Freight on all packages must be pre-paid at port of shipment.

The Company reserve to themselves the liberty to charge by weight, measurement, or value, and are not accountable for damage arising from insufficiency of address or packing; nor for damage, leakage, or breakage to re-exported goods.

For general facility, the Company reserve to themselves the power of landing cargo at the ports of delivery in their own or hired boats, and when landed, to deposit the same on wharf, in receiving vessel, or in store; charging consignees with the expense of landing and storing, according to a scale of rates to be seen at the Offices of the Agents. Goods so landed to be at risk of consignees after being discharged from the Steamer.

The Company do not guarantee that the Steamers shall have room at ports of transhipment nor that there shall be no delay there.

The correct contents of all packages must be stated in Bills of Lading. Packages containing Gunpowder, Sulphuric Acid, or any other material which might occasion accident, are strictly prohibited from being shipped on board the Steamers.

Packages weighing more than 3 cwt. (excepting bales and boxes of manufactured goods) are only carried at advanced rates of freight, and by special agreement.

When, owing to heavy weather or other causes, goods cannot be safely landed at their destination within the time stipulated for stoppage at such port in the Company's Mail Contract with Government, the Company reserve to themselves the right to convey them to the next port on the voyage or to the final port of call, to be returned thence by one of the Company's Steamers having space, at the Company's expense and merchants' risk; and the consignee cannot claim indemnity for such delay nor the consequences thereof.

A written declaration of the contents and value of goods is required by the Company, and must be delivered by the shipper to the Company's Agent with the Bill of Lading. A wrong description of contents or false declaration of value shall release the Company from all responsibility in case of loss, seizure, or detention, and the goods shall be charged double freight on the real value, which freight shall be paid previous to delivery.

The Company will not be liable for any single package of cargo beyond the value of Five Hundred Rupees, unless additional freight at half specie rates has been paid on value above Five Hundred Rupees, and in all cases where claims are made, proof of loss must be furnished.

Specie will not be landed by the Company. It can only be delivered on presentation of Bill of Lading on board, and will be carried on at consignee's risk if delivery is not taken during the Steamer's stay in port.

Goods must be alongside at least 24 hours before the advertised hour of departure, and shippers are requested to see that their receipts for same are in order before leaving the vessel. Most of the mistakes made arise through shippers sending their goods at the last moment.

Bills of Lading are only signed by the Company's forms, which may be had of the Agents at the several ports and for the stamp duty. These must be presented and delivered up, cancelled, before delivery of goods can be granted.

Horses, Cattle, &c.

Carriages are conveyed by special agreement.

Single packages and parcels, not exceeding 2 feet in measurement, are charged Rs. 2 8 under 1,000 miles; under 2,000 miles, Rs. 5; over that distance, Rs. 10.

The rates of conveyance for animals are exclusive of food, and all animals are carried on deck at shipper's risk.

The charge for conveyance of horses includes passage of a syce in attendance on each horse and space for fodder, which must be provided by the owner.

Horse boxes are not provided by the Company.

Shippers of horses are recommended to remove the shoes, and to provide coir matting for the animals to stand on, to prevent them slipping with the motion of the vessel.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NAMES OF THE COMPANY'S AGENTS.

At Home.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Thomas Black, Superintendent
LIVERPOOL.—Fletcher and Parr, 23, Castle-Street.
Do. Frederick Leyland and Co.*

Abroad.

Adelaide.....	Elder, Smith and Co	Leghorn	A Macbean and Co
Aden.....	Wm. Gilson	Lisbon	R Knowles and Co
Alexandria.....	W H Roberts	Lyons.....	Arlés, Dutour and Co
Amoy.....	Tait and Co	Madras.....	J H DeSahs
Ancona.....	A Elia	Malta.....	C Kirton
Antwerp.....	J P Best	Marseilles.....	Estime and Co
Batavia.....	MacLaine, Watson and Co	Melbourne.....	F R Kendall
Berlin.....	R Krause	Milan.....	Parodi and Bauermeister
Bombay.....	G F Henry	Nagasaki.....	H Gribble
Bordeaux.....	Faure Brothers	New York.....	Cookson and Jenkins
Boulogne.....	Lebeau and Co	Paris.....	G S Pritchard, 4, Rue Rosini
Bremen.....	August Block	Penang.....	Brown and Co
Brindisi.....	A Hall	Rome.....	A Scribona
Calcutta.....	H P Lovell	Rotterdam.....	Ittmann and Son
Ceylon (Galle).....	A Bayley	Shanghai.....	F D Barnes
Foo-Chow.....	Turner and Co	Singapore.....	J B Dobleck
Genoa.....	ChampagniaComle, Italiana	Suez.....	J J Sullivan
Gibraltar.....	W H Smith	Swatow.....	Bardly and Co
Hamburg.....	Hermann Binder	Sydney.....	H Moore
Havre.....	Marcel and Co	Venice.....	Malcolm Brothers
Hong-Kong.....	A Melver	Vienna.....	Zalobar and Co
King Geo's Snd.....	H K Toll	Yokohama.....	J Rickett

CONDITIONS, REGULATIONS AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

Passengers.

The Company's Rates of Passage Money are for the Sea Passage only. They include Steward's Fees and Table,—Bedding, Linen, and all requisite Cabin Furniture is provided in the Steamers at the Company's expense, together with the attendance of experienced male and female Servants.

Each of the Company's Steamers carries a qualified Surgeon.

Servants soliciting gratuities will be dismissed from the Company's Service.

Half the amount of passage money is required to be paid on securing passage, and the balance before embarkation, and can be paid to the Company's Agents, at Calcutta, Bombay, or Madras, whichever is most convenient.

Passengers not embarking after engaging passage, forfeit half the amount of passage money.

In case, however, of a passenger being unavoidably prevented from availing himself of a passage at the period for which it is taken, transfer of the passage can be effected to a subsequent Steamer, on sufficient notice being given, without forfeiture of any portion of the passage money.

Passengers must comply with the regulations established on board the Steamers, for general comfort and safety.

No Berth or Cabin is to be occupied by a Passenger without application to the Agent on shore, or to the Purser on board. It is to be understood that a Passenger occupying a cabin of two or more berths, on the departure of the vessel (unless he shall have paid an additional sum for its exclusive occupation) is not to object to the vacant berth or berths being filled up at the intermediate Ports, if required.

Passengers for Bombay, Straits, China, and Australia are transferred at Point de Galle, and will be required to defray their own Hotel expenses in event of detention.

The intermediate rates of passage money for reserved accommodation between Madras and Ports in India, China, and Australia, will be regulated according to the accommodation required.

* For Overland Cargo.

The rates for Native Servants between Ports in India and China, include a passage back to the port of embarkation, if returning at once. A reduction of one-half is made in favor of Native Servants returning from England within three months after arrival from India.

Passengers are at liberty to remain at one or more intermediate Ports, and proceed by the succeeding Steamer, provided there be room, upon application to the Agent, who will give written permission on the passage ticket.

Passengers wishing to telegraph their safe arrival in England to friends in India, can do so on payment of Rs. 7-8-0; the receipt for which must be forwarded to Reuter's Telegram Company, 24, Old Jewry, London, on reaching home, when the message will be immediately despatched. The rate for every additional word is Rs. 2-2-0.

Bombay *via* Marseilles.

Under arrangement with the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de France, this Company is now prepared to issue Tickets from Marseilles to Bombay at the following Fares:—

First Class.....£62

Second Class..... 31

exclusive of transit through Egypt.

These Tickets are available by the Steamers of the Messageries, from Marseilles to Alexandria, leaving the former port every Thursday at noon, and by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers from Suez to Bombay.

Passengers are requested to take notice, that neither Company is responsible for any failure of the Steamers of the one to connect with those of the other: and that neither is responsible for the consequences of any act or default of the other.

Similar Tickets from Bombay to Marseilles can be obtained from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Agent, in the former city.

Through Booking Brindisi and Venice to London.

Through Tickets (First Class), from Venice to Brindisi to Paris, via the Mont Cenis Tunnel, can be obtained at the Company's Offices at Suez, Brindisi or Venice, at the undermentioned fares:—

Brindisi to Paris (First Class) £9 7 0

Venice to Paris „ 6 11 0

Tickets from Paris to London, via Newhaven and Dieppe, are also issued:—

Fare (First Class)..... £1 11 0

Trains leave Southampton for Waterloo Station.

A. M. ... 1-25 6-55* 8-45 11-30 ...

P. M. ... 12-5 1-20* 3-0 5-10 7-20

FARES, 1st Class 15/6, 2nd Class 11/, 3rd Class 6/6

Note.—The LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY have agreed, that when a Steamer arrives at Southampton on Sunday too late for the Passengers to leave for London by the 9-30 A. M. Train, they will put on a SPECIAL TRAIN for the convenience of such Passengers, provided they are not less than 30 in number, and that the train can start not later than 4 P. M.

Prices of Wines, &c., &c.

	Bottle.	Pint. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.		Bottle.	Pint.	Glass.
Burgundy	3/	1/6	Brandy	5/	2/6	6d.
Champagne	6/	3/6	Gin.	2/6	1/6	6d.
Claret No. 1	3/	1/6	Rum	3/	1/6	6d.
„ „ 2	1/6		Whiskey	3/	1/6	6d.
Hock	4/	2/	Ale	1/	6d.	
Port	4/	2/	Porter	1/	6d.	
Sherry No. 1	4/6	2/6	Soda-water	4d.		
„ „ 2	3/	1/6	Lemonade	4d.		
			Tonic-water	6d.		

* These trains have 3rd class carriages attached.

Passengers are requested to give their orders as early as possible, so that the Wine may be cooled if required, and also to prevent confusion at Table.

Wines will only be served in the Saloon and drinking will not be allowed elsewhere in the Ship, except in case of illness.

The hours during which the Bar will be open and Wines issued are as follows — from 8 to 9-30 A. M., from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 9-30 P. M.

Accounts must be settled weekly, and in every case before Passengers leave the Vessel.

Complaints to be made to the Purser or Steward in charge, and, if necessary, to the Commander.

Through Booking over Indian Railways

For the convenience of Passengers proceeding via Bombay to other parts of India, the Company are prepared to issue Tickets from that City to the principal Stations on the Great Indian Peninsula, East Indian, Madras, and Scinde Railways.

These Tickets include the free conveyance of the Passengers' Baggage from the Steamer to the Bombay Railway Stations.

Baggage

The attention of Passengers by the Company's Steamers is particularly requested to the undermentioned Regulations in reference to Baggage, much trouble and loss are occasionally caused by their neglect or non-observance. These Regulations are equally important to Passengers between Suez and Alexandria, for the Egyptian Transit Administration will not accept any responsibility unless they be strictly complied with.

All Baggage should be packed in Leather Portmanteau or Trunks, marked with the owner's name and port of destination in paint in full, and fastened securely with case locks, padlocks and leather straps being liable to damage or removal. The Transit Administration will not be responsible for the safe conveyance of insecure Packages.

Deck-chairs are conveyed free of charge at passengers' risk.

Canvas covers to Packages of Baggage are not recommended, as they are frequently removed and lead to the loss of the Packages.

Packages containing Jewellery, Plate, or other Valuables, must especially be booked, and Freight paid thereon at the Company's established rates, failing which such Packages are liable to seizure and confiscation.

First Class Passengers are allowed 336 lbs. of *personal* Baggage free of Freight, Second Class Passengers and Servants 168 lbs. each, Children over 3 and under 10 years, half these weights.

A Passenger taking a reserved cabin will be entitled to take in the Steamers, free of Freight, 4½ cwt., and a married couple, paying for reserved accommodation, will be entitled to take 9 cwt.

Passengers from Bombay can ship their heavy Baggage either at Calcutta or Madras, should they find any convenience in doing so, and if proceeding via Brindisi can forward any of their Packages to Southampton without extra charge.

The charge for conveyance of extra Baggage, will be at the rate of 10s. per cwt. between Southampton, Gibraltar, Brindisi, Malta, or Alexandria; 10s. per cwt. between Suez, India, China, Japan, and Australia.

The Insurance of Baggage can be effected on moderate terms.

Passengers passing through Egypt will be charged by the Transit Administration 7s. per cwt. for conveyance of Baggage through, should it exceed, for First Class Passengers, 336 lbs. each, and Second 200 lbs. each, Children over 3 and under 10 years are allowed half the above weights. This amount is collected on board the Company's Steamers, for the convenience of Passengers.

Passengers requiring information, respecting their Baggage during the voyage, can obtain it on application to the Officer in charge.

Passengers who may miss any Package of Baggage on arrival at their destination, are recommended to apply, *without delay*, to the Company's Agent, giving full particulars, *in writing*, when application will at once be made to the Missing Baggage Depôt at Bombay or at Southampton.

Baggage can be occasionally had up from the Baggage-room during the passage, on application to the officer in charge.

No Trunks or Boxes allowed in the Saloon or Cabins, but only small Portmanteaux or Carpet Bags. The Portmanteau for Cabin use should not exceed 3 feet in length, 1 foot 3 inches in width, and 1 foot 3 inches in depth.

CAUTION.—Goods of a dangerous nature. The Company will not receive on board of their Vessels any goods of dangerous or damaging nature. If any such goods be shipped without notice, the shipper will not only be liable to the penalties imposed by Statute, but also for all damages sustained in consequence of such shipment.

NOTICE.—*All parties are requested to take notice that the Company do not hold themselves liable for detention or delay of Passengers arising from accident or from extraordinary or unavoidable circumstances, or from circumstances arising out of or connected with the employment of the Company's Vessels in Her Majesty's Mail Service, and that the Company do not hold themselves liable for damage to or loss or detention of Passengers' Baggage, or for any consequences arising from the restrictions of quarantine wherever imposed. In all cases in which the Company's Steamers may be placed in quarantine, First Class Passengers will be charged Ten Shillings and Second Class Passengers Five Shillings per diem for their maintenance on board during the detention of the Ship.*

Special Notice

The Egyptian Transit Administration having issued a notice that they will decline to take charge of any Packages of Baggage intended for despatch through Egypt that are not properly secured, Passengers are earnestly requested to see that all Portmanteaux, &c., shipped by the Steamers of this Company for Europe, are thoroughly efficient in this respect, thus obviating the probability of any plunder or delay in Egypt.

Terms and conditions for the conveyance of light packages and parcels from Madras

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company reserve to themselves the right of charging Freight by value, weight, or measurement, and will not be answerable for leakage, breakage, or consequences arising from insufficiency of address of package, or for any loss, damage, detention, or over-carriage, which may arise from the following regulations not being strictly complied with:—

When the value of a Package exceeds Rs. 1,000, Bills of Lading will be issued, on the Company's black or red form, at Shipper's option. In the latter form all insurable risks are borne by the Company. (*See additional Rates of Freight.*)

All Parcels must be packed securely, and accompanied with a written declaration of contents and value, or they will not be received.

The Company are not to be responsible for any delay or 'Customs' restrictions that may be imposed consequent upon a wrong declaration by shippers of Contents and Value, and Shippers and Consignees will be held liable for all expenses arising therefrom, and subjected to a charge of double Freight.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in Vessels employed for the purpose.

Shipments must be made in accordance with Company's Regulations at this Agency.

The Marks, Numbers, and Port of Destination, must be distinctly marked on every package.

Packages exceeding one cubic foot should be in cases iron-clamped at each end.

Parcels are to be applied for to the Company's Agents at the Port of delivery.

Parcel tickets in which particulars of risk are specified, will be given on payment of Freight.

Jewellery, Watches, and other valuables, when exceeding Rs. 200 in value, will be charged an *ad valorem* rate of Freight.

Every assistance is afforded to the Senders of Parcels from the Mofussil, for whom the Agent will be happy to post Parcel tickets to the Consignees when so requested.

Parcels deliverable in England will be cleared through the Custom House at Southampton, and forwarded to their several addresses by the Company, to whom duty and all other charges incurred will have to be paid, and Parcel tickets issued for the same will have to be forwarded by the Shippers to the Consignees, and given over to the Company on delivery.

The following are the PARCEL RATES:—

Measure- ment.	Galle, Bombay, Calcutta, and Straits.	Hongkong	East Coast of China, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australia.	Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Gibraltar and Southampton.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3 inches.	2 8 0	3 8 0	1 8 0	2 8 0
4 "	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0
5 "	3 8 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	3 8 0
6 "	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	3 8 0
7 "	4 8 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	5 0 0
8 "	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0
9 "	5 8 0	6 8 0	7 8 0	5 0 0
10 "	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0
11 "	6 8 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	5 0 0
12 "	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	5 0 0

For Parcels in excess of the above measurement, an additional charge will be made at the rate of Rs 3-8 per foot for Galle, Bombay, Calcutta and Straits; Rs 4 for Hongkong; Rs. 5-8 for East Coast of China, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australia; and Rs. 3 for Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Gibraltar and Southampton.

Small Parcels containing Specie or Jewellery under the value of Rs. 1,000 to be charged for according to the discretion of the Company's Agent.

The rate of Treasure and Shawls to Southampton includes the expense of conveyance to London; and, in the case of Treasure, delivery at the Bank of England. All other shipments are deliverable at Southampton.

Treasure, Jewellery, Watches, and other valuables must be sealed over tape in counter-sunk holes, and the boxes non-hooped.

The Company require all charges for Freight, &c, to be prepaid.

The following additional charge is made upon Goods shipped under the Red Bill of Lading form, by which the Company take all insurable risks upon themselves:

	per cent	Parcels	Goods	Treasure
Galle		1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bombay, Calcutta, and the Straits	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hongkong	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
East Coast of China and Shanghai	"	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Yokohama	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
Australia	"	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Aden and Suez	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Malta, Brindisi, Gibraltar, Southampton, Ancona and Venice	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$

If the value is less than £20, 2 per cent is charged to all Ports

Packages not tin-lined are free of particular Average

The minimum charge to all Ports for additional freight is Rs 1-4

Cargo.

The Company book cargo to the following ports, in addition to those touched at by their Steamers: Havre, Marseilles, Barcelona, Leghorn, Naples, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople and New York.

Coast Ports and Persian Gulf.

Under arrangement with the British India Steam Navigation Company, cargo is received for shipment Overland, and through Bills of Lading granted from all Ports at which their Steamers call.

MADRAS, 1st September 1873.

J. H. D'SALIS,
Agent.

GENERAL RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM MADRAS.

	Aden.	Suez.	Malta.	British.	Alicona.	Venice.	Gibraltar.	Southampton.	Ceylon.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Penang.	Singapore.	Batavia.*	Hongkong.	Shanghai.	King George's Sound.	Melbourne or Sydney.	Yokohama.
Married Couple: Reserved	Rs. 650	Rs. 1,350	Rs. 1,500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,500	Rs. 400	Rs. 400	Rs. 400	Rs. 400	Rs. 400	Rs. 400	Rs. 400	Rs. 400	Rs. 400	Rs. 400	Rs. 400
Gentleman, or Lady: do.	500	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,300	80	200	100	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
1st Class.	250	500	550	600	600	600	600	650	40	100	50	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
Children 3 years and under 10 with their parents.	125	250	275	300	300	300	300	325	20	50	25	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
CHILDREN under 3 years of age with their parents, (no berth provided)	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
2nd Class, and European Servants, Male and Female.	180	320	350	350	350	350	350	400	40	100	50	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Native Servants.	90	160	175	175	175	175	175	200	20	50	25	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
Deck Passengers (victualling themselves)	84	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	67	34	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
1st Class Native Passengers (victualling themselves.)	188	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	150	75	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158

Passengers are not allowed to take on board Wines, Spirits, or other Liquors, for use during the voyage, an ample stock thereof being provided on board at moderate prices. *Id est* p. 534.

Passengers purchasing their Tickets from the Purser on board will be charged ten per cent. extra.

RPTU RN FARES.

An allowance of 20 per cent. on the charge for the return voyage is made to Passengers who paid the full fare from Europe or Suez to India (or vice versa) re-embarking within six months from the date of landing.—10 per cent. within twelve months.

A similar allowance of 20 and 10 per cent. is made to Passengers who paid the full fare from Australia and other ports eastwards of Suez, re-embarking within three and six months from the date of landing. Return tickets to Ceylon and the Straits within 2 months at a fare and a half.

VIA CANAL.

* Passengers via Canal are charged Rs. 10 each in addition to the above rates, children under three years of age, Rs. 5.

* Passengers for Batavia are transhipped at Singapore to one of the Steamers of the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company

Fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

	Commander.	Tons.	Horse-power.
1 PESHAWUR ... ..	...C. A. White ... ..	...3782	... 600
2 PEKIN ... ..	...W. Wooleott ... ..	...3777	... 600
3 MIRZAPORE ... ..	...A. Parish, R N R ... ..	...3763	... 600
4 KHEDIVE ... ..	...J. D. Steward... ..	...3742	... 600
5 AUSTRALIA ... ..	...J. S. Murray ... ..	... 3648	... 600
6 INDUS ... ..	...N. Stewart, R N R ... ..	...3178	... 500
7 DECCAN ... ..	...W. Soames, R N R ... ..	...3128	... 600
8 HINDOSTAN ... ..	...N. Roskell, R N R ... ..	...3113	... 600
9 HYDASPES ... ..	...J. M. Rogers, R N R ... ..	... 2981	... 500
10 CATHAY ... ..	...R. T. Dundas ... ..	... 2983	... 500
11 MALWA ... ..	...G. Hyde, R N R ... ..	... 2933	... 450
12 BOKHARA ... ..	...P. S. Tomlin ... ..	... 2933	... 450
13 MONGOLIA ... ..	...T. Beasley ... ..	...2798	... 500
14 VENETIA ... ..	...W. C. Angove ... ..	... 2726	... 450
15 LOMBARDY... ..	...E. M. Gullson ... ..	... 2723	... 450
16 GWALIOR ... ..	...N. Haselwood, R N R ... ..	... 2723	... 450
17 SURAT ... ..	...E. I. Baker ... ..	... 2578	... 500
18 SIMLA ... ..	...J. C. Babot ... ..	...2140	... 630
19 ZAMBESI ... ..	...G. Cates... ..	... 2122	... 400
20 MOOLTAN ... ..	...W. W. Fentiman ... ..	...2257	... 450
21 TANJORE ... ..	...A. H. Johnson ... ..	... 2215	... 400
22 SUMATRA ... ..	...W. D. Anderson ... ..	... 2202	... 500
23 COLUMBIAN ... ..	...E. Steed ... ..	... 2180	... 500
24 DELHI ... ..	...C. J. Wilkinson ... ..	... 2178	... 400
25 POONAH ... ..	...G. N. Hector, R N R ... ..	... 2152	... 600
26 PERA ... ..	...R. Methven ... ..	... 2119	... 450
27 NUBIA ... ..	...W. B. Hall ... ..	... 2095	... 450
28 BANGALORE ... ..	...G. C. Burne ... ..	... 2063	... 500
29 CEYLON ... ..	...R. W. Evans, R N R ... ..	...2012	... 450
30 CHINA ... ..	...C. J. Perrins ... ..	...2010	... 400
31 CANDIA ... ..	...W. Curling, R N R ... ..	...1982	... 450
32 MALTA ... ..	...G. S. Brooks ... ..	...1912	... 500
33 GOLCONDA ... ..	...S. D. Shallard ... ..	...1909	... 450
34 TRAVANCORE ... ..	...C. H. Eastley ... ..	...1900	... 400
35 BARODA ... ..	...D. Rennoldson ... ..	...1871	... 450
36 ELLORA ... ..	...G. Lee ... ..	...1727	... 300
37 BEHAR ... ..	...W. E. Duglas ... ..	...1723	... 300
38 SUNDA ... ..	...C. Fraser ... ..	...1682	... 300
39 MALACCA ... ..	...J. D. Gaby ... ..	...1648	... 300
40 ORISSA ... ..	...W. H. Pockley ... ..	...1646	... 300
41 MASSILIA (Paddle)... ..	...C. Anderson ... ..	...1640	... 400
42 DELTA (Paddle) ... ..	...E. M. Edmond, R N R ... ..	...1618	... 400
43 GEELONG ... ..	...G. J. Babot ... ..	...1584	... 250
44 EMEU... ..	...W. Hockin ... ..	...1538	... 300
45 AVOCA ... ..	...W. B. Andrews ... ..	...1481	... 250
46 BOMBAY ... ..	...C. F. Davies ... ..	...1327	... 270
47 MADRAS ... ..	...I. Bernard ... ..	...1185	... 275
	Tons.	Horse Power.	
17 NIZAM ... ..	... 2721	... 450	
49 THIBET ... ..	... 2332	... 400	Building at Dundee.
50 TEHERAN ... ..	... 2332	... 400	" "

TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

Railway tickets for the journey through Egypt are issued by the Agents of the Company on behalf of the Egyptian Government, at the following rates, viz. :—

For First Class Passengers. Rs. 30 0 0

„ Second „ „ „ „ 20 0 0

„ Children above 3 and under 10 years, Half fare.

Or it is optional with the Passengers to pay the Company for the sea passage only, and to pay their own transit through Egypt upon arrival at Suez.

Passengers making their own arrangements for transit through Egypt must claim their baggage on the Homeward route at Suez, as it will not be conveyed through Egypt under the terms of the Company's contract with the Transit Administration.

The time occupied in transit will, under ordinary circumstances, be as follows :—

Distance.		Stations.	Running Time.		Stoppages.		Remarks.
Miles.	Chns.		II.	M.	II.	M.	
11	42	Chalouf		28		1	Suez to Benha, 25 miles per hour.
1	21	Geneffe		27		5	
12	27	Faid		30		1	
10	10	Serapeum		24		1	
8	22	Nefshe		20		15	
13	73	Makshama		33		5	
13	70	Tel-el-kebir		33		1	
6	59	Abu-Hamed		16		1	
10	40	Zagazeg		25		30	
12	0	Minet-el-Gamh		29		1	
12	0	Benha		29		10	Benha to Alexandria, 30 miles per hour.
13	70	Birket-el-Sab		28		1	
11	30	Tantah		24		1	
11	0	Kafr-Zayat		22		15	
10	60	Teh-el-Barood		22		1	
16	7	Damanhoor		32		10	
10	3	Abow-Iloummous		21		1	
11	24	Kafr-Dawar		22		1	
17	26	Alexandria		35			
224	24		8	20	1	41	Total 10 II. 1 M.

These Special Trains as a rule travel throughout the night commencing at 8 P. M., to avoid the fatigue and heat of the day.

Passengers booked through by the P. & O. S. N. Co., or their Agents, are conveyed from Ship to Ship between Suez and Alexandria by the Transit Administration of the Egyptian Government, as follows :—

By Steam Tender between the Ship and Shore.

By Omnibus or carriage conveyance between Hotels and Railway Stations.

By Rail between Suez and Alexandria—1st Class Passengers and their Children being conveyed in 1st Class ; Servants and 2nd Class Passengers and their Children in 2nd Class Carriages.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

COMPLETED, IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION, AND CONTEMPLATED.

1. **The East Indian Railway** consists of the Main Line from Calcutta to Delhi; from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, where it joins the Great Indian Peninsular Railway; the Chord Line from Raneegunge to Luckesecra, and the Branch Line to Kurhurbalee; the whole length, 1,502 miles, of which 399 miles are double, has been completed.

2. **The Great Indian Peninsula Railway** consists of the Main Line running North-East from Bombay to Jubbulpore, where it joins the East Indian Railway; the South-East to Raichore, where it joins the North-West Branch of the Madras Railway; and the important Branch Line from Bhosawul to Nagpore. Through communication between Bombay and Calcutta, as well as the North-West, was established in March 1869, by the opening of the line to Jubbulpore. The bridge over the Kistna river is now completed, and the whole length of 1,272 miles, of which 287 are double, have been opened for traffic.

3. **The Madras Railway** consists of the South-West Line from Madras to Beypoor with branches from Jolkapett to Bangalore, and Pothanore to Mettappolnum; and the North-West Line from Arcemum to Raichore, where it joins the G. I. P. Railway, and a Branch from Goondaenul to Bellary. The whole of this undertaking 858 miles, is now completed.

4. **The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway** runs almost due North from Bombay to Patice and Wudwan in Kattiawar.

5. **The Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway** runs from Kurrachee to Kotree on the Indus, a distance of 109 miles, and from Mooltan, passing by Lahore and Umritsur, and joining the East Indian Railway at Ghazeeabad, a distance of 506 miles. The bridge over the Sutlej, connecting the line between Delhi and Lahore, was opened on the 15th October 1870, and communication from Calcutta and Bombay to Mooltan was thus established. The principal stations on this Railway are Delhi, Ghazeeabad, Meerut, Jullunder, Umritsur, Lahore, and Mooltan.

6. **The Eastern Bengal** runs North-East from Calcutta to Dacca on a principal branch of the Ganges, and is now 159 miles in length.

7. **The Great Southern of India** from Negapatam to Trichinopoly, and thence to Erode, where it joins the Madras Railway (S. W.) Line: 378 miles sanctioned; 168 miles opened. The extension to Tuticorin, 210 miles, has been commenced.

8. **The Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway** from Calcutta to Midnapore, a distance of 28 miles.

9. **The Oudh and Rohilcund Railway** is designed to afford railway communication through the important and fertile districts of Oudh and Rohilcund, and to make Branches to various places on the East Indian Railway. The length of line sanctioned is 672 miles, of which 389 appear to have been completed.

This important Railway has opened up communication between

1. Lucknow and Akbulpore, (115 miles), passing through Nawabgunge and Fyzabad.
2. Lucknow and Cawnpore, (42 miles).
3. Lucknow and Bareilly (115 miles), passing through Chandpore, Shahjeehanpore, and Mizarpore, and
4. Byraughtat and Nawabgunge.

Further extensions of this Railway are being fast proceeded with under the Government guaranteed system.

10. **The Rajpootana State Railway** has been opened from Delhi to Rewaree with four intermediate stations. Uniform fares from Station to Station irrespective of distance are the peculiarity of this Railway.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

Board of Directors.

Col. J. T. Smith, R. E., *Chairman.*J. A. Arbuthnot, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

EX-OFFICIO DIRECTORS APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Juland Danvers, Esq.

Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.

Lieut.-Col. D. Montgomerie.

George Norton, Esq.

N. B. Acworth, Esq.

Julian Byrne, Esq., *Secretary.*

S. W. Line.

The Main Line has been opened throughout to Beypoor, a distance of 106½ miles.

The Trains commenced to run from one side of the Peninsula to the other on the 12th May 1862.

N. W. Line Railway.

This Line leaves the Main Line at Arconum, 42 miles from Madras. A distance of 340 miles from the Junction Station at Arconum to Raichore has been opened for traffic.

Bangalore Branch.

This Branch leaves the S. W. Line at Jollarett, 132 miles from Madras. The length of the Branch Line is 84½ miles, and it was opened for traffic on the 1st August 1864.

Bellary Branch.

The Branch to Bellary 32 miles in length, leaves the N. West Line, one mile north of Goondacul Station, and it was opened for traffic on the 1st March 1871.

Neilgherri Branch,

Opened for traffic on the 31st August 1873, leaves the S. West Line at Pothanoor Junction and extends to Mettapollium, length 26 miles.

Indian Executive.

R. B. Elwin.....Agent & Manager, (Eur.)	H. E. Church.....Traffic Manager.
W. B. Wright.....Acting do.	L. S. Moss.....Deputy do.
J. W. Mellis.....Assistant do.	C. Hill.....Assistant at Cuddapah.
B. Anderson.....Chief Engineer, (Eur.)	G. R. Byron.....Do. Madras.
T. H. Goings.....Acting do.	Jas. Craik.....Do. do.
W. R. Robinson.....Actg. Depty. Chief Engr.	A. W. Darke.....Do. Gooty.
Francis B. Hanna.....Asst. to Chief Engr.	T. Bailey.....Do. Salem.
F. Church.....Chief Auditor.	R. Allon.....General Storekeeper.
J. Cramp.....Chief Accountant.	F. Peele.....Cashier.
W. B. Wright.....Locomotive Supt.	C. Bartoli.....Paymaster.
E. C. Boodle.....Asst. do.	

Medical Staff.

Dr. W. J. vanSomeren, M. D.....Consulting Physician.

Dr. J. Urquhart, M. D.....Surgeon, Perambore Works, (Europe.)

Madras Resident Apy. J. Harris.	Palghaut.....C. Peroomal
Do. Relieving do. W. McCoy.	Beypoor.....S. W. Lemon.
Perambore.....E. G. Scott.	Bangalore.....J. Westwood.
Arconum.....W. Lowe.	Tripetty.....J. C. Ellis.
Vellore.....H. A. Hussey.	Cheyair.....J. Stokes.
Jollarett.....D. P. Mann.	Cuddapah.....S. Rama Kistna.
Salem.....Hosain Beg.	Gooty.....W. Watson.
Prode.....S. Hewitt	Bellary.....A. J. D'Cruize.
Coimbatore.....H. A. Secluna	Raichore.....W. R. Kierulf.

LIST OF ENGINEERS.

Beresford Anderson...Chief Engr. (Europe.)	G. E. Smith.....Roadt. Engr., 1st Divn.
T. H. Going.....Acting do.	N. W. Line.
W. R. Robinson .....Ag. Dy Chief Engr.	G. A. F. French..... Do. 2nd Divn.
F. B. Hanna.....Asst. to do. do.	A. T. Wilkinson Do. 3rd do.
H. R. P. Carter.....Roadt. Engr., 1st Divn.	H. C. West.....On special duty.
S. W. Lane.	E. W. Stoney..... Do.
D. Scott..... Do. 2nd do.	G. K. Winter.....Engr. in ch. of Electric
G. Hardinge..... Do. 3rd do.	Telegraph Dept.
W. Boulton..... Do. 4th do.	

NOTICE.

The Madras Railway Company hereby give public notice, that under the provisions of Act No. III of 1865, entitled "An Act relating to the rights and liabilities of Common Carriers," they will not be responsible for loss of, or damage to, the undermentioned Goods, unless the value of such Goods shall have been declared to the said Company at the time of booking and an increased charge of 2½ pices per Maund per mile, shall have been paid:—

"Cloths and tissues embroidered with the precious metals," or "of which such metals form part."

"Articles of ivory, ebony or sandal wood."

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, }
16th March 1865. }

ROBERT B. FLWIN,
Agent and Manager.

DATES OF OPENING SOUTH-WEST LINE.

EASTERN COAST.

Madras	to Arcot ..	65 Miles,	1st July 1856.
Arcot	to Vellore ..	16 "	7th May 1857.
Vellore	to Gornattum ..	15 "	19th May 1858.
Gornattum	to Amboor ..	17 "	16th January 1860.
Amboor	to Vaniembady ..	10 "	1st February 1860.
Vaniembady	to Tripatore. .	14 "	23rd May 1860.
Tripatore	to Salem ..	70 "	1st February 1861.
Salem	to Sunkerydroog ..	21 "	1st December 1861.
Sunkerydroog	to Pothanoor ..	71 "	12th May 1862.

WESTERN COAST.

Pothanoor	to Puttambay ..	65 Miles,	14th April 1862.
Puttambay	to Cootipoorum ..	12 "	23rd September 1861.
Cootipoorum	to Tiroom ..	9 "	1st May 1861.
Tiroom	to Bepore ..	19 "	12th March 1861.

Main South-West Line.....	407 Miles,	open throughout,	12th May 1862.
Jollarett	to Bangalore.....	85 "	1st August 1864.
Pothanoor	to Coimbatore.....	4 "	1st February 1873.
Coimbatore	to Mettappallum..	22 "	31st August 1873.

South-West Line..... 518 Miles.

North-West Line.

Arconum	to Naggery.....	17 Miles,	4th March 1861.
Naggery	to Puttoor.....	10 "	8th December 1861.
Puttoor	to Tiruputty.....	14 "	15th September 1862.
Tiruputty	to Reddypully.....	38 "	1st October 1864.
Reddypully	to Cuddapah.....	40 "	1st September 1865.
Cuddapah	to Moodanoor.....	34 "	1st August 1866.
Moodanoor	to Tadputri.....	32 "	1st September 1868.
Tadputri	to Gooty.....	30 "	1st August 1869.
Gooty	to Toongabudra River..	76 "	12th December 1870.
Goondacul	to Veerapoor.....	18 "	16th January 1871.
Veerapoor	to Bellary.....	14 "	1st March 1871.
Toongabudra River to Raichoor.....	17 "		15th March 1871.

North-West Line.....340 Miles, open throughout, 15th March 1871.

Third Class Passengers are conveyed as under :—**WESTWARDS.**

From Madras to Perambore, Avady, Tinnanore, Trivellore, Chinamapett, Arconum, the North-West Line Stations *as far as Cuddapah*, and all Stations between Arcot and Coimbatore by the 7 A. M. Train.

From Madras to all stations up to Jollarpett, by the 8-50 A. M. Train.

From Madras to Perambore, Tinnanore, Trivellore, Arconum, Puttoor, Tirupputty, Codoor, Nundalore and all stations between Cuddapah and Raichoor by the 2 P. M. Mail Train.

From Madras to all stations as far as Vellore and Tirupputty, by the 2-30 P. M. Train.

From Madras to Perambore, Trivellore, Arconum, Arcot, Vellore, Gooriattum, Vanienbady, Jollarpett, Salem and all stations between Salem and Beyypoor, and Caroor, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Negapatam by the 5 P. M. Mail Train.

From Jollarpett to all stations as far as Coimbatore by the 7-30 P. M. Train from Madras.

From Jollarpett to all stations on the B. Branch and Bangalore by the 1-50 A. M., 5-30 A. M., and 1-45 P. M. Trains.

From Gooty to Goondacul, Veerapoor and Bellary by the 4-45 A. M. Mail Train.

From Cuddapah to all stations between Cuddapah and Bellary by the 7 A. M. Train.

From Cuddapah to all stations between Cuddapah and Bellary by the 7 A. M. Train.

EASTWARDS.

From Beyypoor to all stations between Beyypoor and Salem to Jollarpett, Vanienbady, Amboor, Vellore, Arcot, Arconum, Trivellore, Avady, Perambore and Madras by the 8-15 A. M. Train.

From Coimbatore to all stations as far as Jollarpett, to Vanienbady, Amboor, Gooriattum, Veerinjeeppuram, Vellore, Arcot, Arconum, Trivellore, Perambore and Madras by the 4-15 A. M. Train.

From Coimbatore to all stations between Coimbatore and Jollarpett by the 8 A. M. Train.

From Vellore to all stations between Vellore and Madras by 6 A. M. Train.

From Jollarpett to all stations between Jollarpett and Madras by the 5-50 A. M. Train.

From Raichoor to all stations between Raichoor and Cuddapah, to Nundalore, Codoor, Tirupputty, Puttoor, Arconum, Trivellore, Tinnanore, Perambore and Madras by the 4 P. M. Mail Train.

From Bellary to all stations between Bellary and Cuddapah by the 9-15 A. M. Train.

From Bellary to all stations between Bellary and Gooty by the 5 P. M. Mail Train.

From Cuddapah to all stations between Cuddapah and Arconum by the 7-45 A. M. Train.

From Tirupputty to all stations between Tirupputty and Madras by the 5-30 A. M. Train.

From Bangalore to all stations on the Branch and Jollarpett by the 9 A. M. Train.

From Bangalore to all stations on the Branch to Jollarpett, Salem, Erode, Coimbatore, Palghat, Beyypoor, Caroor, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Negapatam by the 8-30 P. M. Train.

The following Rules are published for general information :—

1. No Passenger will be allowed to take his seat in or upon any Carriage used on the Railway, without having paid his fare.

2. Passengers must show their Tickets to the Guard when required, and deliver them up to the persons authorized to receive them, before leaving the Station.

3. Passengers not producing or delivering up their Tickets, will be required to pay the fare from the place whence the Train originally started.

4. Passengers at the Road Stations will only be booked conditionally upon there being room in the Carriages.

5. Every person attempting to defraud the Company by, in any manner, endeavouring to evade the payment of his full fare is liable to a penalty of Fifty Rupees.

6. Any person attempting to get into or upon, or to quit any Carriage after the Train has been put in motion, is liable to a penalty of Twenty Rupees.

7. Any person smoking in a Carriage or Station, is liable to a penalty of Twenty Rupees ; and if after being warned any person shall persist in smoking, he will be liable, in addition to the penalty of Twenty Rupees, to removal from the premises and the forfeiture of his fare.

8. Any person found intoxicated, committing a nuisance or wilfully interfering with the comfort of other Passengers, or obstructing any Officer of the Company in the discharge of his duty, is liable to a penalty of Twenty Rupees, and to removal from the premises, and to forfeit his fare.

9. Any Passenger wilfully damaging, or removing any Lamp, Number, Plate, or any part of any Carriage, Wagon, Truck, or other property of the Railway Company, will be liable to a fine of Fifty Rupees.

10. No person, unless duly authorized, will be permitted to ride on the Engine or Tender, under a penalty of Twenty Rupees.

11. No Male person shall enter a Carriage or Waiting Room reserved for Females, under a penalty of one Hundred Rupees.

12. Any person trespassing on the Railway, or on the Stations, or on any part of the Company's premises, will be liable to a fine of Twenty Rupees and to a further penalty of Fifty Rupees, for persisting, after due notice has been given.

13. Any person driving any Animal across the Railway, except at the appointed times and places, will be liable to a penalty of Fifty Rupees.

14. The owner of Cattle found trespassing on any part of the Company's premises, is a liable to a penalty of Ten Rupees for each Animal.

15. Any person carrying dangerous goods, without due notice and permission having been given, shall be liable to a fine of Two Hundred Rupees.

16. The Officers and Servants of the Railway Company are required to enforce the strict observance of the above Rules and are empowered if necessary to apprehend offenders.

ROBERT B. ELWIN, *Agent and Manager.*

Sanctioned by Government in Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 180, dated 12th June 1856, in conformity with the Act of the Legislative Council, No. 18 of 1854, dated 12th August 1854, entitled "An Act relating to Railways in India."

J. C. ANDERSON, LIEUT. COL., R. E.,
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

MADRAS, 13th June 1865.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

I. MADRAS TIME is kept at all Stations. The times shown in these Tables are those at which the Trains are intended to arrive at, and depart from the various Stations, but the Company do not guarantee these times being kept, nor do they hold themselves responsible for delays.

II. PASSENGERS, to insure being booked, should be at the Stations 10 minutes before the time named in the Table ; the doors of the Booking Offices will be closed at the times mentioned, after which no person can be admitted. Passengers cannot be re-booked at Roadside Stations, to proceed by the Train in which they have arrived, except under special circumstances. Passengers are booked at intermediate Stations only on condition that there shall be room in the carriages upon the arrival of the Train.

III. PASSENGERS are requested to examine their Tickets and change before leaving the Booking Office Counter, *as mistakes cannot be afterwards recognised.*

CHILDREN under three years of age travel "free." Children above 3 and not exceeding 12 years of age are conveyed at half fares.

IV. THE TICKETS given to passengers on payment of their Fares will be required to be produced to the Company's servants or given up to them whenever demanded ; any Passenger unable or refusing to produce his Ticket is liable to be charged the fare from the Station whence the Train originally started. The Tickets are not transferable, and are only available on the day of issue. When Passengers leave the Train, the Tickets will be required to be given up.

Any person who shall attempt to defraud the Company by travelling or attempting to travel upon the Railway, without having previously paid his fare, or who shall in any other manner attempt to evade the payment thereof, is subject to a penalty not exceeding Rupees Fifty.

V. PASSENGERS desiring to travel from any Station on the Main Line to any Station on the Branches must change Carriages as under:—For Bellary and Veerapoor at Goondacol Junction. For Bangalore and Stations on that Branch, at Jollurpet Junction. For the Neilghiri Branch at Pothanoor Junction.

VI. PASSENGERS wishing to avoid a change of Carriages at the Junction can engage Through Carriages at the following rates, by giving two days' notice:—

First Class Carriage on payment for Eight Tickets.
Second do. do. do. for Twenty do.

The First Class charge includes eight, and the Second Class twenty Passengers. Any number in excess of eight and twenty respectively will be charged the ordinary Day or Night Fare.

VII. SALOON FIRST CLASS Carriages can be obtained on the same terms as First Class Through Carriages.

RESERVED COMPARTMENTS.

VIII. Families requiring First Class Reserved Compartments can obtain them on application, at reduced rates, on the following conditions:—

BY DAY TRAINS.

For a Family not exceeding six in number on payment for five Tickets.

BY NIGHT TRAINS.

For a Family not exceeding five in number on payment for four Tickets.

If by the Day and Night Trains respectively, a Family of more than six or five in number wish to travel in the same Compartment, each Passenger in excess of these numbers will be charged the Ordinary Fare.

IX. RETURN TICKETS.—First Class Return Tickets for the Double journey, will be issued at Madras to the following Stations and *vice versa*, available for return on any day not exceeding fifteen days, inclusive of the day of issue. Thus a Ticket issued on the 1st of the month, will be available for return on any day up to, and inclusive of, the 15th:

Bangalore	Rs. 22 0 0	Salem.	Rs. 20 0 0
Shervaroy Hills.	19 0 0	Coimbatore or Pothanoor ..	30 0 0

NOTE.—Return Tickets to or from Coimbatore, Pothanoor or Stations Westward, are available for return on any day not exceeding 20 days.

X. FIRST CLASS RETURN Tickets are also issued at Vellore to Madras and Bangalore and *vice versa* at the following fares available for 15 days:—

Vellore to Madras and *vice versa* Rs. 8 0 0
Do. to Bangalore and *vice versa* „ 14 0 0

XI. FIRST CLASS RETURN Tickets can be procured at any other Stations than those mentioned above on payment of a fare and a quarter of the single fare.

The Company are prepared to issue, on application to the Traffic Manager, First Class Return Tickets at reduced rates to Cricket and Pleasure parties.

The holders of first Class Return Tickets, available for return within 15 or 20 days, are entitled to “return” conveyance by any Train leaving on the 15th or 20th day, although the Train may not be due to arrive at its destination until the 16th or 21st day.

LADIES.—Reserved accommodation in any of the Trains can always be obtained for Ladies without extra charge by giving 48 hours' notice to the Traffic Manager at the Central Station, Madras.

A NATIVE FEMALE SERVANT will be allowed to accompany her mistress in a First Class Carriage on payment of a Second Class Day Fare, provided such an arrangement does not interfere with the comfort of other passengers travelling in the same compartment.

PERIODICAL TICKETS. First Class Periodical Tickets, available between Madras and Bangalore at the undermentioned rates, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Manager, Royapuram Terminus, Madras:—

For One Month	Rs. 60	For Three Months	Rs. 160
„ Two „	110	„ Six „	210

SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS for the double journey at a fare and a quarter of the Second Class *night* fare can be obtained at any Station, available for return on any day not exceeding 15 days for distances of 220 miles and under, and 20 days for distances above 220 miles. The tickets are available by either day or night trains.

XII. RETURN TICKETS will be issued from Madras to Trivellore and back by Special Train only during the New Moon Festivals, available for two days during the Monthly, and three days during the Half-yearly, Festivals, held in January and July, of each year, exclusive of date of issue:—

First Class	Rs. 1 8
Second Class	0 12
Third Class	0 8

RETURN TICKETS will be issued from the undermentioned Stations to Tirutany during the Kirthecay Festivals available for two days during the Monthly Festivals and three days during Audy, Kirthecay Thy and Massee, exclusive of date of issue:—

FARES.

	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Madras.....	2 0 0	1 0 0	Naggery	0 6 0	0 4 0
Trivellore....	0 15 0	0 8 0	Pattoor	0 12 0	0 7 0
Arconum.....	0 6 0	0 3 0	Pooddy ...	1 2 0	0 10 0
Arcot... ..	1 0 0	0 11 0	Tiruputty..	1 5 0	0 13 0
Vellore ...	1 12 0	1 0 0			

THIRD CLASS RETURN TICKETS will also be issued at Conjeeveram to Tirutany and Trivellore on the same terms at the following fares:—

Conjeeveram to Tirutany.. 8 Annas. | Conjeeveram to Trivellore . 12 Annas.

THIRD CLASS MARKET RETURN TICKETS are issued on Thursday at the undermentioned Stations to Bangalore at the following fares available for return by night Mail Train on the same day only. Each passenger is allowed to carry "Free of charge" 40 lbs. of produce and will be charged for all in excess of 40 lbs. at the Goods Rates:—

Chadgoody.....	Rs. 0 4 6	Color Road	Rs. 1 0 0
Malloor	0 9 0	Coopum	1 8 0

NOTE.—Holders of 3rd Class Market Tickets over-riding on the return journey will be charged 2nd Class night fare from Bangalore.

PLANTATION COOLIES.—Plantation Coolies, in batches of not less than fifty in number, will be conveyed in 3rd Class Carriages from and to any Station on the line at the reduced rate of 2 pies per cooly per mile.

XIII. G. S. or I. RAILWAY. By the Night Trains from Madras and Bangalore, First, Second, and Third Class Through Tickets will be issued at Madras, Arconum, Jollarpet, Salem and Bangalore, to Caroor, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Negaputnam. By the Goods Train from Madras, Third Class Through Tickets will be issued at Jollarpet and Salem to Caroor. By the 6-0 A. M. Goods Train, Third Class, Through Tickets will be issued at Coimbatore and Pothanoor to Caroor.

Holders of through tickets for distances of over 200 miles will be allowed one day extra for every additional 200 miles or part of 200 miles in the through distance to enable them to break their journey if they wish to do so at any place along the route at which the Train stops.

XIV. SPECIAL TRAINS may be had on application to the Traffic Manager, Madras, by giving thirty-six hours' previous notice.

XV. LUGGAGE.—First Class Passengers will be allowed free of charge, 112 lbs. Second Class 25 lbs., and Third Class 15 lbs. of personal baggage. All baggage in excess of this weight (whether in the owner's charge or not) will be charged at 2 pies per maund per mile. 2nd Class Passengers paying Night fare are allowed 60 lbs. of Luggage, over the Madras Railway.

All Luggage must be pre-paid at the Booking Station.

ACT NO. 18 OF 1854, CLAUSE 9.

"No such Railway Company shall in any case be answerable for loss or injury to any Passenger's Luggage, unless it shall have been booked and separately paid for."

No Luggage is allowed in the Carriages except small Packages which can be placed under the Seat occupied by the Owner. Station-Masters and Guards are required to remove all Packages which cannot be deposited under the Seat.

XVI. THE COMPANY will not be responsible for loss of, or injury to, any Gold, Silver, Jewellery, Securities and Valuable Papers, Plated Goods, Pictures, Silks, China and such like valuable articles, unless the same shall have been accepted by an authorized servant of the Company, and an increased charge paid.

XVII. SMOKING.—Smoking in the Carriages and on the Company's premises is prohibited.

XVIII. FEES.—The Company's Servants are prohibited from receiving any gratuity under pain of dismissal.

XIX COMPLAINTS.—It is requested that any incivility or want of attention on the part of any Servant of the Company may be communicated to H. E. CHURCH, Traffic Manager.

By order,

W. B. WRIGHT,

Ag. Agent and Manager.

23rd October, 1873.

Rules & Regulations for the conveyance of Horses, Carriages & Dogs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES must be at the Stations 45 minutes before the departure of the Train by which they are intended to be despatched, and when sent from any other Station than Madras, one day's previous notice should be given. They are conveyed only to and from the Stations shown in the following Tables. The Company do not undertake to forward them by any particular Train, nor do they hold themselves responsible for any injury occurring in loading or unloading.

The Company will not be responsible for any injury to Horses conveyed by GOODS' Train, whether arising from fear, sudden starting of the Train, or from any other cause. Owners will be required to signify on paper their assent to these conditions of carriage before a Horse is loaded.

GROOMS.—One Groom or Horsekeeper will be allowed to travel free with each Horse and in the same Vehicle.

DOGS.—Each Dog must be provided with a chain and muzzle, or the Company will not be responsible for their safe conveyance. Special compartments are provided for Dogs, and under no consideration will they be allowed to accompany Passengers inside the Carriages. Cats and Monkeys will be charged at the same rate as Dogs.

The minimum charge for a Horse is 3 Rupees.

Do. do. do. for 4 wheeled Carriage..... 5 "

Do. do. do. for 2 do. do. 3 "

Rates for Parcels

By Passenger Train charged for Local Traffic, as well as in Through Booking with the Great Southern of India and Carnatic Railways.

DISTANCE.		Including Delivery within 4 miles of Receiving Station.	Exclusive of Collection and Delivery.											
			1 lb and under.	Above 1 lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs.	Above 2 lbs & not exceeding 10 lbs.	11 to 20 lbs.	21 to 40 lbs.	41 to 60 lbs.	61 to 80 lbs.	81 to 100 lbs.	101 to 120 lbs.	121 to 140 lbs.	141 to 160 lbs.	161 to 180 lbs.
1 to 50 Miles.			RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
51 to 100 "			0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	2 0
101 to 150 "			0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	1 2	1 5	1 8	1 11	1 14	2 1	2 4	2 7
151 to 200 "			0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8	1 12	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 2	3 6	4 0
201 to 250 "			0 10	0 15	1 4	1 9	1 14	2 3	2 8	3 3	3 8	4 3	4 8	5 3
251 to 300 "			0 12	1 2	1 8	1 14	2 4	2 10	3 0	3 6	4 2	4 8	5 4	6 0
301 to 350 "			0 14	1 5	1 12	2 3	2 10	3 1	3 8	4 4	5 0	5 6	6 2	6 8
351 to 400 "			1 0	1 8	2 0	2 8	3 0	3 8	4 0	4 8	5 0	5 8	6 0	6 8
401 to 450 "			1 2	1 11	2 4	2 13	3 6	3 15	4 8	5 1	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3
451 to 500 "			1 4	1 14	2 8	3 2	3 12	4 6	5 0	5 10	6 4	6 14	7 2	7 9
501 to 550 "			1 6	2 1	2 12	3 7	4 2	4 13	5 8	6 12	7 8	8 4	8 4	8 4
551 to 600 "			1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 12	7 8	8 4	8 4	8 4
601 to 650 "			1 10	2 7	3 4	4 1	4 14	5 11	6 8	7 5	8 2	8 15	9 0	9 10
651 to 700 "			1 12	2 10	3 8	4 6	5 4	6 2	7 0	7 14	8 12	9 10	9 10	9 10
			1 14	2 13	3 12	4 11	5 10	6 9	7 8	8 7	9 6	10 5	10 5	10 5

1. Parcels weighing more than 180 lbs. or 90 Seers will be charged in proportion to the rate for 180 lbs.
2. In consignments of 2 or more Parcels each Parcel will be separately charged for.
3. Parcels of Newspapers from Madras are conveyed at half the rates charged for other Parcels, subject to a minimum charge of 4 annas.
4. Parcels booked at the 6 and 8 annas Rates must be pre-paid, and *fully addressed in English*. Receipt Notes will not be given for such Parcels. *These rates include delivery within a distance of 4 miles from the receiving Station.*
5. All Parcels must be addressed in English.
6. Parcels exceeding 2 lbs. in weight consigned to "Madras" will be delivered by the Company's delivery Agents, if fully addressed in English, and *for which service an additional charge will be made*. Parcels not fully addressed will be left "until called for."
7. *All Parcels must be delivered at the respective Stations 30 minutes before the departure of the Train by which they are to be forwarded, or they cannot be booked for that Train.*
8. All charges for Parcels booked to or from Stations on the Madras, Great Southern of India, and Carnatic Railways will be made according to mileage.
9. Insurance. Valuable Parcels booked between Stations of the Madras, and Great Southern of India Railways are insured at an *additional* charge of 3 per cent. on the declared value.

The Company will not be answerable in any case for loss of, or injury to, Gold, Silver, Jewellery, Glass, China, Valuable Papers, Plated Goods, Pictures, Silks, Lace, Shawls and such like valuable articles, unless the value and nature of such articles shall have been declared, and an increased charge for their safe conveyance accepted by an authorized servant of the Company neither will they be responsible for loss of, or injury to, Parcels when insecurely packed, nor for loss or damage by leakage. Perishable Parcels will only be conveyed at "Owner's risk," and must be pre-paid.

Rates for Fish, Fruit, Ice, Vegetables, Meat and Flowers

By Passenger Train charged for Local Traffic, as well as in through booking with the Great Southern of India and Carnatic Railways.

DISTANCE.	10 lbs. and under.	11 to 20 lbs.	21 to 40 lbs.	41 to 60 lbs.	61 to 80 lbs.	81 to 100 lbs.	101 to 120 lbs.	121 to 140 lbs.	141 to 160 lbs.	161 to 180 lbs.
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1 to 50 Miles ...	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11
51 " 100 " ...	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12
101 " 150 " ...	0 4	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 11	0 13	0 14	1 0	1 1
151 " 200 " ...	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	1 1	1 3	1 5	1 7
201 " 250 " ...	0 6	0 8	0 11	0 13	1 0	1 2	1 5	1 7	1 10	1 12
251 " 300 " ...	0 7	0 10	0 13	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	1 12	1 15	2 2
301 " 350 " ...	0 8	0 11	0 14	1 2	1 6	1 9	1 13	2 0	2 4	2 7
351 " 400 " ...	0 9	0 13	1 1	1 5	1 9	1 13	2 1	2 5	2 9	2 12
401 " 450 " ...	0 10	0 14	1 3	1 6	1 12	2 0	2 5	2 9	2 14	3 2
451 " 500 " ...	0 11	1 0	1 5	1 10	2 15	2 4	2 9	2 14	3 3	3 8
501 " 550 " ...	0 12	1 1	1 7	1 12	2 2	2 7	2 13	3 2	3 8	3 13
551 " 600 " ...	0 13	1 3	1 9	1 15	2 5	2 11	3 1	3 7	3 13	4 3
601 " 650 " ...	0 14	1 4	1 11	2 1	2 8	2 14	3 5	3 11	4 2	4 8
651 " 700 " ...	0 15	1 6	1 13	2 4	2 11	3 2	3 9	4 0	4 7	4 14

1. Parcels weighing more than 180 lbs. or 90 Seers will be charged in proportion to the rates for 180 lbs.
2. In consignments of 2 or more Parcels each Parcel will be separately charged for.
3. Fish, Fruit, Ice, Vegetables, Meat and Flowers are only conveyed "at Owners Risk."
4. All charges must be pre-paid.
5. All Parcels must be addressed in English.

THROUGH PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN MADRAS AND BOMBAY

FROM MADRAS TO BOMBAY	FARES FROM MADRAS				FROM BOMBAY TO MADRAS	FARES FROM BOMBAY						
	1, 2 & 3d MAIL		Luggage per Maund			1st Class		2nd Class		3rd Class		Luggage per Maund
	P	M	R	A		P	M	R	A	P	M		R	A
(MADRAS Arconum Tirupattur Cuddapah Gooty Bellary (RAIL HOOR (RAIL HOOR Sholapore Poonna Calhan Beyulla (BOMBAY	Dep 8 0 10 5 2 10 A M 7 10 6 15 11 45 P M 12 15 A M 10 50 12 8 12 15 P M	6 0 8 15 10 5 2 10 A M 7 10 6 15 11 45 P M 12 15 A M 10 50 12 8 12 15 P M	0 3 0 7 0 13 0 A M 20 0 24 0 27 0 ... 42 0 57 6 68 7 71 9	0 2 0 4 0 7 0 11 0 12 0 15 0 ... 20 8 25 3 35 12 35 3 35 4	Dep 8 0 10 5 2 10 A M 7 10 6 15 11 45 P M 12 15 A M 10 50 12 8 12 15 P M	Dep 8 0 10 5 2 10 A M 7 10 6 15 11 45 P M 12 15 A M 10 50 12 8 12 15 P M	Dep 8 0 10 5 2 10 A M 7 10 6 15 11 45 P M 12 15 A M 10 50 12 8 12 15 P M	Dep 8 0 10 5 2 10 A M 7 10 6 15 11 45 P M 12 15 A M 10 50 12 8 12 15 P M	Dep 8 0 10 5 2 10 A M 7 10 6 15 11 45 P M 12 15 A M 10 50 12 8 12 15 P M	Dep 8 0 10 5 2 10 A M 7 10 6 15 11 45 P M 12 15 A M 10 50 12 8 12 15 P M	Dep 8 0 10 5 2 10 A M 7 10 6 15 11 45 P M 12 15 A M 10 50 12 8 12 15 P M	Dep 8 0 10 5 2 10 A M 7 10 6 15 11 45 P M 12 15 A M 10 50 12 8 12 15 P M

The Mail Train from Madras stops at Arconum for Dinner at Gooty for early Tea and at Raulhoor for Breakfast. The Mail Train from Bombay stops at Gooty for Dinner.

Through 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Tickets are issued at all the principal Stations on the Madras Railway to all Stations on the G I P East Indian S P and D Railways and vice versa.

Monthly Return First and Second Class Tickets will be issued between the undermentioned Stations *only* of the Madras G I P, East Indian S P and D Railways at a rate of a half for the double journey.

Madras Railway		G I P Railway		E I Railway	
Madras	Bombay	Bombay	Calcutta	Calcutta	Calcutta
Arconum	Cuddapah	Beyulla	Howrah	Howrah	Howrah
Bangalore	Bellary	Nareil	Banarpore	Banarpore	Banarpore
Channarayana	Adoni	Poonna	Dinapore	Dinapore	Dinapore
Channarayana	Sholapore	Sholapore			


These Tickets entitle the holder to one journey only in each direction and to break the journey in either direction along the route. The return journey must be completed within one calendar month from the date of issue.

Children under three years of age travel free. Children above 3 and not exceeding 10 years of age conveyed at half fares.

Parcels can be booked *subject to pre-payment of charges* at any Station on the Madras Railway to any Station on the G I P, Bombay and Baroda, East Indian, S Punjab and Delhi, and Oude and Rohilkand Railways.

Goods can also be booked to any Station on the above mentioned Railways, the charges being payable, at the option of the sender, either at the Forwarding or Receiving Station.

Horses, Carriages and Dogs can be booked, *subject to pre-payment of charges*, to any Station on the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways.

 The Time Tables are omitted in consequence of constant changes.

COMPILER.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS.

FROM MADRAS TO		1st Class	2d Class.		3d Class.		Cooly Class.
		Day.	Mail.	Day.	Mail.		
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
Perambore and Royapooram		0 5	0 2	0 3	0 1	0 1	
Avadi		1 0	0 5	0 9	0 4	0 4	0 2
Tinnalore		1 0	0 8	0 12	0 5	0 6	0 3
Trivellore		2 0	0 11	1 0	0 7	0 9	0 4
Cudumbatoor		2 0	0 13	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 5
Chinnampett		3 0	0 15	2 0	0 9	0 12	0 6
Arconum Junction		3 0	1 2	2 0	0 11	0 14	0 7
N. W. L.	Tirutany	4 0	1 5	2 0	0 13	1 1	
	Nagery	5 0	1 9	3 0	0 15	1 4	
	Puthoor	5 0	1 13	3 0	1 2	1 7	
	Poody	6 0	2 1	3 0	1 4	1 10	
	Tirupetty	7 0	2 3	4 0	1 5	1 12	
	Codoor	9 0	2 13	5 0	1 11	2 4	
	Reddynully	10 0	3 2	5 0	1 15	2 9	
	Rajampett	10 0	3 6	5 0	2 1	2 11	
	Nundaloor	11 0	3 9	6 0	2 2	2 14	
	Wontinetsh	11 0	3 13	6 0	2 5	3 1	
	CUDAPPAU	13 0	4 4	7 0	2 9	3 6	
	Canalpoor	14 0		7 0		3 6	
	Yerragontla	15 0		8 0		3 6	
	Moodanoor	15 0		8 0		3 6	
	Kondipuram	16 0		9 0		3 9	
	Tadipatri	18 0		10 0		3 15	
	Royalcheeroo	19 0		10 0		4 4	
	GoondACUL Junction	20 0		11 0		4 9	
	Veerapoor	21 0		11 0		4 13	
	BELLARY	23 0		12 0		5 1	
	Nancherla	24 0		12 0		5 9	
B. B. L.	Auspre	22 0		11 0		4 15	
	Adoni	23 0		12 0		5 2	
	Kosge	24 0		12 0		5 5	
	Toongabudra River	25 0		13 0		5 10	
	Mutnurri	26 0		13 0		5 12	
	Balehoor	27 0		13 0		5 13	
		27 0		13 0		6 8	
	Sholinghur	4 0	1 7	2 0	0 14		0 9
	Arco	5 0	1 11	3 0	1 0	1 6	0 11
	Tiruvellum	6 0	1 14	3 0	1 2		0 12
G.S.R.	Vellore	6 0	2 2	3 0	1 4	1 11	0 14
	Veeringepooram	7 0	2 5	4 0	1 6		
	Goorattam	8 0	2 8	4 0	1 8	2 0	1 0
	Mailputty	8 0	2 12	4 0	1 11		1 2
	Amboor	9 0	2 15	5 0	1 12		1 3
	Vantembady	10 0	3 3	5 0	1 15	2 0	1 5
	JOLLARPETT	10 0	3 7	6 0	2 1	2 12	1 6
	Coopam	12 0	4 0	6 0	2 7	3 3	
	Colar Road	14 0	4 9	7 0	2 12	3 11	
	Mailoor	15 0	5 0	8 0	3 0	4 0	
S.A.L.E.M.	Caljoody	16 0	5 5	9 0	3 3	4 4	
	Bangalore	17 0	5 10	9 0	3 6	4 8	
	Tripatore	11 0	3 9	6 0	2 2	2 14	
	Sanalputty	12 0	3 15	6 0	2 6	3 3	
	Morapoor	13 0	4 5	7 0	2 10		
	Mallapuram	14 0	4 11	8 0	2 13	3 12	
	Shevaroy Hills	15 0	5 0	8 0	3 0	4 0	
	SALEM	16 0	5 6	9 0	3 4	4 5	
	McDonald's Choultry	17 0	5 12	9 0	3 7	4 8	
	Sunkery Droog	18 0	6 0	9 0	3 10	4 11	
G.S.R.	ERODE	19 0	6 5	10 0	3 13	4 14	
	Caroor	21 9		11 1		5 5	
	Trichinopoly	21 6		12 4		5 12	
	Tanjore	26 7		12 2		6 2	
G.S.R.	Negapatam	29 8		14 6		6 10	

Rates for Passengers—continued.

FROM MADRAS TO	1st Class	2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Cooly Class.
		Day.	Mail.	Day.	Mail.	
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Peranduray.....	20 0	0 0	10 0	3 15	5 1	..
Wutkallee.....	21 0	6 15	10 0	4 3	5 4	..
Avenashy Road.....	21 0	7 3	10 0	4 5	5 6	..
Somanoor.....	22 0	7 7	11 0	4 8	5 9	..
Pothanoor.....	24 0	7 14	11 0	4 12	5 13	..
COIMBATORE.....	24 0	..	11 0	..	5 14	..
Neill. Serd. Bran. Tuddalore.....	24 0	..	11 0	..	5 15	..
Neill. Serd. Bran. Karamadly.....	25 0	..	12 0	..	6 2	..
Neill. Serd. Bran. Mettapollilum.....	26 0	..	12 0	..	6 3	..
Muddikurry.....	24 0	..	11 0	..	5 14	..
Walliar.....	25 0	..	11 0	..	6 1	..
Conjecode.....	25 0	..	12 0	..	6 2	..
PALGHAT.....	26 0	..	12 0	..	6 5	..
Purley.....	26 0	..	12 0	..	6 6	..
Luckady.....	27 0	..	12 0	..	6 8	..
Wootapollilum.....	28 0	..	12 0	..	6 9	..
Shoranoor.....	28 0	..	13 0	..	6 11	..
Puttamby.....	29 0	..	13 0	..	6 13	..
Cootipooram.....	30 0	..	13 0	..	7 0	..
Tiroor.....	30 0	..	13 0	..	7 2	..
Tanoor.....	31 0	..	13 0	..	7 4	..
Perpangady.....	31 0	..	14 0	..	7 5	..
BEYPOOR.....	32 0	..	14 0	..	7 7	..

RATES FOR HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FROM MADRAS TO		HORSES.				CARRIAGES.			
		One Horse.	IF ONE PROPERTY.			Four Wheel.	Two Wheel.		
			2 Horses.	3 Horses.					
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
Arconum Junction..		4 1	6 1	8 1		6 12		4 1	
N. W. L. Tirupputty ..		7 14	11 13	15 12		13 2		7 14	
N. W. L. Cuddajala ..		15 3	22 13	30 6		25 5		15 3	
N. W. L. Tadputti ..		21 6	32 1	42 12		35 10		21 3	
N. W. L. Gooty ..		24 3	36 5	48 0		40 5		24 3	
N. W. L. Goondacul..		25 11	38 9	51 6		42 13		25 11	
N. W. L. Bellary ..		28 11	43 1	57 6		47 13		28 11	
N. W. L. Raichoor ..		32 15	49 6	65 13		54 14		32 15	
Arcot ..		6 2	9 2	12 3		10 3		6 2	
Vellore ..		7 10	11 6	15 3		12 11		7 10	
Gooriattum ..		9 0	13 8	18 0		15 0		9 0	
Jollartpett ..		12 6	18 9	24 12		20 10		12 6	
B. L. Colar Road ..		16 8	24 12	33 0		27 8		16 8	
B. L. Malloor ..		18 0	27 0	36 0		30 0		18 0	
B. L. Bangalore ..		20 6	30 8	40 11		33 15		20 6	
Tripatore ..		12 14	19 4	25 11		21 7		12 14	
Mullapuram ..		16 14	25 5	33 12		..		..
Salem ..		19 7	29 2	38 13		32 6		19 7	
Erode ..		22 13	34 3	45 0		38 0		22 13	
G. S. I. R. Caroor ..		26 11	39 15	53 4		44 7		26 11	
G. S. I. R. Trichinopoly ..		30 14	46 5	61 11		51 7		30 14	
G. S. I. R. Tanjore ..		34 0	50 15	67 14		56 10		34 0	
G. S. I. R. Nogarpatam ..		38 9	57 13	77 1		64 4		38 9	
Avenashy Road..		25 13	38 11	51 9		43 0		25 13	
Pothanoor ..		28 5	42 8	56 10		47 8		28 5	
Coimbatore ..		28 11	43 1	57 6		47 13		28 11	
Mettapollilum ..		30 12	46 2	61 8		51 4		30 12	
Palghat ..		31 2	46 11	62 4		51 14		31 2	
Wootapollilum ..		33 0	49 8	66 0		55 0		33 0	
Shoranoor ..		33 12	50 10	67 8		56 4		33 12	
Tiroor ..		36 6	54 9	72 12		60 10		36 6	
Beypoor ..		38 3	57 4	76 5		63 10		38 3	

Rates for Horses and Carriages—continued.

FROM JOLLARPLETT 10		HORSES				CARRIAGES			
		One Horse	If Only Property			Four Wheel	Two Wheel		
			2 Horses	3 Horses					
Madras		18 1	RS 18 1	18 1	18 1	RS 20 10	12 6		
Arcotum Junction .. .		8 7	12 11	16 14	14 1	8 7			
NWL	Thiruputti .. .	12 5	18 7	24 9	20 8	19 5			
	Cuddapah .. .	10 8	14 1	21 0	17 8	19 8			
	Tadputri .. .	25 11	38 0	51 6	12 13	25 11			
	Gooty .. .	28 8	4 12	57 0	47 5	28 8			
	Goonadacul Junction ..	0 0	1 0	0 0	50 0	30 0			
	Bellary .. .	13 0	4 8	66 0	55 0	33 0			
	Raichoor .. .	47 4	65 13	74 7	6 1	37 4			
Arcot .. .		6 5	9 7	12 9	10 8	6 5			
Vellore .. .		4 14	7 5	9 12	8 2	4 14			
Gooriatum .. .		3 8	5 3	6 11	5 11	3 8			
Vanembady .. .		3 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	3 0			
BBL	Colar Road .. .	4 2	6 3	8 4	6 11	4 2			
	Malloor .. .	5 10	8 7	11 1	9 6	5 10			
	Bangalore .. .	0	11 15	15 15	19 5	8 0			
Tripatore .. .		3 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	3 0			
Shervaroy Hills .. .		5 10	8 7	11 4	9 6	5 10			
Salem .. .		7 1	10 9	14 1	11 12	7 1			
Erode .. .		10 7	15 10	20 13	17 6	10 7			
SIR	Caroor .. .	14 5	21 6	28 8	23 13	14 5			
	Trichinopoly .. .	18 8	27 12	36 15	30 13	18 8			
	Tanjore .. .	21 10	32 6	43 2	36 0	21 10			
	Negapatam .. .	26 3	39 4	52 5	43 10	26 3			
Avenashy Road .. .		13 7	20 2	26 13	22 6	13 7			
Pothanoor .. .		15 15	21 15	31 11	26 9	15 15			
Coimbatore .. .		16 5	24 8	32 10	27 3	16 5			
Mettapollum .. .		18 6	27 9	36 12	30 10	18 6			
Palghat .. .		18 12	28 2	37 8	31 4	18 12			
Wootapollum .. .		20 10	30 15	41 4	34 6	20 10			
Shoranoor .. .		21 6	32 1	42 12	35 10	21 6			
Tiroor .. .		24 0	36 0	48 0	40 0	24 0			
Beypoor .. .		25 13	38 11	51 9	43 0	25 13			

FROM BANGALORE 10

Madras .. .		20 6	30 8	40 11	33 15	20 6			
Arcotum Junction .. .		16 5	24 8	32 10	27 3	16 5			
NWL	Cuddapah .. .	27 8	41 3	45 15	45 13	27 8			
	Tadputri .. .	33 11	50 8	67 5	56 2	33 11			
	Gooty .. .	36 8	54 11	72 15	60 13	36 8			
	Goonadacul Junction ..	38 0	56 15	75 15	63 5	38 0			
	Bellary .. .	41 0	61 7	81 15	68 5	41 0			
	Raichoor .. .	45 3	67 13	90 6	75 5	45 3			
Arcot .. .		14 4	21 6	28 8	23 12	14 4			
Vellore .. .		12 12	19 2	25 8	21 4	12 12			
Gooriatum .. .		11 6	17 0	22 11	18 15	11 6			
Jollarett .. .		8 0	11 15	15 15	13 5	8 0			
BBL	Colar Road .. .	3 14	5 12	7 11	6 7	3 14			
	Malloor .. .	3 9	3 6	4 8	5 0	3 9			
Tripatore .. .		8 7	12 11	16 14	14 1	8 7			
Shervaroy Hills .. .		13 10	20 6	27 3	22 11	13 10			
Salem .. .		14 15	22 6	29 13	24 14	14 15			
Erode .. .		18 6	27 9	36 12	30 10	18 6			
SIR	Caroor .. .	22 4	33 5	44 7	37 1	22 4			
	Trichinopoly .. .	26 7	39 11	52 14	44 1	26 7			
	Tanjore .. .	29 9	44 5	59 1	49 4	29 9			
	Negapatam .. .	34 2	51 3	68 4	56 14	34 2			
Pothanoor .. .		23 13	35 12	47 10	39 11	23 13			
Coimbatore .. .		24 3	36 5	48 6	40 5	24 3			
Mettapollum .. .		26 4	39 6	52 8	43 12	26 4			
Palghat .. .		28 12	40 1	53 7	44 9	28 12			
Beypoor .. .		33 11	50 8	67 5	56 2	33 11			

Rates for Horses and Carriages—continued.

FROM CUDDAPAH TO			HORSES						CARRIAGES.			
			One Horse	If ONE PROPERTY				Four Wheel		Two Wheel.		
				2 Horses.		3 Horses						
Madras		RS A	15 3	22 13	30 6	25 5	18 10	15 3	11 3			
Vrcoum Junction			11 3	16 12	22 5							
N W L.	Tirutany..		10 7	15 10	20 13	17 6	10 7					
	Naggery		9 9	14 6	19 2	15 15	9 9					
	Tiruputty		7 5	11 0	14 10	12 3	7 5					
	Reddypully		3 12	5 10	7 8	6 4	3 12					
	Tadputri..		6 3	9 5	12 6	10 5	6 3					
	Gooty ..		9 0	13 8	18 0	15 0	9 0					
	Goondacul Junction		10 8	15 12	21 0	17 8	10 8					
	Bellary		13 8	20 4	27 0	22 8	13 8					
Arcot	Balchoor		17 12	26 9	35 7	29 9	17 12					
			13 5	20 0	26 10	21 3	13 5					
Vellore			14 12	21 1	29 7	24 9	14 12					
Jollarepett			19 8	29 4	39 0	32 8	19 8					
B B L.	Bangalore ..		9 8	41 3	54 15	45 13	27 8					
Tripatore			20 0	29 13	39 15	33 5	20 0					
Shervaroy Hills			25 4	37 13	50 7	42 1	25 4					
Salem			26 9	50 13	63 1	44 4	26 9					
Erode			30 0	45 0	60 0	50 0	30 0					
C S I R.	Caroor		33 14	50 12	67 11	56 7	33 14					
	Trichinopoly		38 1	57 9	76 2	63 7	38 1					
	Tanjore		41 3	61 12	82 5	68 10	41 3					
	Negapatam		45 12	68 10	91 8	76 4	45 12					
Avenashy Road			32 15	49 6	65 13	54 11	32 15					
Pothanoot			35 7	53 3	70 11	59 1	35 7					
Coimbatore			35 13	53 12	71 10	59 11	35 13					
Metapollum			37 11	56 13	73 12	63 2	37 11					
Palghant..			38 6	57 8	76 11	63 15	38 6					
Shoranoor			40 11	61 5	81 12	68 2	40 11					
Tuoor			43 8	65 4	87 0	72 8	43 8					
Beypoor			45 5	67 15	90 9	75 8	45 5					
FROM RAICHOOOR TO												
Madras			32 15	49 6	65 13	54 14	32 15					
Arcoum Junction			28 14	43 5	57 19	48 2	28 14					
N W L.	Tirutany ..		28 2	42 3	56 4	46 14	28 2					
	Naggery		27 5	40 15	54 9	45 8	27 5					
	Tiruputty		25 1	37 9	50 1	41 12	25 1					
	Reddypully		21 8	32 3	42 15	35 13	21 8					
	Nundaloor ..		20 1	30 2	40 2	33 7	20 1					
	Wontimettah		19 2	28 11	38 4	31 14	19 2					
	Cuddapah ..		17 12	26 9	35 7	29 9	17 12					
	Yerragoontla..		15 8	23 3	30 15	24 12	15 8					
	Moodanoor ..		14 9	21 13	29 1	24 4	14 9					
	Tadputri..		11 9	17 5	23 1	19 4	11 9					
	Gooty ..		8 12	13 1	17 7	14 9	8 12					
Arcot	Goondacul Junction		7 4	10 13	14 7	12 1	7 4					
	Bellary		10 5	15 8	20 10	17 3	10 5					
Vellore	Adoni		4 1	0 1	8 1	6 12	4 1					
Jollarepett Junction			31 1	46 9	62 1	51 19	31 1					
Bangalore			32 7	48 11	64 14	54 1	32 7					
Tripatore			37 4	55 13	74 7	62 1	37 4					
Shervaroy Hills			45 3	67 13	90 6	75 5	45 3					
Salem			37 11	56 9	75 6	62 13	37 11					
Erode			42 15	64 7	85 14	71 9	42 15					
C S I R.	Caroor		34 4	66 6	88 8	73 12	44 4					
	Trichinopoly		47 12	71 9	95 7	79 9	47 12					
Avenashy	Tanjore		51 10	77 5	103 2	86 0	51 10					
	Negapatam		55 13	83 11	111 9	93 0	55 13					
Pothanoor			58 15	88 5	117 12	98 3	58 15					
Coimbatore			63 8	95 3	126 15	105 13	63 8					
Metapollum			60 10	75 15	101 4	84 6	60 10					
Palghant			53 3	79 12	106 5	88 10	53 3					
Shoranoor			53 9	80 5	107 1	89 4	53 9					
Tuoor			55 10	83 6	111 3	92 11	55 10					
Beypoor			56 1	84 2	112 2	93 7	56 1					
			58 10	87 14	117 8	97 11	58 10					
			61 4	91 13	122 7	102 1	61 4					
			63 0	94 8	126 0	105 0	63 0					

Rates for Horses and Carriages—continued.

FROM BELLARY TO		HORSES						CARRIAGES			
		One Horse	IF ON PROPERTY				Four Wheel	Two Wheel			
			2 Horses		3 Horses						
		RS	A	RS	A	RS	A	RS	A	RS	A
Madras		28	11	42	1	57	6	47	13	28	11
Arcotum Junction		24	11	37	0	49	5	41	2	24	11
N W L	Thiruvany	23	5	33	14	47	13	39	14	23	15
	Thirupputty	20	13	31	1	41	10	34	11	20	13
	Nundalore	13	14	23	12	31	11	23	7	15	14
	Cuddipah	13	5	20	4	27	0	22	8	13	8
	Yennagoontha	11	4	16	14	22	8	18	12	11	4
	Tadputri	7	5	11	0	14	10	12	5	7	5
	Gooty	4	5	6	12	9	0	7	5	4	8
	Goondacul	3	0	4	8	6	0	5	0	3	0
Adoni		6	5	9	5	12	6	10	5	6	5
Rachoor		10	5	15	5	20	10	17	3	10	5
Arcot		26	13	40	4	55	10	44	11	26	13
Vellore		28	4	42	5	56	7	47	1	28	4
Goornattum		23	10	34	7	47	1	39	6	23	10
Jollarpett Junction		5	0	9	8	16	0	7	0	5	0
B B L	Coopum	3	5	2	12	70	5	8	10	3	3
	Colli Road	47	2	5	11	74	4	41	14	37	2
	Malloor	5	12	58	1	77	7	41	9	5	12
	Bangalore	11	0	11	7	81	15	48	8	41	0
Tripatore		5	5	10	3	16	1	11	13	3	8
Shenivaroy Hills		35	12	8	1	74	7	44	9	38	12
Salem		10	1	10	1	50	1	10	12	10	1
Erode		1	8	1	1	87	0	7	8	13	8
S I R	Caro r	47	6	71	0	9	11	5	1	47	6
	Trichinopoly	1	9	77	0	10	2	8	15	51	9
	Unjore	4	11	82	0	100	5	91	2	54	11
	Nagapattinam	50	4	88	11	118	8	98	12	59	4
Avenashy Road		16	7	1	10	12	1	17	6	46	7
Pothanoor		48	1	7	7	37	14	81	9	48	1
Comblatore		40	5	41	0	98	10	82	3	41	5
Mettapollum		1	6	77	1	102	12	85	10	41	6
Palghat		1	14	77	12	102	12	86	7	41	14
Shoranoor		54	6	81	9	108	12	90	10	4	6
Beyppoor		58	13	88	3	110	9	98	0	58	13

FROM COIMBATORE to

		25	11	13	1	57	6	47	13	28	11
Madras		25	11	13	1	57	6	47	13	28	11
Arcotum Junction		21	11	37	0	49	5	41	2	24	11
L	Cuddapah	35	13	33	12	71	10	59	11	35	13
	Tadputri	42	0	63	0	84	0	70	0	42	0
	Gooty	44	13	67	4	85	10	71	11	44	13
	Goondacul Junction	46	5	69	8	92	10	77	3	46	5
W	Bellary	49	5	74	0	98	10	82	9	49	5
	Rachoor	53	9	80	5	107	1	89	4	53	9
A	Arcot	22	10	3	14	4	3	37	11	22	10
	Vellore	21	2	31	10	42	3	35	3	21	2
	Vanembady	17	3	25	12	34	5	28	10	17	3
B B L	Jollarpett	16	5	24	8	32	10	27	3	16	5
	Bangalore	24	3	36	5	48	6	40	5	24	3
Tripatore		15	14	23	12	31	11	26	7	15	14
Salem		9	5	13	15	18	9	15	8	9	5
Erode		5	15	8	14	11	13	9	14	5	15
A	Avenashy Road	3	0	4	6	5	13	5	0	3	0
	Pothanoor	3	0	3	0	3	0	5	0	3	0
	Mettapollum	3	0	4	2	4	2	5	0	3	0
	Palghat	3	3	4	13	6	6	5	5	3	3
P	Wootapollum	5	1	7	10	10	2	8	7	5	1
	Shoranoor	5	13	8	12	11	10	9	11	5	13
	Thoor	8	7	12	11	16	14	11	1	8	7
Beyppoor		10	2	15	3	20	4	16	14	10	2

Rates for Horses and Carriages—continued

FROM BRYPOOR TO		HORSES						CARRIAGES			
		One Horse		If One Property		3 Horses		Four Wheel		Two Wheel	
				2 Horses	3 Horses			4 Horses	2 Horses		
		RS	A	RS	A	RS	A	RS	A	RS	A
Madras		38	3	7	4	76	5	13	10	38	3
Arconum Junction		34	2	51	1	68	4	56	14	34	2
N W L	(Uddappih	45	5	67	15	10	9	75	8	45	5
	Tadipatri	51	8	77	3	10	15	85	13	51	8
	Gooty	54	7	81	7	105	1	90	8	54	7
	Condacon Junction	55	13	83	11	111	1	13	0	55	13
	Bellary	55	13	88	3	117	1	98	0	58	13
Kaiche r		63	0	94	5	1	0	107	0	63	0
Arco t		52	0	47	1	63	1	3	0	32	0
Vellore		30	1	4	14	11	0	1	30	9	
Vaniambadi		26	10	33	15	3	4	14	6	26	10
Tollarpett		2	1	5	11	1		43	0	2	13
B B L		33	11	6	8	7		6	2	30	11
Triplicar				8	0	0	0	4	3	21	5
Salem		18	19	8	5			31	4	18	12
Krode		1	5	23	1	0	1		8	15	5
SIR	(Caroor	19	3	8	11	35	4	1	1	19	3
	Trichunopoly	23	6	3	1	46	11	8	15	23	6
	Janjori	26	8	33	11	14		44	2	26	8
G	Negut tam	1	1	46	9	6	1	71	12	31	1
Avanashi Road		1	6	15	1	94	17	27	10	12	0
Lothar r		1	14	14	19	19	11	16	7	1	14
Combat r		10	2	1	0	4	6	16	14	10	2
Mett yollum		12	3	18	4	6	6	20	5	12	3
Palkhant		6	1	10	7	13	14	11	9	6	15
Wotajollum			3	7	17	10		8	10		3
Shormoor		4	7	6	10	5	13	7	6	4	7
Luro r		3	0	3	0	3	0	5	0	3	0

GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY

Office in London 2 Leadenhall Street T C

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Objects of the Company

The object of this Company is to afford a railway communication to the important provinces of Southern India lying to the south of the existing Madras Railway, including Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madurai, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Erode and Travancore, being the most populous and fertile districts in the Madras Presidency.

An amalgamation will shortly be effected between this Company and the Carnatic Railway Company, and it is expected that from the 1st of July 1874, business will be conducted under the title of the South Indian Railway Company.

1. **PASSENGERS** can be booked at intermediate Stations only on condition that there shall be room in the train and class of Carriages for which their tickets shall have been issued. To ensure being booked, Passengers should be at the Station at least 15 minutes before the time mentioned in the tables. The door of the booking office will be closed punctually at the hours mentioned. Passengers cannot be re-booked at Road-side Stations, to proceed by the train in which they have arrived.

2. **TICKETS.**—The tickets given to Passengers on payment of their fares, will be required to be produced to the Company's servants, or given up to them whenever demanded. Passengers unable or refusing to produce their tickets are liable to be charged the fare from the most distant Station from whence the train started. The tickets are not transferable, are only available for the Stations named thereon, and can only be used on the day of issue.

Tickets which have been torn or mutilated, particularly when the date or progressive number is off, will not be recognized, and the holder will be charged full fare.

"Any person who shall attempt to defraud the Company by travelling or attempting to travel upon the Railway without having previously paid his fare, or who shall in any other manner attempt to evade the payment thereof, is subject to a penalty not exceeding Rupees Fifty."

Passengers are requested to examine their tickets before leaving the booking-office counter, as mistakes in tickets or money cannot be afterwards recognized.

3. **CHILDREN** under three years of age travel free, and above that age are charged full fares.

4. **PASSENGERS** travelling in their own private Carriages will be charged First Class fare in addition to the charge made for the Vehicle.

5. **PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE.**—First Class Passengers will be allowed free of charge 112 lbs., Second Class Passengers 25 lbs., and Third Class 15 lbs. All baggage in excess of this (whether in the owner's charge or not) will be charged at 2 pies per pound per mile.

All Luggage must be pre-paid at the Booking Station, and to insure being booked, it must be delivered at the Station 20 minutes before the time stated for the departure of the train.

N. B.—Act No. 18 of 1854, Clause 9 :—*"No such Railway Company shall in any case be answerable for loss or injury to any Passenger's Luggage unless it shall have been booked and separately paid for."*

No Luggage is allowed in the Carriages except small packages which can be placed under the Seats occupied by the owner. Guards are required to remove all Packages which cannot be deposited under the Seat.

6. **LOST LUGGAGE.** Articles found in the Carriages or on the Railway are placed in a Lost Luggage Office at the Negapatam Station where application should be made for lost articles. A fee of two annas will be charged for each article of Luggage when claimed at the Lost Luggage Office ; but if not claimed within one month, an additional storage charge of annas 4 per month after the first month, will be made. All lost Luggage if not claimed within six months, will be sold by the Company to pay expenses.

7. **THE COMPANY WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE** for loss of, or injury to, any Gold, Silver, Jewellery, Writings, Securities and Valuable Papers. Plated Goods, Pictures, Glass, China Articles of Ivory, Ebony, Sandal-Wood and such like Valuables ; Silks, manufactured or unmanufactured, Wrought or not wrought up with other materials ; Shawls, Laces, Cloths, Tissues embroidered with the precious metals, or of which such metals form part, unless the same shall have been accepted by an authorised servant of the Company, and an increased charge or charges paid.

8. **SPECIAL OR RESERVED ACCOMMODATION** in the Ordinary train may be had on application to the Assistant Traffic Manager, Trichinopoly, on 24 hours' notice being given.

9. **TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS** it is requested that no Passenger will lean upon, or open the Carriage door, or step from or into any Carriage when the train is in motion ; any person doing so, is liable to be prosecuted for a breach of the Company's Bye-Law, No. 6, viz :—

Any person attempting to get into, or upon, or to quit any Carriage after the train has been put in motion, is liable to a penalty of Twenty Rupees.

10. **PARCELS** are received and booked at all Stations on the line. **Parcels and packages** under 56 lbs. weight each, are conveyed by **Passenger Trains exclusively** at Parcel rates, and all parcels weighing above 56 lbs. each, are likewise forwarded by **Passenger Trains** and charged at parcel rates, if "*Per Goods Train*," be not distinctly marked thereon.

N. B.—*Parcels must be delivered at the Station 30 minutes before the departure of the Train.*

11. **HORSES AND CARRIAGES.** As Horse boxes and Carriage trucks are only kept at the principal Stations, notice should be given the day previous of such being required; and Carriages and Horses must be at the Station 30 minutes before the time mentioned in these tables. Each horse must be in charge of a Horsekeeper who will be conveyed free.

12. **DOGS** must each be provided with a *Muzzle, Collar and Chain*, without which the Company will not be answerable for their safety. Dogs will be conveyed in a compartment of a Carriage provided for that purpose, and under no consideration will they be allowed to accompany Passengers inside the Carriages.

13. **ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.** The Company's Telegraph Offices are open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Messages are received from the public between those hours for transmission to any place at which a Government or Railway-signal Station has been established. Established, upon condition that the Company is not held responsible for the accuracy of the message, or for any delay in its transmission or delivery, from whatever cause it may arise.

14. **SMOKING** in Carriages, or at Stations, is prohibited under a penalty.

15. **FIRS.** The Company's servants are prohibited from receiving any gratuity under pain of dismissal.

16. **COMPLAINTS.** It is requested that any incivility, want of attention or any other irregularity, may be immediately notified to Mr ALFRED STANTON, Assistant Traffic Manager, Trichmopoly, or to the undersigned.

WILLIAM S. BETTS,

Agent and Traffic Manager.

NEGAPATAM, 3rd Nov. 1873.

THE CARNATIC RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital £800,000, in 80,000 Shares of £10 or Rupees 100 each.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum guaranteed by the Secretary of State.

Board of Directors.

Sir R. Macdonald Stephenson, *Chairman.* | George Norton, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

EX-OFFICIO DIRECTOR APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
IN COUNCIL.

Juland Danvers, Esq.

Lieut. General J. W. Alexander, C. B.

Major General Charles James Green, R. E.

Henry Brockett, Esq.

Henry Knuber, Esq.

M. R. Scott, Esq., *Secretary.*

Indian Executive.

W. S. Betts, Esq., *Agent and Manager.*

D. Logan, Esq., M. I. C. E., *Chief Engineer.*

Engineers.

Cecil Scott, Esq.

A. D. Fox, Esq.

H. C. Baggallay, Esq.

J. A. Jones, Esq.

A. H. Irvine, Esq.

F. C. Bullmore, Esq.

J. S. Whitlock, Esq.

Mr. A. LeHair, *Superintendent.*

This Company, and the Great Southern of India Railway Company, will shortly be amalgamated under the title of the South Indian Railway Company. A railway, upon the metro gauge, will then be under one management, between Madras and Tuticorin and serving the populous towns of Cuddalore, Combaconum, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Madura and Tinnevely.

TIME AND FARE TABLES,

From and after Monday the 3rd of November 1873.

DOWN AND UP TRAINS FROM ARCONUM TO CONJEVERAM AND VICE VERSA.

UP DOWN TRAIN.	Distance.	STATIONS	DAILY TRAINS.		RATES OF FARE.													
			1st, 2nd and 3rd Class, and Goods.	1st, 2nd and 3rd Class and Goods.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Luggage, per Maund.		Dogs, each.	Truck rates for Horses, Carriages, &c.							
								A. P.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.				
	9	ARCONUM. DLE.	A. M.	P. M.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
	11	Pulloor.....	5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Chengleroyen's	5	55	0	9	0	0	4	6	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	0
	18 1/2	Choultry.	6	5	0	11	0	0	5	6	0	3	8	3	8	4	0	0
		CONJEVERAM. ARR.	6	15	1	3	0	0	9	6	0	6	4	6	4	4	0	0
	7 1/2	CONJEVERAM. DLE.	7	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Chengleroyen's																
		Choultry.	7	55	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	2	8	2	8	4	0	0
	9 1/2	Pulloor.....	8	5	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	3	4	3	4	4	0	0
	18 1/2	ARCONUM. ARR.	8	45	1	3	0	0	9	6	0	6	4	6	4	4	0	0

Notice.—Madras Time is kept at all Stations. The doors of the Booking Offices will be opened 30 minutes and closed 5 minutes before the starting time of each Train. The Trains are arranged to run in connection with the Morning and Evening Trains on the Madras Line.

For further information and rates and conditions for the conveyance of Passengers and Goods, apply to Mr. Leallair, Superintendent, Arconum, to whom it is requested that any ineivility or want of attention on the part of any servant of the Company, may be communicated.

AGENT AND MANAGER'S OFFICE,
NEGAPATAM, November 3rd, 1873. }

W. S. BETTS,
Agent and Manager. }

MADRAS TRADE ASSOCIATION.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Messrs. P. Orr and Sons.
" J. W. Spencer & Co.
" Oakes and Co.
" Simpson and Co.
" Jupe and Co.

Messrs. Parker and Co.
" Tod and Co.
" Fox and Co.
" Taylor and Co.
" Laybourn and Co.

Messrs. D. Johnson and Co
" Faciollé and Co.
Manager, Madras Mail.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Mr. J. Oakes, *Chairman.*

Mr. R. G. Orr, *Vice-Chairman.* | Mr. R. Harper, *Ag. Secy.*

MEMBERS.

Mr. J. W. Spencer.
" R. Orr.

Mr. J. Deschamps.
" W. Jeffery.

Mr. F. Jupe.
" H. R. Dawson

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Prichard and Barclay.

Agent for American Ships & Ice		Brokers	
S O Edwards	Ice House St Thomé	Murray & Co	2d Line Beach
Agent for Morrison's Pills.		Shaw W I	do
Home, Mis	Broadway	Cabinet Makers	
Agents for Dr J. Collins Brown's Chlorodyne		Deschamps J & Co	13 Mount Road
Texter & Co	151, N Road (1 Market)	Shaw W P	109 do
Architects, Builders, Contractors and Stone Masons.		Wilcox & Co	5 Broadway
		Cheroot Merchants.	
Parr, F	1 Ursawulkum High Rd	Taybourn & Co	1 Mount Road
1 FitzGerald Brothers	Kennett's Road 14 more	1 Fickett	1 Broadway
Howell M J C F	79 Ursawulkum High Rd	D Monte I	10 Broadway
1aw John	2 161 Mount Road	Cuy I	do
Ostheider & Co	34 do	Chemists and Druggists	
Ottman, A I	Vepery	1 Lane & Co	1 Commercial Road and
Auctioneers, Commission Salesmen, &c.			1 Mount Road
D Hoario & Co	6 North Beach	D C Lamy & Co	100 1/2 Planade & Mount
Fucillo & Co	Broadway and Mt Road		1 1/2
Kranek & Co	200 Mount Road	1 Edwards & Co	Vepery
1 Pippit W I	Broadway	1 Fickett	10 Broadway
Oakes & Co	9 Broadway	1 Fickett & Co	1 Mount Road
Short James & Co	Mount Road	Wells & Co	1 Planade
Spencer J W & Co	15 Mount Road	Civil and Military Tailors Clothiers and Out-fitters	
Commission Salesmen, Wine and Spirit Merchants and General Warehousemen		1 Meeker & Co	1 Mount Road
Amster & Co	Broadway	1 Smith & Co	do
Brito I & Co	3 Broadway	1 Lewis Milner & Co	1 Mount Road
1 Crumpton & Co	1 1/2 Commercial Market	Wells & Co	do
1 D Nett & Co	2 Broadway	Oakes & Co	15 Mount Road
1 Gilling & Co	1 Broadway	1 Smith & Co	do
1 Lybman & Co	Mount Road	Coach Builders	
1 McDowell & Co	2d Line Beach	1 Foster & Co	1 Mount Road
Oakes & Co	Broadway	1 Smith & Co	1 Mount Road
Spencer J W & Co	Mount Road	1 Ted & Co	do
1 Philp & Co	1 4 Broadway	Dentists.	
1 Fint & Co	81 Mount Road	1 Clark S W	1 Mount Road
1 Taylor W H	32 Mount Road	1 French F	1 Mount Road
1 Linton & Leggett	17 do	Dyer and Cleaner	
Bakers, Ice Confectioners &c		Whitlock	30 Mount Road
Dale J	101 Mount Road	Gun Smiths (Licensed)	
1 Lybman & Co	12 do	Davis R	107 Mount Road
Boat Owners.		Jay & Co	18 do
Shaw & Winch	2d Line Beach	Hair Dressers, Perfumers, Fricettes, Curls, and Theatrical Wig Makers	
Book Binders		Reil & Co	1 Mount Road
Asylum Press (Twice)	161 Mount Road	1 Smith Mr	1 Mount Road
Adelphi Press	7 & 8 Mount Road	Hotels &c	
1 Foster Press	23 Mount Road	Albion	Black Town
Renaux & Co	1 Mount Road	1 Chapman	2d Line Beach
Scottish Press	Opposite the Market	1 Capri House	South Beach
Booksellers and Stationers		1 Clarendon	1 Mount Road
Purton C	Broadway	1 Clarendon	1 Mount Road
C K S Depository	Vepery	1 Clarendon	1 Mount Road
D Silva A	McLean Street	1 Clarendon	1 Mount Road
Gantz Brothers	7 & 8 Mount Road	1 Clarendon	1 Mount Road
Hawken, J D	8 Broadway	1 Clarendon	1 Mount Road
Higginbotham & Co	Deputy for Miscellaneous	1 Clarendon	1 Mount Road
		1 Clarendon	1 Mount Road
Kelly T M	Phillips Street	1 Clarendon	1 Mount Road
Boot, Shoe, Saddle and Harness Makers		1 Clarendon	1 Mount Road
Augustus S	530 Mount Road	1 Clarendon	1 Mount Road
Brisson Simon	57 Broadway	1 Clarendon	1 Mount Road
Brown I	53 Poonamallee Road	1 Clarendon	1 Mount Road
Browne A J	1 164 Mount Road	1 Clarendon	1 Mount Road
Foster C Jr & Co	23 Mount Road	1 Clarendon	1 Mount Road
Hobday, J, and Co	159 Broadway	1 Clarendon	1 Mount Road
Hovenden J & Co	21 Mount Road	1 Clarendon	1 Mount Road
Hussam J	1 Stringer Street	1 Clarendon	1 Mount Road
Lawrence A	26 Mount Road	1 Clarendon	1 Mount Road
Pyke, H G & Co	32 do	1 Clarendon	1 Mount Road
Simpson & Co	17 do	1 Clarendon	1 Mount Road
Williamson, G & Co	do	1 Clarendon	1 Mount Road

Jewellers, &c, &c — continued)

Payes & Co A19, Broadway
 Johnson & Co 71 do
 Misquith W A and Co 164 Mount Road
 Panchard & Sons .. Mount Road
 Orr P & Sons do
 Strange, Colin Isqalande

Ladies' Work shop

Mrs Dyer Supt Vepery
 Mrs Fox (Branch) Mount Road

European Laundries and Washing Depots

Law Mrs G Supt Laws Building Mt Road
 Vickers & Co 1 Cyapettah High Road

Lending Library

Burton C 406 Broadway

Lithographers

A Shum Pies Laisance Mount Road
 Barron A 111 Town
 Laczosky Chittam Repettal

Livery Stable-keepers.

Foster C Junior 2 Fairhill Hill Vepery
 Corde & Co Mount Road
 Corde Child & Co near M. High Club
 Hussam J St. John's St
 Luker & Co near M. High Club
 Taylor & Co 10 Mount Road
 Waller & Co 17 do

Manufacturer of Brown Paper and Black Ink

Peter C Junior 1 North Hill Vepery

Milliners and Dress-makers

Chilton Miss 61 North Hill Vepery
 Cox Miss 10 Mount Road
 Curitt C Millie & Co Mount Road
 Hut Miss Emma 11 Vepery
 Huns M. Lucas & Co 14 Mount Road
 Kelly Mrs Black Swan
 Lewis Milner & Co Mount Road
 Lopez Madame 17 do
 Oakes & Co Broadway
 Stuart Mrs do
 Wheeler & Forbes 111 Luckers Road

Music Depot

Misquith W A & Co 164 Mount Road

Pawnbrokers

Albert & Co Hunters Pond Vepery

Photographers

Hughes & Co 18 Mount Road
 Nicholas & Co 1 Mount Road

Portrait and Landscape Painters

Loncet, J J 10 Mount Road

Private Boarding House

D Eaton26, Rundall's Rd Vepery

Professor of Music

C E MisquithRundall's Road, Vepery

Provision Store Depots.

Dickson & Sons 24, Broadway
 James Mary & Co Umpherson's Street, B. T
 Maheswari cooperative Old Jail Street
 Owen & Co Midcox St, Vepery
 Smith J A & Co 27 Broadway

Public Houses

An Graham Inn Evening Bazaar
 Duplex The Black Town

Ship Chandlers and Marine Storekeepers.

Grant Cyrus 12 North Beach
 Shaw & Wrench 2d Line do

Surgeons and Private Practitioners

Cavan C M D Hospitalum
 Cavan C M D, F.R.C.S. F.R.C.P. L.S.A., London, Rundall's Road, Vepery
 Edwards T H Vepery
 Hutton Robert do

Sub-Marine Diver

Dellitto 211 Broadway Chetty St.,
 Black Town

Surveyor to Lloyds

Barton W 2d Line Beach

Surveyors and Importers of Marine Stores

Grant Cyrus North Beach
 Shaw & Wrench 2d Line Beach

Shipping Agents and Merchants

Taylor & Co North Beach
 Shaw & Wrench 2d Line Beach
 Sterling A I & Co do

Tent Makers

Burton & Co Broadway

Transit Agents and Proprietors

Maheswari (Carrying Com 199 Mount Rd & 2d Line
 pany (Limited) Beach
 Taylor & Co 176 do

Undertakers and Sculptors

Jenn J 136 Mount Road, and
 Broadway
 Lottler & Co 17 Vepery High Road, &
 134 Mount Rd, opposite Thousand Lights

Veterinary Surgeon, Farrier, and General Blacksmith.

Dunnis V 31 Stringer's Street, Lk
 Town

NATIVE TRADESMEN**Army Suppliers, &c, &c**

Mooneswamy W T & Co No 112 next to
 Kumthill & Co,
 Cochin Builders,
 101 Annal Road
 Mooneswamy Nandoo A Anjiththi Nuck
 St Chetty

Auctioneers and Shop-keepers

Chackrany Nandoo & Co Tucker Road
 Chandraswamy Chetty & Co do
 Fox & Co Broadway
 Gopald Kishnam Chetty & Co do
 Joneson & Co 2d Line Beach
 Kemp and Co Chittamunda
 L. Chetty Chittamunda
 Chetty do
 Lunnath Chetty 11 Broadway

Book-binders & Visiting Card Printers

Narainswamy Naidoo C 23 Gd Patters Rd
 Mooneswamy Naidoo, M 11 do
 Parthasarathy, K Blacker's Road
 Ramaswamy Chetty 1 15, Broadway.
 Thagaroja Moodally & Co 152, Mount Road

Book-sellers, &c

Krishnaswamy, C V Broadway
 Mooneswamy, B & Co Mount Road.

Cabinet-makers.

Moorthi Pillay & Co 185, Mount Road
 Soondarajam, B 21, do.

Cheroot Merchants.

Adikalanada, P S 186, Broadway
 Joseph & Co do
 Murthanai, um Pillay 53, Munady Street

Coach-builders

Chellapillay Moodelliar	Mount Road
Cooponsawmy & Co	131 d
Narrainsawmy S I & Co	10 Clifton Rd
Kistnasawmy M & Co	11 d
Ramnaick & Co	11 d
Runga Pillay & Co	11 d
Rungiah Chetty & Co	11 d
Soobaroy S & Co	11 d
Thanagachellai S I & Co	11 d
Tholacay Achary P	11 d
Veerasawmy Nuck C	11 d

Confectioners

Sabapathy Moeilly I	Mount Road
Venkatachellum P	St. Hill

Chemists, druggists

Shunmoogum Chetty C	11 d
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Furniture Retail

Appacooty Pillay & Co	11 d
Moothua Pillay & Co	11 d
Soundarajam	11 d

Harm. milers &c

Veerasawmy C	11 d
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Indian Condiment Manuf.

Moorogast W & Co	11 d
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Venkatachellum I	11 d
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Livery stables, &c

Syed Teack	11 d
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Syed Ismail & Co	11 d
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Milliners, and Dress makers

Ranganatham & Co	11 d
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Patent Castor Oil Works.

Canaliputty Rungiah & Sons Royapooram.

Photographers

M. J. Thomas Brothers	11 Broadway
Th. J. Thomas & Co	11 Mount Road

Shoe keepers

A. C. S. & Co	11 Broadway
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A. C. S. & Co	11 Mount Road
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A. C. S. & Co	11 do
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A. C. S. & Co	11 Broadway
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A. C. S. & Co	11 do
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A. C. S. & Co	11 Mount Road
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A. C. S. & Co	11 Broadway
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A. C. S. & Co	11 Mount Road
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A. C. S. & Co	11 Broadway
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A. C. S. & Co	11 do
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A. C. S. & Co	11 Mount Road & 11 Broadway
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A. C. S. & Co	11 Broadway
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A. C. S. & Co	11 Mount Road
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A. C. S. & Co	11 Broadway
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A. C. S. & Co	11 do
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Tailors &c

A. C. S. & Co	11 Broadway
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A. C. S. & Co	11 do
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A. C. S. & Co	11 do
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A. C. S. & Co	11 do
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A. C. S. & Co	11 do
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A. C. S. & Co	11 do
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A. C. S. & Co	11 do
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PUBLICATIONS

Weekly.

Port St. George's & Co	Overland & Pine	S. Lowie
Tuesday evening	Church of Christ	J. J. Craven
Overland Athenaeum	Church of Christ	H. A. Poreyra
Do Mail	Native Public Opinion	Forster & Co

Monthly.

Civil Service List	Halfway Guide	J. C. Brockman
Church Missionary Int	Evangelical	Forster & Co
Madras Church Int	Uncollected	Buxton and Co
Madras Jurist	Law Journal	V. K. Raghava
The Cleaner	Approved with aumham	Cherry
Journal of Education	do	do

Quarterly.

Army and Civil Service Lists by authority Wm. Thomas

Annually.

Asylum Press Almanac	Wm. Thomas	Forster's Almanac	Forster & Co
Pocket Almanac (Williams)	do	Pocket Almanac	do
Sheet Almanac	do	Run on Almanac	do
Gantz's People's Almanac	Gantz Brothers	Sheet Almanac	do
Pocket Almanac	do	South India Almanac	do
Sheet Almanac	do		

Newspapers.

Athenaeum and Daily News—	J. G. Brockman	Muldas Mail—Daily (Evening)	J. J. Craven
Daily, Sundays excepted		Standard Monday Wednesday	
The Weekly, Tuesday Thurs	do	and Friday mornings	H. A. Poreyra
day and Saturday mornings		Native Public Opinion	Forster & Co
Madras Times Daily Sundays		Dharmavartamuni (Lamit)	
excepted		Thursday	Rev P. Percival
The Weekly Monday, Wed	S. Lowie		
nesday & Friday mornings			
Saturday Evening Supple			
ment, issued gratis			

English Printing Presses.

Asylum, (Lawrence.)	...No. 166, Mount Road.
Adelphi	...Nos. 7 & 8, Mount Road.
Asiatic	...No. 20, Errabulloo Chetty Street.
Christian Knowledge Society	...Church Street, Vepery.
Examiner	...Armenian Street.
Foster	...No. 23, Rundall's Road, Vepery.
Guardian	...No. 4, Blacker's Road, Mount Road.
Imperial...	...No. 117, Popham's Broadway.
Improved Columbian	...Maddox Street.
Madras Advertising & Print Co. (L.)	...No. 22, Popham's Broadway.
Madras Mail	...No. 6, North Beach Road.
Madras Times	...No. 161, Popham's Broadway.
Oriental	...No. 81, Sembodoss Street.
Price Current	...No. 1, Phillips' Street.
Scottish	...Annapillay Street.
Star	...Popham's Broadway.
Union	...Popham's Broadway.

Wigginbotham & Co...165 Mount Road

Native Printing Presses.

Andysarasvathee Nelaya	...No. 323, Tondiarpett High Road.
Ayoolvadachukku	...No. 11, Condlayer's Street, Peddoo Naick's Pettah, Washermenpett.
Calamagul Nedy Senthannal	...No. 5, Nattoo Pilliar Covil Street.
Calanthi	...No. 4, Chinnu Thumbee Street, Black Town.
Calavelasem	...Lunga Pappiah Street.
Elakanum	...No. 9, Nattoosoolbramania Moodelly Street, Mylapore.
Elukkia Velukka	...No. 13, Govindappa Naick Street, Peddoo Naick's Pettah.
Ganasooradaya	...Ramakostna Naick Street.
Hindu Vedhia Nelayum	...No. 2, Shunmoogaraaya Mdly. Street, Tondiarpett.
Hindubasha Sanjevanee	...No. 10, Royapooram Church Street.
Indian	...Kistnasawmy's Lane, Peddoo Naick's Pettah.
Jottish Calaneedhi	...No. 103, Armenian Street.
Kalaruthnagareem	...No. 219, Mint Street.
Kavi Runjaay	...No. 23, Choolay Bazaar Road.
Kulvi Velakkum	...Seeringapatam Subroya Mdly St., Black Town.
Manonmney Velasum	...No. 10, Thottycalay Comaruppih Moodelly Street.
Paraprunha	...No. 53, Terupully Street.
Poomagul Velasum	...Sawmy Naick Street.
Prabakara	...No. 75, Perumiah Moodelly Street.
Sarasvathee Velasa	...Durnarajah Pagoda Street, No. 5, Tondiarpett.
Sarasvathee Nelaya	...Baker's Street, Black Town.
Serugamathy	...No. 52, Narraina Moodelly Street, Black Town.
Sookamarunjavi	...No. 31, Gooroovappen Street.
Streeboddha Nelaya	...No. 115, Mint Street.
Streenikathavuni	...No. 523, Teroovuttoo High Road.
Streesarasvathee Nelaya	...No. 28, Nynceappen Street, Black Town.
Sugurthivasani	...Kistnama Naick Agraharam Street.
Survavelasana Vethya Velasem	...Lat Church Street.
Thinavalthamani	...Irisappa Maistry Street.
Tutvabodhini	...No. 12, Thandavaraya Pillay Street.
Vevaka Chundradium	...No. 68, Govindappa Naick Street.
Vivaka Culanidee	...No. 23, Nummalwar Street.
Vevaka Veddiah Nelayum	...Perambore Barrack's Road.
Vevaka Velakum	...No. 300, Mint Street.
Vedhianapalama Yandrasabab	...No. 12, Moollah Street, Peddoo Naick's Pettah.
Vithvan Moda Thurunganee	...No. 174, Lavarajah Moodelly Street.
Vurthamanatharunganee	...Choolay Avadanam Papier Lane.
Yatamil	...

English Lithographic Presses.

Lithographic, (Lawrence Asylum.)	...Mount Road.
Lithographic	...No. 7, Armenian Street.

Native Lithographic Presses.

Hashanee	...No. 63, Yellappen Street, Triplicane.
Muthiya Unwari	...Fakker Saib Street, Triplicane.
Muzhar-ool-Hajaib...	...Musjeed Wallajah High Road.
Nizam-ool-Matabia	...No. 27, Muzaffer Jung Garden, Triplicane.
Shurfia	...Towleethkhan Street, Triplicane.

English and Native Printing Presses in the Provinces.

Abel, Will and Co.	...	Godavery—Cocanada.
Albion	...	Bellary.
Albion	...	Vizagapatam.
Albion St. Thomas'	...	Malabar—Cochin
American Printing Machine	...	Timnevelly—Palumcottah.
Arsha	...	Vizagapatam
Basle Mission	...	South Canara—Mangalore.
Cocanada Printing	...	Godavery—Cocanada.
Cochin Argus	...	Malabar—Cochin
Columbian	...	Timnevelly.
Columbian and Albion	...	Malabar—Cochin.
Evangelical Lutheran Mission	...	Tanjore—Tranquebar.
H. M.'s 48th Regiment	...	Bellary.
Jesuit College Lithographic	...	Tanjore—Negapatam.
Jesuit College Printing	...	Tanjore—Negapatam.
Karapuram	...	Malabar—Calicut.
Lenox	...	Madura.
Lithographic	...	Malabar—Cannanore.
Lithographic	...	Malabar—Tellicherry.
Lithographic	...	Malabar—Tellicherry.
Lithographic	...	North Arcot—Karvetnugger.
Motussil	...	Trichinopoly.
Neilgherry	...	Neilgherry Hills—Ootacamund
Scottish Branch	...	Tanjore—Negapatam.
The Atheneum	...	Tanjore—Combaconum.
Thompson, J. G.	...	Ganjam—Berhampore.
Vanivilasa	...	Madura.
Venkatasa	...	Bellary.
Veerasaiva Gnana Sudamayee	...	Bodiah, Bellary.
Vidya-vilasam	...	Malabar—Calicut.
Vidya Vilasam	...	Kistna—Masulipatam.

TABLES OF COINS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(Extracted from the Times of India Almanac, 1873)

MONEY.

SILVER is the legally constituted medium of exchange in all money transactions throughout the British Indian possessions. Gold coin was intended to be a legal tender, at a fixed value of 16 rupees for the Gold mohur of Calcutta, and 15 rupees for the Gold rupee of Madras and Bombay; but it is not demandable in payment, and is left to find its current value in the market.

An Order in Council was promulgated January 1841, authorizing officers in charge of public treasuries freely to receive gold coins struck in conformity with the provisions of Act XVII of 1835 establishing the 15-rupee piece. This continued till December 1852, when the swelling tides of California and Australia began to pour their rich treasures over the globe, and, in apprehension that India would be inundated with gold, the proclamation of 1841 was hastily rescinded, and gold henceforth debarred from entrance into any of the public treasuries. Since then the sovereign has been made a legal tender for 10 rupees.

		Value Sterling.
	1 Pie.....	£0 0s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
3 Pie.....	= 1 Paisa or $\frac{1}{3}$ anna.....	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 Pie.....	= 1 Anna.....	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
16 Annas.....	= 1 Rupee.....	0 2 0
15 Rupees.....	= 1 Gold Rupee.....	1 10 0
16 Rupees.....	= 1 Gold Mohur.....	1 12 0
1,00,000 Rupees.....	= 1 Lakh	£10,000 0 0
100 Lakhs	= 1 Karor	£1,000,000 0 0

Cowries (*Cyprea Moneta*) are used in some parts of India for small change, their value varies with the locality, from 200 to 400 — 1 anna.

Table for reducing Annas and Pie to Decimals of a Rupee, and vice versa.

anna.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 pie
0	0000	0052	0101	0156	0208	0260	0312	0365	0417	0469	0521	0573
1	0625	0677	0729	0781	0833	0885	0937	0990	1042	1094	1146	1198
2	1250	1302	1354	1406	1458	1510	1562	1615	1667	1719	1771	1823
3	1875	1927	1979	2031	2083	2135	2187	2240	2292	2344	2396	2448
4	2500	2552	2604	2656	2708	2760	2812	2864	2917	2969	3021	3073
5	3125	3177	3229	3281	3333	3385	3437	3489	3542	3594	3646	3698
6	3750	3802	3854	3906	3958	4010	4062	4115	4167	4219	4271	4323
7	4375	4427	4479	4531	4583	4635	4687	4740	4792	4844	4896	4948
8	5000	5052	5104	5156	5208	5260	5312	5365	5417	5469	5521	5573
9	5625	5677	5729	5781	5833	5885	5937	5990	6042	6094	6146	6198
10	6250	6302	6354	6406	6458	6510	6562	6615	6667	6719	6771	6823
11	6875	6927	6979	7031	7083	7135	7187	7240	7292	7344	7396	7448
12	7500	7552	7604	7656	7708	7760	7812	7864	7917	7969	8021	8073
13	8125	8177	8229	8281	8333	8385	8437	8490	8542	8594	8646	8698
14	8750	8802	8854	8906	8958	9010	9062	9115	9167	9219	9271	9323
15	9375	9427	9479	9531	9583	9635	9687	9739	9792	9844	9896	9948

In a line with the annas in the left hand column, and in the same column with the pies at the top, the decimal is found. Thus the decimal corresponding to 7a. 5p. is .4635; and conversely, for .64, the value is found to be nearly 10a. 3p.

The value of a Rupee is generally assumed as equal to 2s. sterling. At the Calcutta Mint price of silver it is worth 2s. 0.035*d.*, at the commercial par of Exchange 1s. 11.51*d.*, and at the London Mint price of silver it is worth 1s. 11.04*d.*

The Rupee weighs 180 grains troy, or one tola, and consists of 11 parts of silver and 1 of alloy. The Gold Rupee is of the same weight and standard. The Copper coins are the half-anna weighing 200 grains; the quarter anna or paisa, 100 grains; the half paisa, 50 grains; and the pie, 33½ grains.

In Bombay, accounts are still often kept in Rupees, quarters, and raees,—25 raees making one anna.

In Madras, accounts were formerly kept in Star Pagodas, fanams, and cash, and are still used in some parts of the Presidency.

80 Cash..... = 1 Fanam or panam.

42 Fanams..... = 1 Star Pagoda, Hun, or Varaha.

The Pagoda was of gold, 19½ carats fine, and intrinsically worth 7s. 5½*d.*

INDIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

In the latter part of 1867, Colonel Strachey and the Hon'ble M. J. Shaw Stewart made proposals relating to the introduction of a new system of Weights and Measures, differing from that of Regulation VII of 1833. And on the 1st April 1870, "The Indian Weights and Measures Act, 1870" (No. XI) was passed. It fixes the standard of weight as a Ser, equal to the French Kilogramme; as a standard of measure the French Metre; and for measures of capacity the unit is to be of contents equal to a Ser of water at its maximum density (Temp. 39° 2 Fahr.)

Thus the new Ser will be 1.0716908 of the British Indian Ser of 1833, or 2.20462 lbs. avoirdupois; the Metre is 3.280899 feet; and the Ser of capacity is 1.760773 pints or 61.027046 cubic inches.

The British Indian weights established by Regulation VII of 1833, and now for upwards of a quarter of a century in use in Bengal, are founded on the tola of 180 grains as a unit.

1—BAZAR WEIGHT.

4 Siki, or quarters...	1 Tola.....	61 ⁰² / ₁₇₅ drs. Av.	0 011664	New Ser.
5 Tola	1 Chhatauk.....	2 ³ / ₅ oz. "	0 040655	"
4 Chhatauk.....	= 1 Pauwa.....	8 ⁶ / ₅ oz. "	0 233275	"
4 Pauwa.....	= 1 Ser or Seer.....	2 ³ / ₅ lb. "	0 9331	"
5 Sers.....	= 1 Passeri.....	10 ² / ₇ lb. "	4 6655	"
8 Passeri, or 10 Sers	= 1 Man or Maund	82 ² / ₇ lb. "	37 3242	"

The man is exactly equal to 100 lbs. Troy.

The ser weighs 80 tolas or rupees, or 36 annas in copper coins.

Also 35 sers are equal to 72 lbs. avoirdupois; and 49 mans are equal to 36 cwt.

The pound avoirdupois weighs $38\frac{3}{8}$ tolas; and the pound troy 32 tolas.

The tola weighs 11·6638 French grammes; the man 37 3212 kilogrammes or New Sers; the gramme weighs 0·08573526 tola; and the kilogramme, equal to the New Ser, weighs 1·0716908 British Indian ser, or 85·73526 tolas.

The Factory weight, adopted by the Bengal Government in 1787, is sub-divided as in Bazar weight, only lighter; 49 of any denomination of Bazar weight being equal to 54 of the same denomination of Factory weight; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ Factory mans being equal to 1 cwt., or 1 Factory man equal to $74\frac{3}{8}$ lbs. or $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. Hence 1 Factory man = 0·9074074 Bazar man; 3 Factory mans = $\frac{2}{3}$ cwt. It is now chiefly used for Metals, Silk and Saltpetre.

BOMBAY LOCAL WEIGHTS.

4 Dhan or yav ... = 1 Raktica or Gunj.	2·1207 gr. tr.	13787 grammes.
8 Raktica..... = 1 Masha.....	8·5069 " "	1·10298 " "
4 Masha..... = 1 Tank.....	68 055 " "	4·10992 " "
72 Tank, or 30 pails = 1 Ser = 4900 gr. tr.		
27 tola 4 grs. = $11\frac{1}{2}$ oz. av.	317 51185 " "	
40 Sers..... = 1 Man.....	28 lb. "	12·70059 New Sers.
20 Mans..... = 1 Khandi.....	560 " "	251 01188 " "
21 " = 1 "	588 " "	" for Wool, &c.
22 " = 1 "	616 " "	" for Hemp, &c.
22 " 9 lb. = 1 "	625 " "	" for Coprah.
28 " = 1 "	781 " "	" for Cotton, &c.
30 " = 1 "	840 " "	" for Dates, &c.
Surat Khandi	821 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	" "
Khandi for Iron.....	746 $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	" or exactly $\frac{1}{2}$ of a ton.
Besides the above various articles are bought and sold by special weights, such as—		
Bees-wax per Katcha Surat Man 42 Bombay sers.....		29·10 lbs.
Shellac per man		29 lbs. 10 ozs.
Cardamoms, tin, quicksilver, &c., &c., per pakha Surat man of 40		
Surat sers.....		37 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
• Coprah, &c., per Surat man of 42 Surat Sers.....		39 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Oil, &c., do. 43 do.		40 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Sugar, &c., do. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.		" "
Coffee, &c., &c., do. (most used) 44 do.		41·066 " "
Arrowroot, &c., do. 45 do.		42 " "
Silk per Ser of 75 Tolas.....		1·928 " "

The "pakka ser" is $1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. avoirdupois, or 72·59 tolas. At Panvel the ser weighs 72·83 tolas.

The British Indian ser and man are 2·9347755 Bombay sers and mans respectively; and the Bombay man is 0·3102778 British Indian mans.

The Bombay ser weighs 317·51185 grammes, and the man 12·700594 kilogrammes.

The Bombay Ser and Candy weight must not be confounded with the Ser and Candy measures.

The ser is 80 Ankushi rupees or 76·66 standard tolas, or 1·9714 lbs. avoirdupois, or 2·33604 lbs. troy = 9583 B. I. sers. The weights are the same as the British-Indian, only 1-21th part lighter.

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tanks	= 1 Chhatank.....	1·9714 oz. av.	0 958 Br. Ind. chhat.
• 4 Chhatanks.....	= 1 Pau-ser.....	7·8856 " "	3·833 " "
4 Paus.....	= 1 Ser.....	1·9714 lb.	0·958 " ser.
5 Sers.....	= 1 Passeri.....	9·857 " "	4·791 " "
8 Passeri.....	= 1 Man.....	78·856 " "	38·329 " "
3 Mans or 120 Ser.....	= 1 Palla.....	236·57 " "	2·875 " man.
6 $\frac{3}{8}$ Pallas (20 Mans)...	= 1 Khandi.....	1577·12 " "	19·165 " "

Kacheha mans of $12\frac{1}{2}$ and 14 sers are also used in the district.

In the Khed, Purandhar and Bhimathadi talukas, the ser weighs 76 tolas; in Shiwner and Indapur, $76\frac{1}{2}$; in Pabdi, 77; and in Mawal, 75 tolas.

AHMADNAGAR AND SHOLAPUR.

The British Indian Weights are in use.

At Ahmadnagar the Palla is $2\frac{1}{2}$ mans.

At Sholapur: 1 Manki = 4 dharas = 12 sers.

SATARA.

The ser varies in different localities from 92·75 tolas at Kolch to 115 tolas at Mandapur. In Satara city it is 93·25 tolas.

SINDH.

The British-Indian Weights were declared by proclamation, 1st August 1853, to be the only legal standard.

8 mans = 1 khandi = 658½ lbs. av. = 23·510204 Bombay mans.

SURAT.

The Surat ser of 35 Surat tolas is variously stated from 36·4583 to 37 tolas, and the man from 37½ to 38 lbs. avoirdupois, the former being probably the more accurate determination, from which—

1 Surat ser = 455729 Brit. Ind. sers. | 1 Brit. Ind. ser = 2·1942857 Surat sers.
1 " " = 1·339286 Bombay sers. | 1 Bomb. ser = 740667 " "

The Khandi for Cotton is 21 mans or 7 cwt. 3½ lbs.

KHANDESH, &c.

The British-Indian system is authorized in these districts,

BHARUCH, &c.

At Bharuch the ser is 40 tolas.
" Ahmed " " 38·5 "
" Jambusar and Anklesar... 38 "
" Wagra 37·5 "
" Hansot... 38·8125 "

MADRAS.

10 Pagodas..... = 1 Palam 1½ oz. avoird. 53·038 tolas.
8 Palams = 1 Ser 6 lb. " 24·304 "
5 Sers..... = 1 Vis 3½ lb. " 121·528 "
8 Vis or 40 Sers .. = 1 Man..... 25 lb. " 972·222 "
20 Mans = 1 Khandi 500 lb. " 6·0761 Br. Ind. mans.

The Madras man is 0·303819 British-Indian mans, and the Brit. Ind. man is 3·2914286 Madras mans; 1 Bomb. man = 1·12 Mad. mans, and 1 Mad. man = 0·892857 Bomb. man. The Madras man is sometimes stated at 30 lbs. troy or 0·3 Brit. Ind. man, equal to 24·6857143 lbs. avoird., which makes the Palam exactly 3 tolas and the khandi 6 Brit. Ind. mans.

The Mangolin for pearls is 6 grains. 18 Mad. Chows = 55 Bombay Chows.

The Pagoda Weight = 52·56 grains.

2.—NATIVE JEWELLERS' WEIGHT.

1 Dhan..... 1½ gr. Troy.
4 Dhan..... = 1 Rati 1½ " "
8 Rati = 1 Masha 15 " "
12 Masha = 1 Tola 180 " "

A Dhan is 0·46875 gr. troy, or 0·0303745 French grammes.

GOLDSMITHS' WEIGHT.

2 Gunj..... = 1 Wal..... = 3·8282 gr. Troy.
4 Wal..... = 1 Masha = 15·3128 " "
12 Masha = 1 Tola = 183·7536 " "

Mashas, ratis, dhans are employed in the native valuation of assay of the precious metals: thus "10 mashas fine" signifies 10-12ths pure, or the same as "10 oz. touch."

3.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

The gaz or unit of lineal measure not only differs in different provinces of India, but also, like the ser, in the same province for different purposes. The English yard, however, is rapidly becoming the only standard unit, especially where English education has obtained a firm footing.

3 Jau..... = 1 Angli..... ¾ in. or 19·05 mm.
4 Angli..... = 1 Muthi 3 " 76·2 "
12 Angli..... = 1 Big'hath or Bilisht... 9 " 228·6 "
2 Big'hath or 24 Ang. = 1 Hath or Cubit..... 18 " 457·19 "
2 Hath..... = 1 Gaz or yard..... 3 ft. 914·38 metres.
4 Hath = 1 Danda or Bam..... 2 yds. 1·8287 "
2000 Danda = 1 Kos or Kros..... 4000 " 3657·5 "
4 Kos = 1 Yojan 9¼ m. 14630 "

In Bombay the half hath is called Vent; and the measuring rod or Kathi for land, according to Jervis, is 0·3644 feet. In Gujarat 5 hath make 1 Vaso or Kathi. In Western India almost every village has its own Kathi.

The Kos of the Ayin-i-akbari was about 2·58 miles, or 4540 yards, or 4150 metres.

The Bengal Kos contains only 1,000 danda or dhanu. In surveying, 80 hath = 1 Rasi.

In the N. W. P.—Delhi, Ludhianah, Ferozpur, and part of Berar:—33 inches = 1 Ilahi gaz, 3 il. gaz = 1 Bans or gante, and 20 bans = 1 Jarib. In Benares and Ghazipur the gaz used by Mr. Duncan in the settlement of 1795 was 33·6 inches. The true Ilahi gaz probably measured 32·6 to 32·8 inches; in Bareilly, Bulanshahar, Agra, &c., it is reckoned at 32·5 inches.

In Orissa the padika or rod is 10·4355 feet; in Tirhut the lagi is 9½ feet; and in Jyntiah the dastidari hath is 18·87 inches, and 16 haths make 1 null.

BOMBAY CLOTH MEASURE.

2 Angali.....	= 1 Tasu.....	1½ inch.
24 Tasu	= 1 Gaz	27 "

In Poona the gaz is 34½ inch, but English Cloth is sold by the yard.

BENGAL.

3 Ungal or Angli... = 1	Girih.....	2½ inch.
8 Girih	= 1 Hath	18 "
2 Hath	= 1 Gaz	36 "

4.—MEASURES OF SURFACE.

In Bengal the following are used:—

2 Square Haths	= 1 Gandeh.....	2½ sq. ft
20 Gandeh	= 1 Chhatauk.....	5 sq. yds
16 Chhatauk	= 1 Kattha.....	80 " "
20 Kattha	= 1 Bigha	1600 " "

The Bengal bigha is $\frac{4}{11}$ or 0·3305785 of an acre.

The Benares and Ghazipur bigha contains 3,000 square Benares gaz, or 3,136 square yards, or ·647934 acre.

BOMBAY, POONA, &c.

34½ Square Haths	= 1 Kathi.
20 Kathiyo	= 1 Pand, or Vaso.
20 Pand	= 1 Bigha.
6 Bigha	= 1 Rukeh.
120 Bigha	= 1 Chahur.

If the Bombay Kathi of 5½ haths be exactly 9·3644 feet as stated by Jervis, this bigha will contain 3897·422 sq. yds. = 0·805253 acre, but in other places it varies with the Kathi, which is the only real measure ever used in the central and southern parts of the Bombay Presidency. In some places the survey chain of 33 feet has taken its place, and —

16 Annas or links	= 1 Gunta or chain.
40 Guntas	= 1 Acre.

GUJARAT.

20 Khunt	= 1 Padtal.
20 Padtal	= 1 Padat.
20 Padat	= 1 Vishwashi
20 Vishwashi	= 1 Vaso.
20 Vasa	= 1 Vingho, Bigha or Dori.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

In Delhi, Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Bhagalpur, and Monghyr, the bigha of 3,600 square Ilahi gaz = 3,025 sq. yards or 0·625 acre prevails, and is divided as follows —

20 Uswansi or Nanwansi	= 1 Saswansi.....	24 5025 sq. in.
20 Saswansi or Tanwansi	= 1 Kachwansi	3·40312 sq. ft.
20 Kachwansi.....	= 1 Biswansi	7·56125 sq. yds.
20 Biswansi	= 1 Biswa	151·25 " "
20 Biswa	= 1 Bigha	3025 " "

1 Acre = 1·6 Delhi bigha. The Orissa bigha is 1 acre or 4,840 square yards.

The Tirhoot bigha is 400 sq lagi = 4,225 sq. yds. = ·872934 acre.

MADRAS.

		1 Mani or Ground 2400 sq. ft.
24 Grounds	= 1 Kani	6400 sq. yd.
The Kani	= 1·322314 acres	1 Acre = 0·75625 Kani.

BENGAL

2 Square Haths	= 1	Gandeh	2½ sq. ft.
20 Gandeh	= 1	Chhatauk	5 sq yds.
16 Chhatauk	= 1	Kattha	80 " "
20 Kattha	= 1	Bigha	1600 " "

The Bengal bigha is $\frac{129}{1}$ or 0.3305785 of an acre.

The Benares and Ghazipur bigha contains 3,600 square Benares gaz, or 3,136 square yads, or 617934 acre.

5—LIQUID AND DRY MEASURES

India, properly speaking, does not possess dry or liquid measures. Where these are employed they originally represented the set or the maund weight. The value of any vessel of capacity rests solely on the weight contained in it. In S. and W. India an equal mixture of the principal grains is taken, and a vessel formed to hold a given weight of it.

BENGAL

In Bengal the toll wing are used for grain —

5 Chhatauks	= 1	kunki
16 Chhatauks	= 1	Sci
4 kunki	= 1	Rok
4 Rok or 5 Sci	= 1	Payah, or dihen
4 Pahi	= 1	Man
20 Payah	= 1	Soali

BOMBAY DRY MEASURE

36 Janks	= 1	Jipari	21 5701 c in 11½ or av of com'n rice
2 Jipari	= 1	Sci	49 1409 " 1 lb. 6 oz av "
4 Seis	= 1	Payah or Adhah	196 5632 , 1 " 9 " "
16 Payah	= 1	Phari or Fara	3145 0112 " 89 " "
8 Pharias or Mas	= 1	Khandi	25160 0896 " 712 " "
25 Pharias	= 1	Muda	45 5007 c ft 59 qrs 1 bushel 4976.

The muda is used only for rice in the husk. When a phara measure is not used for measuring grain, but the pyhe only, it is customary to allow more than 16 pyhes to the phara, according to the sort of grain to be measured, in order to compensate for the difference in using a small measure.

17½ Payahs	= 1	Phara of rice	3145 0112 c in 11 3426 gallon
17½ Payahs	= 1	Phara of other grain	3145 0112 " 11 3426 "
8½ Payahs	= 1	Phara of lime or chunam	

These Pharias are not regulated on any authoritative basis.

Formerly heaped measures were used and are still occasionally to be seen, but all the new authorized measures are struck measures.

The dry Sci measure is a cylindrical metal vessel 3½=inch deep × 4=inch dia.

The Pyhe of similar shape 6 7/16 inch deep × 6 1/8 inch dia.

The Phara is a square box deep × ×

BOMBAY LIQUID MEASURE

60 Standard Tolas weight of water is reckoned to give the capacity of a vessel to contain 1 Sci measure of milk, ghee or spirits.

The milk Sci is a lota shaped vessel. In the Konkan the Sci of milk is only 30 tolas weight of water.

The Bombay Gallon used for spirits is computed at 5th of an Imperial British gallon, but the Bombay gallon measure contains 5½ spirit Seis and about 5 dry measure Seis of water, which gives 8 125 lbs as the weight of a Bombay gallon of water.

For oil the Sci measure contains only 30 Tolas weight of water.

FOR SALT IN BOMBAY.

		1	Adhvalli
10½ Adhvalli	=	1	Pharo or Fara
100 Phari	=	1	Ano
16 Ana	=	1	Ras

The Pharo for salt contains 1607 61 cub inches and there is a sei for liquids of 60 tolas, or about 12 78 cub. inches, that is, 1 2313 pints.

POONA AND HAVELI TALOOKA.

8 Chiptin	= 1	Seer.....	Br, Ind. tolas.
2 Sers	= 1	Adholi	" sers.
4 Sers	= 1	Payali	" "
12 Payali or 48 Sers	= 1	Man	" "
2½ Man or 120 Sers	= 1	Palla	" mans.
8 Palla	= 1	Khandi	" "

According to Sykes, a ser in the Dekhan contains 2·44934 lbs. av. of Jervel rice for 1·0417 quarts. The Adholi is the largest measure in common use.

The measures are all heaped; and equal quantities of five sorts of grain give the equivalent weight in tolas.

In Haveli Talooka	the Adholi is	212 tolas
" Khedi, Mawal, and Indapur ..	"	" 216 "
" Purandar ..	"	" 222 "
" Bhimatkhadi ..	"	" 224 "
" Shivner ..	"	" 233 "
" Pabal ..	"	" 239 "

HAIDARABAD, &c (SINDH)

4 Chaotus.....	= 1	Patoi	1 17·13 Br Ind sers
4 Patois (375·77 tolas) ..	= 1	Toya ..	4 6971 " "
4 Toyas ..	= 1	Kasa ..	18·7884 " "
5 Kasas ..	= 1	Mundu ..	93·942 " "
12 Mundis, 60 Kasas ..	= 1	Khurwar ..	1127·304 " "

The values of these measures vary at different places; the Toya at Nagar is 528 tolas, at Mitthi 518, and at Islamkot 464, on the frontier about 344, and at Shikarpur 295 tolas weight of water.

In Karachi everything is sold by weight

MADRAS.

		Depth & Diam.
8 Ollacks.....	= 1	Padi..... 93·75 c. in. 5·0308 in.
8 Padi.....	= 1	Makal..... 750 " 10·0616 "
5 Markals	= 1	Parah..... 3750 " 17·2050 "

The Garisha or Garce for Grain is 12½ mans or 320 lbs. avoird. — 3½ Brit. Ind. mans.

The Garce for Salt is reckoned at 9,250 lbs. av., or 4 tons 2 cwt 72 lbs., but is actually a measured heap on the ground.

6. MEASURES OF TIME

1 Pal ..	= 1	Pal ..	24 seconds.
60 Pal ..	= 1	Ghari ..	24 minutes.
7½ Ghari ..	= 1	Pahar, or prahan ..	3 hours.
8 Pahar or 60 ghari ..	= 1	Din.....	1 day.
7 Din ..	= 1	Hafta.....	1 week.
30 Din.....	= 1	Mahina.....	1 month.
12 Mahina	= 1	Baras.....	1 year.

The Hindus reckon by a lunar year for religious, and by a sidereal year for civil, purposes.

	Days.	Hours.	Minutes.	Seconds
The exact length of the sidereal year	365	6	9	19·6
By the Surya Siddhanta it is	365	6	12	36·56
By the Arya Siddhanta " "	365	6	12	30
By the Brahma Siddhanta " "	365	6	12	9
By the Parasara Siddhanta " "	365	6	12	31·4

And since the Gregorian year has an average length of 365d. 5h. 49m 12s.—

the Hindu year	— 1·000042	Gregorian years.
the Gregorian year	— 0·999958	Hindu years.

The year of the Surya Siddhanta — 1·000045296 mean solar years, or one day in excess in 60·46 years.

ENGLISH COINS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1.—MONEY

		RS.	A.	P.
4 Farthings	= 1 Farthing ($\frac{1}{4}$ d.)	0	0	2
12 Pence	= 1 Penny (d.)*	0	0	8
2 Shillings	= 1 Shilling (s.)	0	8	0
10 Florins or 20s.	= 1 Florin (fl.)	1	0	0
	= 1 Pound (£) or Sovereign.	10	0	0

The English Sovereign weighs 123 $\frac{1}{11}$ or 123.274 grains troy, with a legal 'remedy' of 0.256 grs., and consists of 22 parts of gold and 2 of copper. The Standard Silver Coin of Britain consists of 37 parts of silver and 3 of copper. The florin weighs 174 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains troy, with a legal remedy of 0.727 grains, and the shilling 87 $\frac{1}{11}$ grains.

The Bronze coins are the penny weighing 145.171 grains and measuring 1.2 inch in diameter and 0.0555 in. in thickness; the halfpenny weighing 87.5 grains is 1 inch in diameter and 0.0512 in. thick; and the farthing weighing 43.6 grs. is 0.8 in. diameter and 0.0384 in. thick. The copper penny, now disused, weighed 291 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains, was 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter and 0.0937 in. thick, and the halfpenny and farthing weighed in proportion.

2.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

The Imperial pound avoirdupois is the weight of 27.7274 cubic inches, or one-tenth part of an imperial gallon of distilled water when the barometer stands at 30 inches, and the thermometer at 62° Fahr. The standard pound kept in London is a cylinder of platinum 1.35 inches in height and 1.15 in. diameter very nearly.

27 $\frac{1}{8}$ Grains Troy	= 1 Dram	0 15191	tola.	1.77185	Grammes.
16 Drams	= 1 Ounce	2.43056	"	28.34954	"
16 Ounces	= 1 Pound	35.88888	"	453.59264	"
14 Pounds	= 1 Stone	6 80555	Br. Ind. ser.	6.3503	New ser.
28 Pounds	= 1 Quarter	13.61111	" "	12.7006	"
4 Quarters	= 1 Hundredweight	54.44444	" "	50.8024	"
20 Hundredweights	= 1 Ton	27.22222	" "	man 25.40120	New man.

An avoirdupois pound is equal to 7,000 grains troy, or 453.592645 French Grammes; a Gramme is 0.564383 dram. av.; and a kilogramme, 2.20462 lbs. avoird.

A "great pound" of silk is 24 oz. A last of flax and feathers is 17 cwt.; and of gunpowder is 24 barrels or 2,400 lbs.

A peck of Flour was 14 lbs. 7.04 oz. A peck-loaf should weigh 17 lbs. 6 oz. and a quarter-loaf 4 lbs. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. avoird. but are usually reckoned at 16 lbs. and 4 lbs. respectively.

3.—TROY WEIGHTS.

For Gold, Silver, Jewellery, and in Philosophical Experiments.

24 Grains	= 1 Pennyweight	515 dhan.	Br. Ind.	1.55517	Grammes.
20 Pennyweights	= 1 Ounce	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ tola	"	31.10349	"
12 Ounces or 5,760 grs.	= 1 Pound	32 "	"	373.21195	"
1 Gold Carat	= 240	Grains troy	"	= 16	masha.
16 Parts	= 1	Diamond or Pearl grain	"	= $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	Troy.
1 Diamond Carat	= 4	Diamond grains	"	= 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"
The Pound troy	= 210.65142857	Drams avoird.	"		
The Troy grain is	= 0.06479896	French gramme; and	"		
The Troy lb. is	= 0.37324195	Kilogramme.	"		
The Gramme is	= 15.432349	grs. Troy; and	"		
The Kilogramme is	= 2.679228	lbs. Troy.	"		

4.—APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT,

For Medical Prescriptions.

The grain, ounce, and pound are the same as in Troy weight.

20 Grains	= 1 Scruple	42 $\frac{3}{4}$ dhan Imp.	8 Drams	= 1 Ounce	32 masha Imp.
3 Scruples	= 1 Dram	32 rati "	12 Ounces	= 1 Pound	32 tola "

Apothecaries' Fluid Measure.

60 Minims	= 1 Drachm	2 dr. avoird.	20 Ounces	= 1 Pint	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. avoird.
8 Drachms	= 1 Ounce	1 oz. "	8 Pints	= 1 Gallon	10 lbs. "

A Minim is about 2 drops; a fluid dram a tea-spoonful; and a fluid ounce 2 table-spoonfuls.

A Fluid ounce is 1.7329 cub. inch.

5.—LINEAL MEASURE.

12 Lines	= 1 Inch	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ angli.	40 Poles, or 220 Yds.	= 1 Furlong.
12 Inches	= 1 Foot	16 "	8 Furlongs	= 1 Mile.
3 Feet	= 1 Yard	2 bath	3 Miles	= 1 League.
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yards	= 1 Pole or rod	11 "		

* L s d are the first letters of the words Libra, Solidus, and Denarius, the Latin words for pound, shilling, and penny, respectively.

For Surveying.

7 $\frac{1}{4}$ Inches	= 1 Link.....	7.92 inches	= 201.16436 mm.
25 Links	= 1 Pole or Rod.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	= 5.029109 mètres.
100 Links	= 1 Chain.....	22 "	= 20.116436 "
10 Chains	= 1 Furlong... ..	220 "	= 201.164363 "

The following measures are also occasionally referred to:—

3 Barleycorns	= 1 Inch.
3 Inches	= 1 Palm.
4 Inches	= 1 Hand, for the height of horses.
9 Inches	= 1 Span.
18 Inches	= 1 Cubit.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feet	= 1 Military Pace.
5 Feet	= 1 Geometrical Pace.
6 Feet	= 1 Fathom.
6075.6 Feet	= 1 Geographical or Nautical mile.

The *log* used in the Navy is usually of about 75 fathoms, having 8 separate distances of one *knot* each marked on it.

Till 1826, the Irish rod contained 7 yards, the chain 12 yards, and the mile 2240 yards.

The Scotch chain measured 71 feet, and the mile 1973 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards.

The French pied measures 12.78933 inches; the *toise*, 6.39466 feet; the *mètre* 39.37079 inch or 1.093633 yards; and the English foot 0.30479449 metre.

6.—CLOTH MEASURE.

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ Inches	= 1 Nail.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.	3 Quarters	= 1 Flemish Ell... 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet.
4 Nails	= 1 Quarter....	9 "	6 Quarters	= 1 French Ell.... 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
4 Quarters	= 1 Yard	3 feet.	37 Inches	= 1 Scotch Ell..... 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
5 Quarters	= 1 Ell English. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "			

Dutch linens are bought by the Flemish Ell and sold by the English Ell.

7.—YARN MEASURES.

<i>Cotton Yarn.</i>		<i>Linon Yarn.</i>	
54 Inches	= 1 Thread.	90 Inches	= 1 Thread.
80 Threads	= 1 Skein or Rap.	120 Threads	= 8 Cuts.
7 Skeins	= 1 Hank.	2 Cuts	= 1 Heer.
18 Hanks	= 1 Spindle.	6 Heers	= 1 Hasp.
		4 Hasps	= 1 Spindle.

8.—SUPERFICIAL MEASURE.

144 Square Inches	= 1 Square Foot.
9 " Feet	= 1 " Yard.
30 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Yards	= 1 " Pole, or Perch.
40 Perches	= 1 Rood.
4 Roods (4840 sq. yds.)	= 1 Acre.
640 Acres	= 1 Square Mile.

IN SURVEYING.

10,000 Square Links or 16 Perches	= 1 Square Chain.
10 Square Chains	= 1 Acre.
30 Acres	= 1 Yard of Land.
100 Acres	= 1 Hide of Land.
100 Square Feet	= 1 Square of Flooring.
30 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Yards	= 1 Rood of Brickwork.
36 " Yards	= 1 Rood of Masonwork.
The Scotch Acre of 6084 $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. yds.	= 1.257111 Imp. Acres.
1 Imperial Acre	= 0.795471 Scotch Acre.
The Irish Acre of 7840 sq. yds.	= 1.6198347 Imp. Acres.
1 Imperial Acre	= 0.617347 Irish Acres.
The Imperial Acre	= 0.404671 Hectare.
1 Hectare	= 2.471143 Acres.
The Square Foot	= 0.0928897 Square Mètre.
1 Square Mètre	= 1550.059105 Square Inches.

9.—SOLID OR CUBIC MEASURE.

1728 Cubic Inches	= 1 Cubic Foot.
27 " Feet	= 1 " Yard.
40 " Feet of Rough, or	} = 1 Load.
50 " " of Hewn Timber	
42 " Feet	= 1 Ton of Shipping.
108 " Feet	= 1 Stack of Wood.
128 " Feet	= 1 Cord of Wood.

For Shipping Cargo 50 c. ft. are reckoned to the ton for sailing vessels and 40 c. feet for Steamers.

A cubic foot of distilled water weighs 62·3211 lbs av., or roughly, 62½ lbs., and a cubic inch 252·458 grains at 62° Fahr. barom. 30 in.

A cubic foot is 2·831486 centisteres, and a stere is 35·31716 cubic feet or 1·3080215 cubic yards. A cubic inch is 16·3961759 centimetres cube.

10.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

		In. Brit.	Ind. meas.	In Bombay dry meas.
4 Gills	= 1 Pint.....	0·6076	ser	0·7053 ser
2 Pints	= 1 Quart.....	1·2153	„	1·4106 „
4 Quarts	= 1 Gallon.....	4·861	„	5·6424 „
2 Gallons	= 1 Peck.....	9·722	„	11·2848 „
4 Pecks, or 8 galls.	= 1 Bushel.....	38·888	„	45·1394 phara.
2 Bushels	= 1 Strike.....	1·944	man	90·2788 „
4 Bushels	= 1 Coom.....	3½	„	180·5577 „
2 Cooms or 8 bush.	= 1 Quarter	7½	„	1·7857 Khandi.
4 Quarters	= 1 Chaldron... ..	31½	„	7·1429 „
5 Quarters	= 1 Wey, tun or load ...	38½	„	8·9286 „
2 Weys	= 1 Last	77½	„	17·8571 „

The last columns of this table are derived as in the tables of Indian dry measures.

The Imperial gallon contains 277·274 cub. in., and when the barometer is at 30 in. and the thermometer at 62° Fahr. weighs 10 lbs. The gallon is 4·54345797 French litres; and the litre 1·760773 pints, or 0·22000668 galls., or 61·027046 cubic inches. The bushel is a cylinder 18·789 inches in diameter inside, and 8 inches deep, it contains 2218·192 cubic inches.

In *Old Wine measure*, now abolished, the gallon contained 231 cubic inches, or 0·83311 Imp. galls., and the Imp. gallon contains 1·20032 Old Wine gall. 10 gallons made an Anchor; 18, a Rundlet; 42 galls. a Tierce; 63 galls. a Hogshead; 84 galls. a Puncheon; 2 Hhds. a Pipe; and 2 Pipes a Tun.

The *Old Ale and Beer Gallon* contained 282 cub. in., or 1·01705 Imp. galls., and the Imp. gall. contains 0·98324 Old Ale and Beer gall.; 9 galls. of beer made a Firkin; 2 Firkins a Kilderkin; 2 Kilderkins or 36 gallons a Barrel; 54 gallons a Hogshead; 2 Barrels a Puncheon; 3 Barrels a Butt; and 2 Butts a Tun.

The Scots pint contains 104·2034 cub. in.; the Wheat Firlot—for wheat, peas, beans, rye, and salt—contained 21½ Scots pints, or 2214·322 cub. in.; for barley, malt, and oats, the firlot contained 31 pints or 3230·305 c. in.; 4 firlots made a Boll; and 16 Bolls 1 Chalden.

Foreign Wines.

92 Gallons (imp.) are	= 1 Pipe of Cape or Madeira.
100 „ „	1 Pipe of Teneriffe.
115 „ „	1 Pipe of Port.
117 „ „	1 Pipe of Lisbon.
108 „ „	1 Butt of Sherry
46 „ „	1 Hhd. of Claret
30 „ „	1 Aum of Hock.

HEAPED MEASURE,

For Coals, Lime, &c., &c.

	1 Heaped bushel = 2815·4887 c. in.	
3 Heaped bushels = 1 Sack.	3·7	Ind. man.
12 Sacks = 1 Chaldron... ..	44·396	„

In heaped measure the heap must be a cone 6 inches high, its base being the mouth of the bushel.

The *Old Dry Bushel* contained 2150·4 cub. inches, 7·75557 galls., or 0·96945 bushel Imp.

11.—ANGULAR MEASURE.

Most nations divide the circle into 360 degrees, the Chinese, however, divide it into 305½, and the French, since 1792, into 400. The common method is termed the *sexagesimal*, and the French method the *centesimal* system.

60 Seconds (")	= 1 Minute (')	30 Degrees	= 1 Sign (s)
60 Minutes	= 1 Degree (°)	90 Degrees	= 1 Quadrant.
60 Geographical Miles or 69·045 Statute Miles nearly	} = 1° of the Terrestrial Meridian.		

The circumference of a circle is 3·1416 times (very nearly) the diameter; and the diameter is ⅓, or 0·31831 of the circumference.

12.—TIME TABLE.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute... $2\frac{1}{2}$ pal.	365 Days, or 52 weeks	} = Common year.
60 Minutes	1 Hour..... $2\frac{1}{2}$ ghari.	1 day, or 12 calen-	
24 Hours	1 Day.....2 din.	dar months	
7 Days	1 Week.	366 Days	
4 Weeks	1 Lunar month.	365 $\frac{1}{4}$ Days	1 Leap year.
		365 d. 5 h. 48 m. 46 sec.	1 Julian year.
			1 Solar or Tropi- cal year.

Every year of the *Christian era* of which the date is divisible by 4, without a remainder, is a *Leap-year*, or has 366 days, except those *centuries* which are not divisible by 4. Thus 1752 and 1864 were Leap-years, because the numbers 1752 and 1864 are divisible by 4 without remainder, but the years 1800, 1900 are not Leap-years, because the centuries 18 and 19 are not so divisible without remainder. In 400 years there are 97 Leap-years. The Calendar is called the *Gregorian*, from Pope Gregory XIII who introduced it in 1582. It is used by all the nations of Europe except Russia. The *Gregorian* year is 365 d. 5 hrs. 49 m. 12 sec.

With the exception of July and August, both of which have 31 days, the months are alternately *long* and *short*. In Bissextile or Leap-years February has 29 days, in common years only 28 days.

The months are—

1 January..... 31 days.	5 May..... 31 days.	9 September..... 30 days.
2 February... 28 or 29 "	6 June..... 30 "	10 October..... 31 "
3 March..... 31 "	7 July..... 31 "	11 November..... 30 "
4 April..... 30 "	8 August..... 31 "	12 December..... 31 "

USEFUL WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

A last of Potash, Cod Fish, } White Herrings, } 12 barrels Pitch, or Tar.	A dicker of Hides = 10 Skins.
A last of Flax and Feathers, 17 cwt.	A do. of Gloves... 10 doz. pair.
A last of Gunpowder = { 21 barrels or 2,400 lbs.	A last of Hides, 20 dickers.
A bag of Hops... nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	A do. Corn or Rape Seed, 10 qrs.
A pocket of Hops... $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. to 2 cwt.	A firkin of Butter = 56 lbs.
A weigh of Cheese... 256 lbs.	A quintal of Fish... 100 "
A stone of Glass... 5 "	A cade of Red Herrings... 500 "
A seam of do. ... 24 "	A cade of Sprats... 1,000 "
A stone of Meat... 8 "	A barrel of Herrings. . 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.
	A cran of do. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
	A barrel of Flour... 196 lbs.
	A fodder of Lead ... 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

Commercial Numbers.

12 Articles... 1 Dozen.	24 Sheets of Paper... 1 Quire.
13 Articles... 1 Long Dozen.	20 Quires or 480 Sheets... 1 Ream.
12 Dozen... 1 Gross.	2 Reams... 1 Bundle.
20 Articles... 1 Score.	10 Reams .. 1 Bale.
5 Score... 1 Hundred.	5 Doz. Skins of Parchment.. 1 Roll.
6 Score... 1 Long Hundred.	90 Words in Chancery
80 Deals... 1 Quarter.	80 do. in Exchequer } 1 Folio.
4 Quarters... 1 Hundred.	72 do. in Common Law }

In Bengal.

4 Articles — 1 Gandá.	5 Gandás = 1 Kauri.
20 do. 1 Corge or Kori.	

In Madras.

3 Articles = 1 Patch, also	10 Patch = 1 Corge.
20 do. 1 Corge.	

In Bombay.

20 Articles = 1 Corge or Kori.

FRENCH LINEAL MEASURES

French.	English.	French.	English.
Millimetre —	0.0393 inch.	Decimetre	— 3.9371 inch.
Centimetre	0.3937 "	Metre	39.371 "

TABLE of the Equivalent value of 4, 5 and 5½ per Cent. Government or other Securities, and the Interest arising from each Investment.

4 per Cent.	5 per Cent.	5½ per Cent.	Interest on Capital	4 per Cent.	5 per Cent.	5½ per Cent.	Interest on Capital.
50	62½	68½	8·000	66·4	83	91·3	6·024
50·182	62·727	69	7·971	66·667	83·333	91·667	6
50·4	63	69·3	7·937	66·909	83·636	92	5·978
50·909	63·636	70	7·857	67	83½	92½	5·970
51	63½	70½	7·843	67·2	84	92·4	5·952
51·2	64	70·4	7·813	67·636	84·545	93	5·914
51·613	64·516	70·968	7·75	68	85	93½	5·882
51·636	64·545	71	7·747	68·364	85·455	94	5·851
52	65	71½	7·692	68·8	86	94·6	5·814
52·364	65·455	72	7·639	69	86½	94½	5·797
52·3	66	72·6	7·576	69·091	86·364	95	5·790
53	66½	72½	7·547	69·565	86·956	95·652	5·75
53·091	66·364	73	7·534	69·6	87	95·7	5·747
53·333	66·667	73·333	7·5	69·818	87·273	96	5·729
53·6	67	73·7	7·463	70	87½	96½	5·714
53·909	67·273	74	7·432	70·4	88	96·8	5·682
54	67½	74½	7·407	70·545	88·182	97	5·660
54·4	68	74·8	7·353	71	88½	97½	5·634
54·545	68·182	75	7·333	71·2	89	97·9	5·618
55	68½	75½	7·272	71·273	89·091	98	5·612
55·172	68·966	75·862	7·25	72	90	99	5·556
55·2	69	75·9	7·246	72·727	90·909	100	5·5
55·273	69·091	76	7·237	72·8	91	100·1	5·495
56	70	77	7·143	73	91½	100½	5·479
56·727	70·909	78	7·051	73·455	91·818	101	5·445
56·8	71	78·1	7·042	73·6	92	101·2	5·435
57	71½	78½	7·017	74	92½	101½	5·405
57·143	71·429	78·571	7·	74·182	92·727	102	5·392
57·455	71·818	79	6·962	74·4	93	102·3	5·376
57·6	72	79·2	6·944	74·909	93·636	103	5·340
58	72½	79½	6·897	75	93½	103½	5·333
58·182	72·727	80	6·875	75·2	94	103·4	5·319
58·4	73	80·3	6·849	75·636	94·545	104	5·288
58·909	73·636	81	6·790	76	95	104½	5·263
59	73½	81½	6·780	76·19	95·238	104·762	5·25
59·2	74	81·4	6·757	76·364	95·455	105	5·238
59·259	74·074	81·481	6·75	76·8	96	105·6	5·208
59·636	74·545	82	6·707	77	96½	105½	5·195
60	75·445	82½	6·667	77·091	96·364	106	5·186
60·364	75	83	6·627	77·6	97	106·7	5·155
60·8	76	83·6	6·579	77·818	97·273	107½	5·140
61	76½	83½	6·557	78	97½	107	5·128
61·091	76·364	84	6·548	78·4	98	107·8	5·102
61·538	76·923	84·615	6·65	78·545	98·182	108	5·093
61·6	77	84·7	6·494	79	98½	108½	5·063
61·818	77·273	85	6·471	79·2	99	108·9	5·051
62	77½	85½	6·452	79·273	99·091	109	5·046
62·4	78	85·8	6·410	80	100	110	5
62·545	78·182	86	6·395	80·727	100·909	111	4·955
63	78½	86½	6·349	80·8	101	111·1	4·950
63·2	79	86·9	6·329	81	101½	111½	4·938
63·273	79·091	87	6·322	81·455	101·818	112	4·911
64	80	88	6·25	81·6	102	112·2	4·902
64·727	80·909	89	6·179	82	102½	112½	4·878
64·8	81	89·1	6·173	82·182	102·727	113	4·867
65	81½	89½	6·154	82·4	103	113·3	4·854
65·455	81·818	90	6·111	82·909	103·636	114	4·824
65·6	82	90·2	6·098	83	103½	114½	4·819
66	82½	90½	6·061	83·2	104	114·4	4·808
66·182	82·727	91	6·044	83·636	104·545	115	4·781

4 per Cent.	5 per Cent.	5½ per Cent.	Interest on Capital.	4 per Cent.	5 per Cent.	5½ per Cent.	Interest on Capital.
84	105	115½	4.762	92	115	126½	4.348
84.211	105.263	115.89	4.75	92.362	115.155	127	4.330
84.364	105.455	116	4.741	92.8	116	127.6	4.310
84.8	106	116.6	4.717	93	116½	127½	4.301
85	106½	116½	4.706	93.091	116.364	128	4.297
85.091	106.364	117	4.701	93.6	117	128.7	4.274
85.6	107	117.7	4.673	93.818	117.273	129	4.263
85.818	107.273	118	4.661	94	117½	129½	4.254
86	107½	118½	4.651	94.118	117.647	129.112	4.25
86.4	108	118.8	4.630	94.4	118	129.8	4.237
86.545	108.182	119	4.622	94.515	118.182	130	4.231
87	108½	119½	4.598	95	118½	130½	4.211
87.2	109	119.9	4.587	95.2	119	130.9	4.202
87.273	109.091	120	4.583	95.273	119.091	131	4.198
88	110	121	4.545	96	120	132	4.167
88.727	110.909	122	4.508	96.27	120.909	133	4.133
88.8	111	122.1	4.505	96.8	121	133.1	4.132
88.889	111.111	122.22	4.5	97	121½	133½	4.121
89	111½	122½	4.494	97.155	121.818	134	4.104
89.155	111.818	123	4.471	97.6	122	134.2	4.098
89.6	112	123.2	4.464	98	122½	134½	4.082
90	112½	123	4.444	98.182	122.727	135	4.074
90.182	112.727	124	4.436	98.4	123	135.3	4.065
90.4	113	124.3	4.425	98.909	123.636	136	4.044
90.909	113.636	125	4.4	99	123½	136½	4.040
91	113½	125½	4.396	99.2	124	136.4	4.032
91.2	114	125.4	4.386	99.636	124.515	137	4.015
91.636	114.545	126	4.365	100	125	137½	4

PROPORTIONAL PARTS

R. 0.073	.091	.1	R. 0.24	.3	.33	R. 0.48	.6	.66	R. 0.654	.818	.9
0.18	.1	.11	0.291	.364	.4	0.5	.625	.688	0.7	.875	.963
0.1	.125	.138	0.3	.375	.413	0.509	.637	.7	0.72	.9	.99
0.146	.182	.2	0.32	.4	.44	0.566	.7	.77	0.727	.909	1.00
0.16	.2	.22	0.364	.455	.5	0.582	.727	.8	0.8	1.000	1.1
0.2	.25	.275	0.4	.5	.55	0.6	.75	.825	0.9	1.125	1.238
0.218	.273	.3	0.473	.545	.6	0.64	.8	.88			

USES OF THE PRECEDING TABLE

1.—When Government 4 per Cent. Securities sell at 76, what are the equivalent values of the 5 and 5½ per cent. loans?

In the table opposite 76 in the first column are 95, the value of the 5 per cent. loan, and 104½ the value of the 5½ per cent. loan,—the interest in all the three cases being 3.263 or 35.19 per cent.

2.—At what price should I purchase 4 per cents. to obtain 5½ per cent. for my money?

In the fourth column opposite 5½ or 5.5 in the column for 4 per cent. stands 72.27 or 72.85 required.

3.—At what would I gain, by selling out Rs. 10,000, 5 per cent. Government loans at 104 and buying 5½ per cent. at 112?

In the third column opposite 104 in the 2nd, is 114.4

and in the fourth column, opposite 112 in the 3rd, is 112

Difference, or gain per 100, is 2.4

on Rs. 100 of Capital

and in the fourth column, opposite 104 in the 2nd, is 104

and in the fourth column, opposite 112 in the 3rd, is 112

Difference, or gain per 100, is 2.4

on Rs. 100 of Capital

and in the fourth column, opposite 104 in the 2nd, is 104

and in the fourth column, opposite 112 in the 3rd, is 112

Difference, or gain per 100, is 2.4

on Rs. 100 of Capital

and in the fourth column, opposite 104 in the 2nd, is 104

and in the fourth column, opposite 112 in the 3rd, is 112

Difference, or gain per 100, is 2.4

on Rs. 100 of Capital

and in the fourth column, opposite 104 in the 2nd, is 104

and in the fourth column, opposite 112 in the 3rd, is 112

Difference, or gain per 100, is 2.4

on Rs. 100 of Capital

and in the fourth column, opposite 104 in the 2nd, is 104

and in the fourth column, opposite 112 in the 3rd, is 112

Difference, or gain per 100, is 2.4

on Rs. 100 of Capital

and in the fourth column, opposite 104 in the 2nd, is 104

and in the fourth column, opposite 112 in the 3rd, is 112

Difference, or gain per 100, is 2.4

on Rs. 100 of Capital

and in the fourth column, opposite 104 in the 2nd, is 104

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Difference, or gain per 100, is 2.4

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Difference, or gain per 100, is 2.4

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Difference, or gain per 100, is 2.4

on Rs. 100 of Capital

INTEREST TABLES.

FOR ONE MONTH.

Pt.	At 2 per cent.				At 2½ per cent.				At 3 per cent.				At 3½ per cent.				At 4 per cent.			
Rf.	Rs.	A.	P.	D.	Rs.	A.	P.	D.	Rs.	A.	P.	D.	Rs.	A.	P.	D.	Rs.	A.	P.	D.
1,00,000	166	10	8		208	5	1		250	0	0		291	10	8		338	5	4	
90,000	150	0	0		187	8	0		225	0	0		262	8	0		300	0	0	
80,000	133	5	1		166	10	8		200	0	0		233	5	1		266	10	8	
70,000	116	10	8		145	13	4		175	0	0		201	2	8		233	5	4	
60,000	100	0	0		125	0	0		150	0	0		175	0	0		200	0	0	
50,000	83	5	4		101	2	8		125	0	0		145	13	4		166	10	8	
40,000	66	10	8		83	5	4		100	0	0		116	10	8		133	5	4	
30,000	50	0	0		62	8	0		75	0	0		87	8	0		100	0	0	
20,000	33	5	4		41	10	8		50	0	0		58	5	4		66	10	8	
10,000	16	10	8		20	13	4		25	0	0		29		8		33	5	4	
9,000	15	0	0		18	12	0		22	8	0		26	11	0		30	0	0	
8,000	13	5	1		16	10	8		20	0	0		23	5	1		26	10	8	
7,000	11	10	8		11	9	1		17	8	0		20	6	8		23	5	4	
6,000	10	0	0		12	8	0		15	0	0		17	8	0		20	0	0	
5,000	8	5	1		10	6	8		12	8	0		14	9	4		16	10	8	
4,000	6	10	8		8	5	1		10	0	0		11	10	8		13	5	4	
3,000	5	0	0		6	4	0		7	8	0		8	12	0		10	0	0	
2,000	3	5	1		4	2	8		5	0	0		5	13	4		6	10	8	
1,000	1	10	8		2	1	4		2	8	0		2	14	8		3	5	4	
900	1	8	0		1	11	0		2	4	0		2	10	0		3	0	0	
800	1	5	4		1	10	8		2	0	0		2	5	1		2	10	8	
700	1	2	8		1	7	1		1	12	0		2	0	8		2	5	4	
600	1	0	0		1	4	0		1	8	0		2	0	0		2	0	0	
500	0	13	1		1	0	8		1	4	0		1	12	0		2	0	0	
400	0	10	8		0	13	1		1	0	0		1	7	4		1	10	8	
300	0	8	0		0	10	8		0	12	0		1	2	8		1	5	4	
200	0	5	1		0	6	8		0	8	0		0	11	0		1	0	0	
100	0	2	8		0	3	1		0	1	0		0	9	4		0	10	8	
90	0	2	1		0	3	0		0	3	7		0	4	2		0	4	9	
80	0	2	1		0	2	8		0	3	2		0	3	8		0	1	3	
70	0	1	10		0	2	1		0	2	9		0	3	3		0	3	8	
60	0	1	7		0	2	0		0	2	1		0	2	9		0	3	2	
50	0	1	1		0	1	8		0	2	0		0	2	4		0	2	8	
40	0	1	0		0	1	1		0	1	7		0	1	10		0	2	1	
30	0	0	9		0	1	0		0	1	2		0	1	4		0	1	7	
20	0	0	6		0	0	8		0	0	9		0	0	11		0	1	0	
10	0	0	3		0	0	4		0	0	1		0	0	5		0	0	6	
9	0	0	2		0	0	3		0	0	1		0	0	3		0	0	5	
8	0	0	2		0	0	3		0	0	3		0	0	2		0	0	3	
7	0	0	2		0	0	2		0	0	3		0	0	2		0	0	3	
6	0	0	1		0	0	2		0	0	2		0	0	1		0	0	1	
5	0	0	1		0	0	2		0	0	2		0	0	1		0	0	3	
4	0	0	1		0	0	1		0	0	1		0	0	0		0	0	3	
3	0	0	0		0	0	1		0	0	1		0	0	0		0	0	1	
2	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
1	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
8	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
7	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
6	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
5	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
4	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
3	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
2	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
1	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	

* Annual

INTEREST TABLES.

FOR ONE MONTH- continued.

Pr.	At 4½ per cent.				At 5 per cent.				At 5½ per cent.				At 6 per cent.				At 12 per cent.			
Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	D.	Rs.	A.	P.	D.	Rs.	A.	P.	D.	Rs.	A.	P.	D.	Rs.	A.	P.	D.
1,00,000	375	0	0		416	10	8		458	5	4		500	0	0		1000	0	0	
90,000	337	8	0		375	0	0		412	8	0		450	0	0		900	0	0	
80,000	300	0	0		333	5	1		366	10	8		400	0	0		800	0	0	
70,000	262	8	0		291	10	8		320	13	1		350	0	0		700	0	0	
60,000	225	0	0		250	0	0		275	0	0		300	0	0		600	0	0	
50,000	187	8	0		208	5	4		229	2	8		250	0	0		500	0	0	
40,000	150	0	0		166	10	8		183	5	1		200	0	0		400	0	0	
30,000	112	8	0		125	0	0		137	8	0		150	0	0		300	0	0	
20,000	75	0	0		83	5	1		91	10	8		100	0	0		200	0	0	
10,000	37	8	0		41	10	8		45	13	1		50	0	0		100	0	0	
9,000	33	12	0		37	8	0		41	1	0		45	0	0		90	0	0	
8,000	30	0	0		33	5	1		36	10	8		40	0	0		80	0	0	
7,000	26	4	0		29	2	8		32	1	4		35	0	0		70	0	0	
6,000	22	8	0		25	0	0		27	8	0		30	0	0		60	0	0	
5,000	18	12	0		20	13	1		22	11	8		25	0	0		50	0	0	
4,000	15	0	0		16	10	8		18	5	1		20	0	0		40	0	0	
3,000	11	4	0		12	8	0		13	12	0		15	0	0		30	0	0	
2,000	7	8	0		8	5	1		9	2	8		10	0	0		20	0	0	
1,000	3	12	0		4	2	8		4	9	4		5	0	0		10	0	0	
900	3	6	0		3	12	0		4	2	0		4	8	0		9	0	0	
800	3	0	0		3	5	1		3	10	8		1	0	0		8	0	0	
700	2	10	0		2	11	8		3	3	1		3	8	0		7	0	0	
600	2	4	0		2	8	0		2	12	0		3	0	0		6	0	0	
500	1	14	0		2	1	4		2	1	8		2	8	0		5	0	0	
400	1	8	0		1	10	8		1	13	4		2	0	0		4	0	0	
300	1	2	0		1	4	0		1	6	0		1	8	0		3	0	0	
200	0	12	0		0	13	4		0	11	8		1	0	0		2	0	0	
100	0	6	0		0	6	8		0	7	4		0	8	0		1	0	0	
90	0	5	4	8	0	6	0		0	6	7	2	0	7	2	4	0	11	4	8
80	0	4	9	6	0	5	4		0	5	10	4	0	6	4	8	0	12	9	6
70	0	4	2	4	0	4	8		0	5	1	6	0	5	7	2	0	11	2	4
60	0	3	7	2	0	4	0		0	4	4	8	0	1	9	6	0	9	7	2
50	0	3	0	0	0	3	4		0	3	8	0	0	4	0	0	0	8	0	0
40	0	2	4	8	0	2	8		0	2	11	2	0	3	2	4	0	6	4	8
30	0	1	9	6	0	2	0		0	2	2	4	0	2	4	8	0	4	9	6
20	0	1	2	4	0	1	4		0	1	5	6	0	1	7	2	0	3	2	1
10	0	0	7	2	0	0	8		0	0	8	8	0	0	9	6	0	1	7	2
9	0	0	6	48	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	92	0	0	8	64	0	1	5	28
8	0	0	5	76	0	0	6	4	0	0	7	04	0	0	7	68	0	1	3	36
7	0	0	5	04	0	0	5	6	0	0	6	16	0	0	6	72	0	1	1	44
6	0	0	4	32	0	0	4	8	0	0	5	28	0	0	5	76	0	0	11	52
5	0	0	3	60	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	40	0	0	4	80	0	0	9	60
4	0	0	2	88	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	52	0	0	3	84	0	0	7	68
3	0	0	2	16	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	64	0	0	2	88	0	0	5	76
2	0	0	1	44	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	76	0	0	1	92	0	0	3	84
1	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	88	0	0	0	96	0	0	1	92
*8	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	96
7	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	84
6	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	72
5	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	60
4	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	48
3	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	36
2	0	0	0	09	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	24
1	0	0	0	04	0	0	0	05	0	0	0	05	0	0	0	06	0	0	0	12

* Annas.

INTEREST TABLES.

FOR ONE YEAR.

Pr.	At 2 per cent.				At 2½ per cent.				At 3 per cent.				At 3½ per cent.				At 4 per cent.				
RS.	RS.	A.	P.	D	RS.	A.	P.	D	RS.	A.	P.	D	RS.	A.	P.	D	RS.	A.	P.	D	
1,00,000	2000	0	0		2500	0	0		3000	0	0		3500	0	0		4000	0	0		
90,000	1800	0	0		2250	0	0		2700	0	0		3150	0	0		3600	0	0		
80,000	1600	0	0		2000	0	0		2400	0	0		2800	0	0		3200	0	0		
70,000	1400	0	0		1750	0	0		2100	0	0		2450	0	0		2800	0	0		
60,000	1200	0	0		1500	0	0		1800	0	0		2100	0	0		2400	0	0		
50,000	1000	0	0		1250	0	0		1500	0	0		1750	0	0		2000	0	0		
40,000	800	0	0		1000	0	0		1200	0	0		1400	0	0		1600	0	0		
30,000	600	0	0		750	0	0		900	0	0		1050	0	0		1200	0	0		
20,000	400	0	0		500	0	0		600	0	0		700	0	0		800	0	0		
10,000	200	0	0		250	0	0		300	0	0		350	0	0		400	0	0		
9,000	180	0	0		225	0	0		270	0	0		315	0	0		360	0	0		
8,000	160	0	0		200	0	0		240	0	0		280	0	0		320	0	0		
7,000	140	0	0		175	0	0		210	0	0		245	0	0		280	0	0		
6,000	120	0	0		150	0	0		180	0	0		210	0	0		240	0	0		
5,000	100	0	0		125	0	0		150	0	0		175	0	0		200	0	0		
4,000	80	0	0		100	0	0		120	0	0		140	0	0		160	0	0		
3,000	60	0	0		75	0	0		90	0	0		105	0	0		120	0	0		
2,000	40	0	0		50	0	0		60	0	0		70	0	0		80	0	0		
1,000	20	0	0		25	0	0		30	0	0		35	0	0		40	0	0		
900	18	0	0		22	8	0		27	0	0		31	8	0		36	0	0		
800	16	0	0		20	0	0		24	0	0		28	0	0		32	0	0		
700	14	0	0		17	8	0		21	0	0		24	8	0		28	0	0		
600	12	0	0		15	0	0		18	0	0		21	0	0		24	0	0		
500	10	0	0		12	8	0		15	0	0		17	8	0		20	0	0		
400	8	0	0		10	0	0		12	0	0		14	0	0		16	0	0		
300	6	0	0		7	8	0		9	0	0		10	8	0		12	0	0		
200	4	0	0		5	0	0		6	0	0		7	0	0		8	0	0		
100	2	0	0		2	8	0		3	0	0		3	8	0		4	0	0		
90	1	12	9	6	2	4	0		2	11	2	4	3	2	4	8	3	9	7	2	
80	1	9	7	2	2	0	0		2	6	4	8	2	12	9	6	3	3	2	4	
70	1	6	4	8	1	12	0		2	1	7	2	2	7	2	4	2	12	9	6	
60	1	3	2	4	1	8	0		1	12	9	6	2	1	7	2	2	6	4	8	
50	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	8	0	0	1	12	0	0	2	0	0	0	
40	0	12	9	6	1	0	0		1	3	2	4	1	6	4	8	1	9	7	2	
30	0	9	7	2	0	12	0		0	14	4	8	1	0	9	6	1	3	2	4	
20	0	6	4	8	0	8	0		0	9	7	2	0	11	2	4	0	12	9	6	
10	0	3	2	4	0	4	0		0	4	9	6	0	5	7	2	0	6	4	8	
9	0	2	10	56	0	3	7	2	0	4	3	84	0	5	0	48	0	5	9	12	
8	0	2	6	72	0	3	2	4	4	0	3	10	08	0	4	5	76	0	5	1	44
7	0	2	2	88	0	2	9	6	6	0	3	4	32	0	3	11	04	0	4	5	76
6	0	1	11	04	0	2	4	8	0	2	10	56	0	3	4	32	0	3	10	08	
5	0	1	7	20	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	80	0	2	9	60	0	3	2	40	
4	0	1	3	36	0	1	7	2	2	0	1	11	04	0	2	2	88	0	2	6	72
3	0	0	11	52	0	1	2	4	4	0	1	5	28	0	1	8	16	0	1	11	04
2	0	0	7	68	0	0	9	6	0	0	0	11	52	0	1	1	44	0	1	3	36
1	0	0	3	84	0	0	4	8	0	0	5	76	0	0	6	72	0	0	7	68	
*8	0	0	1	92	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	88	0	0	3	36	0	0	3	84	
7	0	0	1	68	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	52	0	0	2	94	0	0	3	86
6	0	0	1	44	0	0	1	8	0	0	2	16	0	0	2	52	0	0	2	88	
5	0	0	1	20	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	80	0	0	2	10	0	0	2	40	
4	0	0	0	96	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	44	0	0	1	68	0	0	1	92
3	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	08	0	0	1	26	0	0	1	44	
2	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	96	
1	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	48	

* Annas.

INTEREST TABLES.

FOR ONE YEAR—continued.

Pr.	At 4½ per cent.				At 5 per cent.				At 5½ per cent.				At 6 per cent.				At 12 per cent.			
RS.	RS.	A.	P.	D	RS.	A.	P.	D	RS.	A.	P.	D	RS.	A.	P.	D	RS.	A.	P.	D
1,00,000	4500	0	0		5000	0	0		5500	0	0		6000	0	0		12000	0	0	
90,000	4050	0	0		4500	0	0		4950	0	0		5400	0	0		10800	0	0	
80,000	3600	0	0		4000	0	0		4400	0	0		4800	0	0		9600	0	0	
70,000	3150	0	0		3500	0	0		3850	0	0		4200	0	0		8400	0	0	
60,000	2700	0	0		3000	0	0		3300	0	0		3600	0	0		7200	0	0	
50,000	2250	0	0		2500	0	0		2750	0	0		3000	0	0		6000	0	0	
40,000	1800	0	0		2000	0	0		2200	0	0		2400	0	0		4800	0	0	
30,000	1350	0	0		1500	0	0		1650	0	0		1800	0	0		3600	0	0	
20,000	900	0	0		1000	0	0		1100	0	0		1200	0	0		2400	0	0	
10,000	450	0	0		500	0	0		550	0	0		600	0	0		1200	0	0	
9,000	405	0	0		450	0	0		495	0	0		540	0	0		1080	0	0	
8,000	360	0	0		400	0	0		440	0	0		480	0	0		960	0	0	
7,000	315	0	0		350	0	0		385	0	0		420	0	0		840	0	0	
6,000	270	0	0		300	0	0		330	0	0		360	0	0		720	0	0	
5,000	225	0	0		250	0	0		275	0	0		300	0	0		600	0	0	
4,000	180	0	0		200	0	0		220	0	0		240	0	0		480	0	0	
3,000	135	0	0		150	0	0		165	0	0		180	0	0		360	0	0	
2,000	90	0	0		100	0	0		110	0	0		120	0	0		240	0	0	
1,000	45	0	0		50	0	0		55	0	0		60	0	0		120	0	0	
900	40	8	0		45	0	0		49	8	0		54	0	0		108	0	0	
800	36	0	0		40	0	0		44	0	0		48	0	0		96	0	0	
700	31	8	0		35	0	0		38	8	0		42	0	0		84	0	0	
600	27	0	0		30	0	0		33	0	0		36	0	0		72	0	0	
500	22	8	0		25	0	0		27	8	0		30	0	0		60	0	0	
400	18	0	0		20	0	0		22	0	0		24	0	0		48	0	0	
300	13	8	0		15	0	0		16	8	0		18	0	0		36	0	0	
200	9	0	0		10	0	0		11	0	0		12	0	0		24	0	0	
100	4	8	0		5	0	0		5	8	0		6	0	0		12	0	0	
90	4	0	9	6	4	8	0		4	15	2	4	5	6	4	8	10	12	9	6
80	3	9	7	2	4	6	4	0	4	6	4	0	4	12	9	6	9	9	7	2
70	3	2	4	8	3	8	0		3	13	7	2	4	3	2	4	8	6	4	8
60	2	11	2	4	3	0	0		3	4	9	6	3	9	7	2	7	3	2	4
50	2	4	0	0	2	8	0		2	12	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
40	1	12	9	6	2	0	0		2	3	2	4	2	6	4	8	4	12	9	6
30	1	5	7	2	1	8	0		1	10	4	8	1	12	9	6	3	9	7	2
20	0	14	4	8	1	0	0		1	1	7	2	1	3	2	4	2	6	4	8
10	0	7	2	4	0	8	0		0	8	9	6	0	9	7	2	1	3	2	4
9	0	6	5	76	0	7	2	4	0	7	11	04	0	8	7	68	1	1	3	36
8	0	5	9	12	0	6	4	8	0	7	0	48	0	7	8	16	0	15	4	32
7	0	5	0	48	0	5	7	2	0	6	1	92	0	6	8	64	0	13	5	28
6	0	4	3	84	0	4	9	6	0	5	3	36	0	5	9	12	0	11	6	24
5	0	3	7	20	0	4	0	0	0	4	4	80	0	4	9	60	0	9	7	20
4	0	2	10	56	0	3	2	4	0	3	6	24	0	3	10	08	0	7	3	16
3	0	2	1	92	0	2	4	8	0	2	7	68	0	2	10	56	0	5	9	12
2	0	1	5	28	0	1	7	2	0	1	9	12	0	2	11	04	0	3	10	08
1	0	0	8	64	0	0	9	6	0	0	10	56	0	0	11	52	0	1	11	04
*8	0	0	4	32	0	0	4	8	0	0	5	28	0	0	5	76	0	0	10	52
7	0	0	3	78	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	62	0	0	5	04	0	0	10	08
6	0	0	3	24	0	0	3	6	0	0	3	96	0	0	4	32	0	0	8	64
5	0	0	2	70	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	30	0	0	3	60	0	0	7	20
4	0	0	2	16	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	64	0	0	2	88	0	0	5	76
3	0	0	1	62	0	0	1	8	0	0	1	98	0	0	2	16	0	0	4	82
2	0	0	1	08	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	32	0	0	1	44	0	0	2	88
1	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	72	0	0	1	44

* Annas.

INCOME TABLES.

FOR ONE DAY.

At Rs.	Per month of 31 days.			Per month of 30 days.			Per month of 29 days.			Per month of 28 days.		
	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.
10,000	822	9	3	48	833	5	4		89	357	2	3
5,000	161	4	7	74	166	10	8		44	178	9	1
4,000	129	0	6	19	133	5	4		75	142	13	8
3,000	96	12	4	64	100	0	0		06	107	2	3
2,000	64	8	3	09	66	10	8		37	71	6	10
1,000	32	4	1	54	33	5	4		68	35	11	5
900	29	0	6	19	30	0	0		62	32	2	3
800	25	12	10	83	26	10	8		55	28	9	1
700	22	9	3	48	23	5	4		48	25	0	0
600	19	5	8	12	20	0	0		41	21	6	10
500	16	2	0	77	16	10	8		34	17	13	8
400	12	14	5	41	13	5	4		27	14	4	6
300	9	10	10	06	10	0	0		20	10	11	5
200	6	7	2	70	6	10	8		13	7	2	3
195	6	4	7	74	6	8	0		03	6	15	5
190	6	2	0	77	6	5	4		93	6	12	6
185	5	15	5	80	6	2	8		82	6	9	8
180	5	12	10	83	6	0	0		72	6	6	10
175	5	10	3	87	5	13	4		62	6	4	0
170	5	7	8	90	5	10	8		51	6	1	1
165	5	5	1	93	5	8	0		41	5	14	3
160	5	2	6	96	5	5	4		31	5	11	5
155	5	0	0	00	5	2	8		20	5	8	6
150	4	13	5	03	5	0	0		10	5	5	8
145	4	10	10	06	4	13	4		00	5	2	10
140	4	8	3	09	4	10	8		89	5	0	0
135	4	5	8	12	4	8	0		79	4	13	1
130	4	3	1	16	4	5	4		68	4	10	3
125	4	0	6	19	4	2	8		58	4	7	5
120	3	13	11	22	4	0	0		48	4	4	6
115	3	11	4	25	3	13	4		37	4	1	8
110	3	8	9	29	3	10	8		27	3	14	10
105	3	6	2	32	3	8	0		17	3	12	0
100	3	3	7	35	3	5	4		06	3	9	1
95	3	1	0	38	3	2	8		96	3	6	3
90	2	14	5	41	3	0	0		86	3	3	5
85	2	11	10	45	2	13	4		75	3	0	6
80	2	9	3	48	2	10	8		65	2	13	8
75	2	6	8	51	2	8	0		55	2	10	10
70	2	4	1	54	2	5	4		44	2	8	0
65	2	1	6	58	2	2	8		34	2	5	1
60	1	14	11	61	2	0	0		24	2	2	3
55	1	12	4	64	1	13	4		13	1	15	5
50	1	9	9	67	1	10	8		03	1	12	6
45	1	7	2	70	1	8	0		93	1	9	8
40	1	4	7	74	1	5	4		82	1	6	10
35	1	2	0	77	1	2	8		72	1	4	0
30	15	5		80	1	0	0		62	1	1	1
25	12	10		83	13	4			51	14	3	
20	10	3		87	10	8			41	11	5	
15	7	8		90	8	0			31	8	6	
10	5	1		93	5	4			20	5	8	
9	4	7		74	4	9			58	5	1	
8	4	1		54	4	3			96	4	6	
7	3	7		35	3	8			34	4	0	
6	3	1		16	3	2			72	3	5	
5	2	6		96	2	8			10	2	10	
4	2	0		77	2	1			48	2	3	
3	1	6		58	1	7			86	1	8	
2	1	0		38	1	0			24	1	1	
1	0	6		19	0	6			62	0	6	
1	0	3		09	0	3			31	0	3	

INCOME TABLES.

FOR TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS.

At Rs.	Per month of 31 days.				Per month of 30 days.				Per month of 29 days.				Per month of 28 days.			
	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	R.	A.	P.	D.
10,000	9,032	4	1	54	9,333	5	4		9,655	2	9	10	10,000	0	0	
5,000	4,516	2	0	77	4,666	10	8		4,827	9	4	55	5,000	0	0	
4,000	3,612	14	5	41	3,733	5	4		3,862	1	1	24	4,000	0	0	
3,000	2,709	10	10	06	2,800	0	0		2,896	8	9	92	3,000	0	0	
2,000	1,806	7	2	70	1,866	10	8		1,931	0	6	62	2,000	0	0	
1,000	903	3	7	35	933	5	4		965	8	3	30	1,000	0	0	
900	812	14	5	41	840	0	0		868	15	5	37	900	0	0	
800	722	9	3	48	746	10	8		772	6	7	44	800	0	0	
700	632	4	1	54	653	5	4		675	13	9	49	700	0	0	
600	541	14	11	61	560	0	0		579	4	11	58	600	0	0	
500	451	9	9	67	466	10	8		482	12	1	65	500	0	0	
400	361	4	7	74	373	5	4		386	3	3	72	400	0	0	
300	270	15	5	80	280	0	0		289	10	5	79	300	0	0	
200	180	10	3	86	186	10	8		193	1	7	86	200	0	0	
195	176	2	0	77	182	0	0		188	4	4	96	195	0	0	
190	171	9	9	67	177	5	4		183	7	2	06	190	0	0	
185	167	1	6	57	172	10	8		178	9	11	17	185	0	0	
180	162	9	3	48	168	0	0		173	12	8	27	180	0	0	
175	158	1	0	38	163	5	4		168	15	5	37	175	0	0	
170	153	8	9	28	158	10	8		161	2	2	48	170	0	0	
165	149	0	6	19	154	0	0		159	4	11	58	165	0	0	
160	144	8	3	09	149	5	4		154	7	8	68	160	0	0	
155	140	0	0	00	144	10	8		149	10	5	79	155	0	0	
150	135	7	8	90	140	0	0		141	13	2	89	150	0	0	
145	130	15	5	80	135	5	4		140	0	0	00	145	0	0	
140	126	7	2	70	130	10	8		135	2	9	10	140	0	0	
135	121	14	11	61	126	0	0		130	5	6	20	135	0	0	
130	117	6	8	51	121	5	4		125	8	3	30	130	0	0	
125	112	14	5	41	116	10	8		120	11	0	41	125	0	0	
120	108	6	2	32	112	0	0		115	13	9	51	120	0	0	
115	103	13	11	22	107	5	4		111	0	6	62	115	0	0	
110	99	5	8	12	102	10	8		106	3	3	72	110	0	0	
105	94	13	5	03	98	0	0		101	6	0	82	105	0	0	
100	90	5	1	93	93	5	4		96	8	9	92	100	0	0	
95	85	12	10	83	88	10	8		91	11	7	03	95	0	0	
90	81	4	7	74	81	0	0		86	11	4	13	90	0	0	
85	76	12	4	64	79	5	4		82	1	1	24	85	0	0	
80	72	4	1	54	71	10	8		77	3	10	34	80	0	0	
75	67	11	10	45	70	0	0		72	6	7	44	75	0	0	
70	63	3	7	35	65	5	4		67	9	4	55	70	0	0	
65	58	11	4	25	60	10	8		62	12	1	65	65	0	0	
60	51	3	1	16	56	0	0		57	11	10	75	60	0	0	
55	49	10	10	06	51	5	4		53	1	7	86	55	0	0	
50	45	2	6	96	46	10	8		48	4	4	96	50	0	0	
45	40	10	3	87	42	0	0		43	7	2	06	45	0	0	
40	36	2	0	77	37	5	4		38	9	11	17	40	0	0	
35	31	9	9	67	32	10	8		33	12	8	27	35	0	0	
30	27	1	6	58	28	0	0		28	15	5	37	30	0	0	
25	22	9	3	48	23	5	4		24	2	2	48	25	0	0	
20	18	1	0	38	18	10	8		19	4	11	58	20	0	0	
15	13	8	9	28	14	0	0		14	7	8	68	15	0	0	
10	9	0	6	19	9	5	4		9	10	5	79	10	0	0	
9	8	2	0	77	8	6	4	8	8	11	0	41	9	0	0	
8	7	3	7	35	7	7	5	6	7	11	7	03	8	0	0	
7	6	5	1	93	6	8	6	4	6	12	1	65	7	0	0	
6	5	6	8	51	5	9	7	2	5	12	8	27	6	0	0	
5	4	8	3	09	4	10	8	0	4	13	2	89	5	0	0	
4	3	9	9	67	3	11	8	8	3	13	9	51	4	0	0	
3	2	11	4	25	2	12	9	6	2	14	4	13	3	0	0	
2	1	12	10	83	1	13	10	4	1	14	10	75	2	0	0	
1	0	14	5	41	0	14	11	2	0	15	5	37	1	0	0	
1/2	0	7	2	70	0	7	5	6	0	7	8	68	0	8	0	

INCOME TABLES.

FOR TWENTY-NINE DAYS.													FOR THIRTY DAYS.												
At Rs.	Per month of 31 days.				Per month of 30 days.				Per month of 29 days.				Per month of 31 days.				Per month of 30 days.								
	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.					
10,000	9,354	13	5	03	9,666	10	8		10,000	0	0		9,677	6	8	51	10,000	0	0						
5,000	4,677	6	8	51	4,833	5	4		5,000	0	0		4,838	11	4	25	5,000	0	0						
4,000	3,741	14	11	61	3,866	10	8		4,000	0	0		3,870	15	5	80	4,000	0	0						
3,000	2,806	7	2	70	2,900	0	0		3,000	0	0		2,903	3	7	35	3,000	0	0						
2,000	1,870	15	5	80	1,933	5	4		2,000	0	0		1,935	7	8	90	2,000	0	0						
1,000	935	7	8	90	966	10	8		1,000	0	0		967	11	10	44	1,000	0	0						
900	841	14	11	60	870	0	0		900	0	0		870	15	5	80	900	0	0						
800	748	6	2	31	773	5	4		800	0	0		774	3	1	15	800	0	0						
700	654	13	5	03	676	10	8		700	0	0		677	6	8	51	700	0	0						
600	561	4	7	74	580	0	0		600	0	0		580	10	3	87	600	0	0						
500	467	11	10	44	483	5	4		500	0	0		483	13	11	22	500	0	0						
400	374	3	1	15	386	10	8		400	0	0		387	1	6	57	400	0	0						
300	280	10	3	87	290	0	0		300	0	0		290	5	1	93	300	0	0						
200	187	1	6	57	193	5	4		200	0	0		193	8	9	28	200	0	0						
195	182	6	8	51	188	8	0		195	0	0		188	11	4	25	195	0	0						
190	177	11	10	44	183	10	8		190	0	0		183	13	11	22	190	0	0						
185	173	1	0	38	178	13	4		185	0	0		179	0	6	19	185	0	0						
180	168	6	2	32	171	0	0		180	0	0		174	3	1	16	180	0	0						
175	163	11	4	25	169	2	8		175	0	0		169	5	8	13	175	0	0						
170	159	0	6	19	164	5	4		170	0	0		164	8	3	09	170	0	0						
165	154	5	8	12	159	8	0		165	0	0		159	10	10	06	165	0	0						
160	149	10	10	06	154	10	8		160	0	0		154	13	5	03	160	0	0						
155	145	0	0	00	149	13	4		155	0	0		150	0	0	00	155	0	0						
150	140	5	1	93	145	0	0		150	0	0		145	2	6	96	150	0	0						
145	135	10	3	86	140	2	8		145	0	0		140	5	1	93	145	0	0						
140	130	15	5	80	135	5	4		140	0	0		135	7	8	90	140	0	0						
135	126	4	7	71	130	8	0		135	0	0		130	10	3	87	135	0	0						
130	121	9	9	67	125	10	8		130	0	0		125	12	10	83	130	0	0						
125	116	14	11	61	120	13	4		125	0	0		120	15	5	80	125	0	0						
120	112	4	1	54	116	0	0		120	0	0		116	2	0	77	120	0	0						
115	107	9	3	18	111	2	8		115	0	0		111	4	7	74	115	0	0						
110	102	14	5	41	106	5	4		110	0	0		106	7	2	70	110	0	0						
105	98	3	7	35	101	8	0		105	0	0		101	9	9	67	105	0	0						
100	93	8	9	28	96	10	8		100	0	0		96	12	4	64	100	0	0						
95	88	13	11	22	91	13	1		95	0	0		91	14	11	61	95	0	0						
90	84	3	1	15	87	0	0		90	0	0		87	1	6	57	90	0	0						
85	79	8	3	09	82	2	8		85	0	0		82	4	1	54	85	0	0						
80	74	13	5	03	77	5	4		80	0	0		77	6	8	51	80	0	0						
75	70	2	6	96	72	8	0		75	0	0		72	9	3	48	75	0	0						
70	65	7	8	90	67	10	8		70	0	0		67	11	10	45	70	0	0						
65	60	12	10	84	62	13	4		65	0	0		62	14	5	42	65	0	0						
60	56	2	0	78	58	0	0		60	0	0		58	1	0	39	60	0	0						
55	51	7	2	70	53	2	8		55	0	0		53	3	7	35	55	0	0						
50	46	12	4	61	48	5	4		50	0	0		48	6	2	32	50	0	0						
45	42	1	6	58	43	8	0		45	0	0		43	8	9	29	45	0	0						
40	37	6	8	51	38	10	8		40	0	0		38	11	4	25	40	0	0						
35	32	11	10	45	33	13	4		35	0	0		33	13	11	22	35	0	0						
30	28	1	0	38	29	0	0		30	0	0		29	0	6	19	30	0	0						
25	23	6	2	32	24	2	8		25	0	0		24	3	1	16	25	0	0						
20	18	11	4	25	19	5	4		20	0	0		19	5	8	13	20	0	0						
15	14	0	6	19	14	8	0		15	0	0		14	8	3	09	15	0	0						
10	9	5	8	12	9	10	8		10	0	0		9	10	10	06	10	0	0						
9	8	6	8	51	8	11	2	4	9	0	0		8	11	4	25	9	0	0						
8	7	7	8	90	7	11	8	8	8	0	0		7	11	10	44	8	0	0						
7	6	8	9	28	6	12	3	2	7	0	0		6	12	4	64	7	0	0						
6	5	9	9	67	5	12	9	6	6	0	0		5	12	10	83	6	0	0						
5	4	10	10	06	4	13	4	0	5	0	0		4	13	5	03	5	0	0						
4	3	11	10	44	3	13	10	4	4	0	0		3	13	11	22	4	0	0						
3	2	12	10	83	2	14	4	8	3	0	0		2	14	5	41	3	0	0						
2	1	13	11	22	1	14	11	2	2	0	0		1	14	11	61	2	0	0						
1	0	14	11	61	0	15	5	6	1	0	0		0	15	5	80	1	0	0						
4	0	7	5	80	0	7	8	8	4	0	0		0	7	8	90	0	8	0						

TABLE OF EXCHANGE—Madras and London.

Sterling.		1s. 10d. per Rupee.			1s. 11d. per Rupee.			1s. 11½d. per Rupee.			2s. per Rupee.			2s. 0½d. per Rupee.			2s. 1d. per Rupee.			2s. 2d. per Rupee.										
£	S.	D.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.							
10000	0	0	100990	14	7	3	106666	10	8	104347	13	3	102127	10	7	100000	0	0	0	97939	2	11	9	96000	0	0	0	92807	11	1
5000	0	0	54545	7	3	53333	5	4	52173	14	7	51063	13	3	50000	0	0	0	48979	9	6	6	48000	0	0	0	46153	13	6	
4000	0	0	43236	5	4	41739	0	8	41739	1	7	40831	0	0	40000	0	0	0	39183	10	9	9	38400	0	0	0	36928	1	3	
3000	0	0	32737	4	10	32900	0	0	31304	2	7	30638	4	9	30000	0	0	0	29887	12	1	5	28400	0	0	0	27692	4	7	
2000	0	0	21818	2	11	21333	5	4	20869	9	1	20425	8	6	20000	0	0	0	19391	13	5	10	19200	0	0	0	18461	8	11	
1000	0	0	10909	0	5	10666	10	8	10434	12	6	10212	6	2	10000	0	0	0	9793	13	8	4	9600	0	0	0	9230	12	4	
500	0	0	5434	8	9	5333	5	4	5217	16	3	5106	6	2	5000	0	0	0	4897	15	4	8	4800	0	0	0	4615	6	2	
400	0	0	4363	10	2	4266	10	8	4173	14	7	4083	1	8	4000	0	0	0	3918	5	11	5	3840	0	0	0	3769	4	11	
300	0	0	3272	11	8	3200	0	0	3130	6	11	3063	13	3	3000	0	0	0	2988	12	5	2	2880	0	0	0	2769	3	8	
200	0	0	2181	13	1	2133	5	4	2086	15	4	2042	8	10	2000	0	0	0	1939	2	11	2	1920	0	0	0	1846	2	6	
100	0	0	1090	14	7	1066	10	8	1043	17	8	1021	10	5	1000	0	0	0	9793	9	6	6	960	0	0	0	928	1	3	
50	0	0	545	7	3	533	5	4	521	11	10	510	10	3	500	0	0	0	4897	12	9	4	480	0	0	0	461	8	7	
40	0	0	436	5	10	426	10	8	417	6	3	408	8	2	400	0	0	0	391	13	5	5	384	0	0	0	369	3	8	
30	0	0	327	4	4	320	0	0	31	4	8	306	6	2	300	0	0	0	298	14	0	0	288	0	0	0	276	14	9	
20	0	0	218	2	11	213	5	4	208	11	2	204	4	1	200	0	0	0	193	14	8	1	192	0	0	0	184	9	10	
10	0	0	109	1	5	106	10	8	104	5	7	102	2	1	100	0	0	0	97	15	4	4	96	0	0	0	92	4	11	
5	0	0	54	8	9	53	5	4	52	2	9	51	1	0	50	0	0	0	48	15	8	4	46	0	0	0	46	2	6	
4	0	0	43	10	2	41	10	8	41	11	10	40	13	7	40	0	0	0	39	2	11	3	38	6	5	36	14	9		
3	0	0	32	11	8	32	0	0	31	4	10	30	10	3	30	0	0	0	29	6	2	28	28	12	10	27	11	9		
2	0	0	21	13	1	21	5	4	20	13	11	20	6	10	20	0	0	0	19	9	6	19	19	3	2	18	7	5		
1	0	0	10	14	7	10	10	8	10	15	10	10	3	7	10	0	0	0	19	12	9	9	9	3	2	17	8	3		
0	15	0	8	2	11	8	0	0	7	13	3	7	10	2	7	8	0	0	7	15	7	7	7	7	3	2	6	14	9	
0	10	0	5	7	3	5	5	4	5	3	6	5	1	8	5	0	0	0	7	14	4	4	4	4	2	5	4	9	10	
0	5	0	2	11	8	2	10	8	2	9	5	2	8	10	2	8	0	0	2	17	4	2	2	2	6	5	4	9	11	
0	4	0	1	10	2	1	9	7	1	9	1	8	6	7	1	2	0	0	1	17	4	4	1	1	14	9	0	10	6	
0	3	0	0	1	1	0	8	6	0	8	4	4	4	2	1	1	8	0	0	15	8	0	1	1	6	2	1	6	2	
0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	15	4	4	0	15	4	4	0	14	9	
0	1	0	0	6	9	4	8	6	3	7	4	4	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	7	10	10	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	4	3	0	4	3	0	4	2	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	6	3	11	3	0	0	3	10	0	0	3	
0	0	0	0	3	7	0	3	7	0	3	6	0	3	5	0	3	4	0	0	3	7	7	0	0	3	7	0	0	2	
0	0	0	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	9	0	2	4	0	2	8	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	
0	0	0	0	2	5	0	2	5	0	2	1	1	1	4	0	2	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	11	3	0	1	
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							

TABLE OF EXCHANGE—Madras and London

Rupees.		1s 10d. per Rupee.			1s. 10d. per Rupee.			1s 1ld per Rupee.			2s. 1ld. per Rupee.			2s per Rupee.			2s 0hd per Rupee.			2s. 1d. per Rupee.			2s 2d per Rupee.		
R _s	P	£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.
100000	0	0166	17	4	937	0	0	9583	6	8	9701	13	4	10000	0	0	104	5	8	10416	13	4	10833	6	8
50000	0	4585	6	8	4687	10	0	4791	17	8	4895	16	8	5000	0	0	5104	5	4	5208	6	8	5416	13	4
40000	0	3666	13	4	3750	0	0	3833	6	0	3916	13	4	4000	0	0	4087	6	8	4166	13	4	4333	6	8
30000	0	2750	6	8	2812	10	0	2875	13	4	2937	13	4	3000	0	0	3082	10	0	3124	0	0	3250	0	0
20000	0	1833	6	8	1975	0	0	1916	6	8	1958	6	8	2000	0	0	2041	13	4	2083	6	8	2166	13	4
10000	0	916	13	4	937	10	0	958	6	8	979	13	4	1000	0	0	1020	16	8	1041	13	4	1083	6	8
5000	0	458	6	8	468	15	0	479	6	8	489	11	8	500	0	0	510	4	8	520	16	8	541	13	4
4000	0	366	13	4	375	0	0	383	6	8	391	13	4	400	0	0	408	6	8	416	13	4	433	6	8
3000	0	275	0	0	281	5	0	287	10	0	293	13	4	300	0	0	306	5	0	312	10	0	325	0	0
2000	0	183	6	8	187	10	0	191	13	4	195	16	8	200	0	0	204	3	4	208	6	8	216	13	4
1000	0	91	13	4	93	15	0	95	16	8	97	18	4	100	0	0	102	1	8	104	3	4	108	6	8
500	0	45	6	8	46	17	0	47	18	4	48	17	8	50	0	0	51	0	10	52	1	8	54	3	4
400	0	36	13	4	37	10	0	38	15	0	39	3	4	40	0	0	40	16	8	41	13	4	43	6	8
300	0	27	10	0	28	2	6	28	15	0	29	3	4	30	0	0	30	12	6	31	13	4	33	6	8
200	0	18	6	8	18	15	0	19	11	8	19	11	8	20	0	0	20	4	2	20	16	8	21	13	4
100	0	9	3	8	9	7	6	9	11	8	9	11	10	10	0	0	10	5	4	10	8	4	10	16	8
50	0	4	11	8	4	13	9	4	15	10	4	17	11	5	0	0	5	2	1	5	4	2	5	8	4
40	0	3	13	4	3	15	0	3	16	8	3	18	9	4	0	0	4	1	8	4	3	6	5	8	0
30	0	2	15	0	2	16	3	2	17	6	2	18	9	3	0	0	3	1	3	3	2	6	3	6	0
20	0	1	16	8	1	17	6	1	18	4	1	19	2	2	0	0	2	0	10	2	1	10	2	1	8
10	0	0	18	4	0	18	9	0	19	2	0	19	2	1	0	0	1	0	10	0	10	0	1	1	8
5	0	0	19	4	0	19	4	0	20	7	0	19	9	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
3	0	0	20	7	0	0	5	0	0	7	8	9	10	0	8	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	8	6
2	0	0	21	4	0	0	6	0	0	8	9	10	11	0	6	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	6	4
1	0	0	22	1	0	0	7	0	0	9	10	11	12	0	4	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	4	2
0	0	0	23	0	0	0	8	0	0	10	11	12	13	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
0	0	0	24	0	0	0	9	0	0	11	12	13	14	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
0	0	0	25	0	0	0	10	0	0	12	13	14	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	26	0	0	0	11	0	0	13	14	15	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	27	0	0	0	12	0	0	14	15	16	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	28	0	0	0	13	0	0	15	16	17	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	29	0	0	0	14	0	0	16	17	18	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	30	0	0	0	15	0	0	17	18	19	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	31	0	0	0	16	0	0	18	19	20	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	32	0	0	0	17	0	0	19	20	21	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	33	0	0	0	18	0	0	20	21	22	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	34	0	0	0	19	0	0	21	22	23	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	35	0	0	0	20	0	0	22	23	24	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	36	0	0	0	21	0	0	23	24	25	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	37	0	0	0	22	0	0	24	25	26	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	38	0	0	0	23	0	0	25	26	27	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	39	0	0	0	24	0	0	26	27	28	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	40	0	0	0	25	0	0	27	28	29	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	41	0	0	0	26	0	0	28	29	30	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	42	0	0	0	27	0	0	29	30	31	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	43	0	0	0	28	0	0	30	31	32	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	44	0	0	0	29	0	0	31	32	33	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	45	0	0	0	30	0	0	32	33	34	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	46	0	0	0	31	0	0	33	34	35	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	47	0	0	0	32	0	0	34	35	36	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
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0	0	0	49	0	0	0	34	0	0	36	37	38	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	50	0	0	0	35	0	0	37	38	39	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	51	0	0	0	36	0	0	38	39	40	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	52	0	0	0	37	0	0	39	40	41	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	53	0	0	0	38	0	0	40	41	42	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	54	0	0	0	39	0	0	41	42	43	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	55	0	0	0	40	0	0	42	43	44	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	56	0	0	0	41	0	0	43	44	45	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	57	0	0	0	42	0	0	44	45	46	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	58	0	0	0	43	0	0	45	46	47	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	59	0	0	0	44	0	0	46	47	48	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	60	0	0	0	45	0	0	47	48	49	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	61	0	0	0	46	0	0	48	49	50	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	62	0	0	0	47	0	0	49	50	51	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	63	0	0	0	48	0	0	50	51	52	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	64	0	0	0	49	0	0	51	52	53	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	65	0	0	0	50	0	0	52	53	54	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	66	0	0	0	51	0	0	53	54	55	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	67	0	0	0	52	0	0	54	55	56	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	68	0	0	0	53	0	0	55	56	57	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	69	0	0																				

PART VIII. ECCLESIASTICAL.

SEE OF MADRAS

no

The Right Reverend FREDERICK GILL D.D. Lord Bishop of Madras formerly Fellow of Christ's College Cambridge consecrated at Lambeth 29th Jun 1861, and installed 27th November 1861

The Venerable JOHN GORTON, M.A. Archdeacon of Madras and Commissary Installed 4th August 1871

The Reverend WILLIAM WRIGHT GILBERT COOPER M.A. Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, 26th September 1873

J. O. WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. Acting Registrar of the Diocese and Archdeaconry of Madras and Secretary to the Lord Bishop of Madras 15th September 1872

Names	Colleges &c	Date of arrival	Stationed at
33 SENIOR CHALLAINS			
J. Cotton M.A.	William College Oxford	30 Aug 1840	St George's Cathedral
W. B. Oldy M.A.	Christ College Cambridge	Nov 1847	St George's Cathedral
C. H. Jones	Church Mission College Isle of Man	11 May 1841	St George's Cathedral
J. D. Kill B.A.	St John's College Oxford	1841	St George's Cathedral
W. W. C. J. M.A.	Magdalen Hall Oxford	11 April	St George's Cathedral
J. L. Little M.A.	Trinity College Cambridge	10 Oct	St George's Cathedral
J. D. Ostle M.A.	New Inn Hall Oxford	1 May 1850	St George's Cathedral
H. I. James B.A.	St Peter's College	1 April	St George's Cathedral
L. A. C. Little M.A.	St Peter's College Cambridge	9 do	St George's Cathedral
R. I. Little B.A.	Silveryn College Cambridge	7 do	St George's Cathedral
C. L. Drury M.A.	St John's College Cambridge	11 Sept	St George's Cathedral
J. B. Sayers M.A.	Trinity College Dublin	11 Dec	St George's Cathedral
J. O. M. Deane M.A.	Trinity College Dublin	8 Feb 1857	St George's Cathedral
J. McKee D.D.	Trinity College Dublin	8 Feb	St George's Cathedral
O. D. J. A.	Silveryn College Cambridge	11 Jan 1861	St George's Cathedral
J. W. Wynch M.A.	Church Mission College Isle of Man	10 May	St George's Cathedral
C. E. J. A.	Trinity College Dublin	10 Aug	St George's Cathedral
J. M. J. A.	Church Mission College	10 Dec	St George's Cathedral
J. K. J. A.	Christ College Cambridge	6 Sept 1850	St George's Cathedral
W. J. J. A.	Exeter College Oxford	10 May 1870	St George's Cathedral
W. S. J. A.	Magdalen College Oxford	7 July	St George's Cathedral
C. H. D. J. A.	St John's College Cambridge	13 Dec	St George's Cathedral
G. W. J. A.			St George's Cathedral
13 JUNIOR CHALLAINS			
J. C. J. A.	St John's College Cambridge	5 Dec 1841	St George's Cathedral
D. C. J. A.	Jesus College Oxford	6 Nov 1841	St George's Cathedral
J. L. J. A.	Magdalen Hall Oxford	10 April 1846	St George's Cathedral
W. M. S. J. A.	Clare College Cambridge	24 May	St George's Cathedral
J. C. W. J. A.	Emmanuel College Cambridge	1 Jun	St George's Cathedral
A. J. J. A.	St Peter's College Cambridge	15 July	St George's Cathedral
W. L. J. A.	St Peter's College Cambridge	15 July	St George's Cathedral
H. J. J. A.	Christ College Cambridge	10 Oct	St George's Cathedral
C. Smith J. A.	New Inn Hall Oxford	10 Jan 1869	St George's Cathedral
J. J. J. A.	St Mark's Hall Oxford	7 Nov	St George's Cathedral
J. J. J. A.	Divinity College London	6 July 1870	St George's Cathedral
W. W. J. A.	Trinity College Cambridge	10 Oct	St George's Cathedral
J. M. J. A.	St John's College Cambridge	1 Jan 1870	St George's Cathedral

SERVICES OF CHAPLAINS,
ON THE
MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT,
CORRECTED UP TO 1ST DECEMBER 1873.

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JOHN GORTON, M.A., Wadham College, Oxford.

1846. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 30th August 1846. Acting Chaplain of Arcot, 29th September 1846. Joint Chaplain of Secunderabad, 18th May 1847. Europe S. C., from 5th April 1856 to 25th December 1857. Acting Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, 19th January 1858. Acting Chaplain of St. Thome, 9th March 1858. Acting Chaplain of Vellore, 27th October 1858. Full Chaplain, 22nd Dec. 1858. Joint Chaplain of Secunderabad, 22nd March 1859. Acting Chaplain of St. Thome, 18th April 1859. Acting Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, 17th June 1859. Chaplain of Wellington, 14th Dec. 1860. Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, 8th Oct. 1861. Garrison Chaplain of Fort St. George, 16th March 1866. Commissary and to act as Archdeacon of the Diocese of Madras, 4th May 1869. Ag. Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, 10th May 1870. Archdeacon and Commissary of the Diocese, instituted on the 3rd and inducted on the 4th August 1871. Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, 22nd August 1871.—25 years, 5 months, 1 day.

WARNER BECKINGHAM OTTLEY, M.A., Caius College, Cambridge.

1847. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 26th November 1847. Acting Chaplain of Secunderabad, 7th December 1847. Joint Chaplain of Secunderabad, 9th February 1849. Acting Chaplain of Kumpsee, 15th March 1850. On S. C., from 25th January 1853 to 14th March 1856. Chaplain of Berhampore and Chatterpore, 1st April 1856. Full Chaplain, 11th December 1859.—22 years, 10 months, 14 days.

CHARLES RIENIUS, Church Mission College, Islington.

1854. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 31st May 1854. Chaplain of Cannanore, 15th August 1854. Senior Chaplain, 28th March 1862. Actg. Joint Chaplain of Secunderabad, 7th August 1863. Joint Chaplain of Secunderabad, 21st June 1864. Chaplain of Coonoor, 1st August 1865. Acting Joint Chaplain of St. Mark's, Bangalore, 23rd July 1867. Acting Chaplain of Bellary, 8th Sept. 1868. Acting Garrison Chaplain of Fort St. George, 30th May 1870. Garrison Chaplain of Fort St. George, 17th August 1871. On furlough to Europe for two years from 7th May 1872.—17 years, 11 months, 7 days.

JOHN TYRWHIT DAVY KIDD, B.A., St. John's College, Oxford.

1855. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 28th Jan. 1855. Acting Chaplain of Vepery, 6th March 1855. Joint Chaplain of Vepery, 6th May 1856. Europe S. C., from 27th Oct. 1860 to 30th Sept. 1862. Actg. Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount, 10th Oct. 1862. Acting Chaplain of Poonamallee, 21st July 1863. Senior Chaplain, 28th April 1864. Chaplain of Tranquebar, 21st November 1865. Chaplain of Wellington, 5th April 1867. Acting Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, 15th Sept. 1868. Chaplain of Cuddalore, 17th August 1869. Europe, on furlough from 28th Sept. 1870 to 7th Sept. 1872. Chaplain of Vizagapatam, 15th September 1872.—15 years, 3 months, 13 days.

WILLIAM WRIGHT GILBERT COOPER, M.A., Magdalene Hall, Oxford.

1855. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 11th April 1855. Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 26th April 1855. Acting Joint Chaplain of St. Mark's, Bangalore, 21st Feb. 1857. Chaplain of Mysore, 25th Aug. 1857. Actg. Chaplain of Trinity Dist., Bangalore, 26th Aug. 1859. Chaplain of Vepery, 14th August 1860. Acting Garrison Chaplain of Fort St. George, 26th October 1860. Acting Chaplain of Vepery, 14th December 1860. Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount, 10th December 1861. Europe S. C., from 14th October 1862 to 5th June 1864. Chaplain of Black Town, 10th June 1864. Senior Chaplain, 28th November 1864. Chaplain of Trinity District, Bangalore, 4th April 1865. Chaplain of Ootacamund, 9th Mar. 1869. Chaplain of St. John's, Bangalore, 29th November 1870. Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, 30th April 1873.—16 years, 11 months, 7 days.

SAMUEL THOMAS PETTIGREW, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

1855. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 9th October 1855. Chaplain of Burmah, 10th October 1855. Chaplain of Kamptee, 20th September 1856. Acting Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, 2nd Oct. 1863. Senior Chaplain, 8th April 1865. Chaplain of Ootacamund, 16th July 1867. Acting Chaplain of Vizagapatam, 15th December 1868. Chaplain of Rajahmundry, 10th March 1869. Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, 22nd June 1869. Europe S. C., for 2 years from 19th March 1872.—16 years, 5 months.

JOSEPH DUNCAN OSTREILAN, B.A., New Inn Hall, Oxford.

1856. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 4th March 1856. Chaplain of Secunderabad, 7th March 1856. Europe S. C., from 28th January 1861 to 25th December 1862. Chaplain of Secunderabad, 10th Feb. 1863. Chaplain of Vizianagrum, 12th April 1864. Senior Chaplain, 26th November 1865. Acting Chaplain of Vizagapatam, 18th April 1866. Europe, furlough for 2 years, from 25th Nov. 1871. Acting Chaplain, Vepery, 12th Nov. 1873. - 13 years, 9 months, 5 days.

HENRY PIGOT JAMES, B.A., St. Bees' College.

1857. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 1st April 1856. Actg. Chaplain of Secunderabad, 11th April 1856. Chaplain of Seetabuldee, 26th July 1856. Chaplain of Secunderabad, 18th January 1861. On furlough to Europe from 29th October 1863 to 22nd October 1866. Senior Chaplain, 18th January 1866. Chaplain of Berar, 20th November 1866. Chaplain of Ootacamund, 26th August 1870. Chaplain of St. Mark's, Bangalore, 23th June 1872. - 14 years, 8 months, 5 days.

THOMAS ARTHUR COOPER PRATT, M.A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

1856. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 25th April 1856. Acting Chaplain of Pulamcotta, 6th May 1856. Acting Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, 15th April 1859. Chaplain of Vellore, 9th June 1859. Chaplain of Secunderabad, 17th August 1860. Europe, on furlough from 29th April 1863 to 9th Jan. 1866. Chaplain of Seetabuldee, 8th March 1866. Senior Chaplain, 28th March 1866. Chaplain of Wellington, 20th October 1868. Chaplain of Bolaram and Chudderghaut, 6th December 1870. -14 years, 10 months, 25 days.

ROBERT PARKER LITTLE, B.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

1856. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 25th April 1856. Acting Joint Chaplain of Vepery, 6th May 1856. Chaplain of Arcot, 20th Sept. 1856. Chaplain of Tranquebar, 16th September 1857. Acting Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop, 12th September 1859. Europe S. C., from 28th June 1862 to 7th January 1864. Chaplain of Aurangabad, 26th January 1864. Senior Chaplain, 25th April 1866. Europe S. C., from 20th February 1867 to 12th Feb. 1869. Acting Chaplain of Coonoor, 21st March 1871. Chaplain of Coonoor, 12th December 1871. On furlough to Europe for 18 months, from 25th May 1873. - 13 years, 10 months, 29 days.

CHARLES ROUS DRURY, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

1856. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 11th Sept. 1856. Acting Chaplain of Poonaallee, 20th September 1856. Chaplain of Black Town, 30th March 1858. Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount with charge of Palaveram, 30th March 1864. Senior Chaplain, 11th Sept. 1866. Acting Chaplain of Ooty, 15th December 1868. Europe S. C., from 17th August 1871 to 5th November 1872. Assumed charge of St. Thomas' Mount with Palaveram on 9th November 1872.—15 years, 10 months, 15 days.

JAMES JOHNSTON BRYDGES SAYERS, L.L.D., Trinity College, Dublin.

1856. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 11th December 1856. Joint Chaplain of Secunderabad, 23rd December 1856. Europe S. C., from 18th September 1858 to 26th September 1861. Acting Chaplain of Vellore, with charge of Arcot, 8th October 1861. Confirmed Chaplain of Vellore, 10th December 1861. On S. C., from 10th April to 5th September 1866. Senior Chaplain, 11th December 1866. Acting Garrison Chaplain of Fort St. George, 10th July to 7th October 1868. Reverted to Vellore, 8th October 1868. Chaplain of Ootacamund, 28th June 1872.—13 years, 6 months, 16 days.

BARRY O'MEARA DEANE, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin.

1857. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 28th February 1857. Actg. Joint Chaplain of Vepery, 21st April 1857. Chaplain of Bellary, 1st May 1858. Chaplain of Mercara, 2nd October 1866. Senior Chaplain, 28th February 1867. Acting Chaplain of South Black Town, 4th August 1868. Chaplain of North Black Town, 4th May 1869. Chaplain of Wellington, 6th December 1870. Chaplain of North Black Town, 29th April 1873.—16 years, 9 months, 1 day.

JAMES McKEE, D.D., Trinity College, Dublin.

1857. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 28th February 1857. Acting Chaplain of Quilon, 21st April 1857. Confirmed Chaplain of Quilon, 15th April 1859. Chaplain of Calicut, 25th May 1860. Acting Chaplain of Trevandrum, 12th September 1865. Confirmed Chaplain of Trevandrum, 13th April 1866. Senior Chaplain, 28th February 1867. Chaplain of Coonoor, 16th July 1867. Chaplain of Trevandrum, 17th August 1869. Acting Chaplain of Mercara, 23rd May 1873.—16 years, 9 months, 1 day.

OCTAVIUS DENE, B.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

1860. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 27th September 1860. Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 28th Sept. 1860. Acting Chaplain of Vizagapatam, 30th June 1865. Acting Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop, 16th March 1866. Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 28th August 1866. Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop, 29th November 1867. Acting Chaplain of South Black Town, 24th April 1868. Acting Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral without prejudice to his appointment of Domestic Chaplain, 12th June 1868 and 16th March 1869. Europe S. C., from 16th April 1870 to 16th April 1872. Senior Chaplain, 27th September 1870. Acting Garrison Chaplain of Fort St. George, 26th April 1872.—11 years, 2 months, 3 days.

JOHN WILLIAM WYNCH, M.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

1861. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 14th January 1861. Acting Chaplain of Arcot, 18th January 1861. Acting Chaplain of Vizagapatam, 3rd May 1861. Confirmed in Vizagapatam, 24th March 1863. Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, 30th June 1865. Acting Joint Chaplain of South Black Town, 3rd November 1865. Europe S. C., from 29th February to 20th November 1868. Chaplain of Mercara, 17th November 1868. Chaplain of Mysore, 30th November 1869. Senior Chaplain, 14th January 1871. Acting Chaplain of Vepery, 25th July 1871. Acting Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, 26th March 1872. Chaplain of Mysore, 28th June 1872. Chaplain of Wellington, 10th December 1872.—11 years, 10 months, 27 days.

GEORGE ENGLISH, Church Mission College, Islington.

1861. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 20th March 1861. Acting Chaplain of Masulipatam, 5th April 1861. Acting Joint Chaplain of Secunderabad, 11th March 1863. Confirmed in Secunderabad, 21st June 1864. Chaplain of Mysore, 2nd October 1866. Europe S. C., from 5th April 1868 to 3rd April 1870. Acting Chaplain of Bellary, 12th April 1870. Senior Chaplain, 20th March 1871. Confirmed in Bellary, 17th August 1871. Chaplain of Coonoor, 29th April 1873.—10 years, 8 months, 13 days.

JOHN MURPHY, L.L.D., Trinity College, Dublin.

1861. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 30th August 1861. Chaplain of Jaulnah, 6th September 1861. Acting Chaplain of Rajahmundry, 29th October 1861. Confirmed in Rajahmundry, 16th June 1863. Europe S. C., from 21st March 1869 to 10th March 1871. Chaplain of Cuddalore, 21st March 1871. Senior Chaplain, 30th August 1871. Acting Chaplain of South Black Town from 3rd August to 3rd October 1872. 11 years, 3 months, 11 days.

THOMAS FOULKES, Church Mission College, Islington.

1861. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 10th Dec. 1861. Actg. Jt. Chaplain of Secunderabad, 4th Feb. 1862. Actg. Chaplain of Trevandrum, 7th August 1863. Actg. Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 30th June 1865. Confirmed in Trichinopoly, 13th April 1866. Joint Chaplain of Vepery, 28th August 1866. Chaplain of Coonoor, 13th July 1869. On furlough to Europe from 12th May 1871 to 5th March 1873. Senior Chaplain, 10th December 1871. Acting Chaplain, Trinity District, Bangalore, from 14th March 1873. Chaplain of Calicut, with charge of Coimbatore, 23rd May 1873. -10 years, 29 days.

WILLIAM LEEMING, M.A., Christ College, Cambridge.

1862. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 6th September 1862. Acting Chaplain of Vepery, 19th September 1862. Joint Chaplain of Vepery, 7th November 1862. P. A., from 1st to 18th October 1865, and from 6th March to 4th July 1866. Acting Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, 10th July 1866. Europe S. C., from 10th March 1867 to 17th January 1868. Acting Chaplain of South Black Town, 3rd March 1868. Chaplain of Vizagapatam, 15th April 1868. Acting Chaplain of Cocanada, 14th June 1870. Chaplain of Rajahmundry & Cocanada, 12th December 1871. Senior Chaplain, 6th September 1872. — 10 years.

WILLIAM SAMUEL TROTMAN, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford.

1863. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 9th May 1863. Acting Chaplain of Poonamallee, 22d May 1863. Acting Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, 28th July 1863. Acting Joint Chaplain of Kumpsee and Seetaluldee, 2nd Oct. 1863. Chaplain of Seetaluldee, 23rd July 1864. Acting Chaplain of Cuddalore, 22nd December 1865. S. C., from 6th June to 31st December 1865. Chaplain of Trevandrum, 19th July 1867. P. A., from 22nd July to 31st Aug. 1867. S. C., from 12th June to 18th September 1868. Chaplain of Poonamallee, 25th August 1868. Acting Chaplain of Mercara, 4th August 1871. Furlough to Europe for two years, from 19th April 1873. Senior Chaplain, 9th May 1873. — 9 years, 3 months, 1 day.

CHARLES HENRY DEANE, M.A., Magdalene College, Oxford.

1863. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 22nd July 1863. Acting Chaplain of Cannanore, 7th August 1863. Confirmed in Cannanore, 5th August 1864. Acting Joint Chaplain of (St. John's), Bangalore, 2nd February 1869. Chaplain of Mercara, 29th November 1870. Acting Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount with charge of Palaveram, 25th July 1871. Acting Chaplain of (Trinity District), Bangalore, 30th August 1872. Confirmed in Bangalore, 19th November 1872. Senior Chaplain, 22nd July 1873. — 10 years, 4 months, 10 days.

GEORGE WARLOW, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

1863. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 19th December 1863. Joint Chaplain of Secunderabad, 23rd December 1863. Chaplain of Trimulgherry, 6th December 1864. S. C., from 19th February to 14th November 1867. Acting Chaplain of Vepery, 31st March 1869. Acting Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, 22nd October 1869. Confirmed in the Cathedral, 7th February 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 9th April 1873. Senior Chaplain, 19th December 1873. — 8 years, 6 months, 9 days.

FRANCIS GEORGE LYS, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

1864. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 28th Dec. 1864. Acting Joint Chaplain of Black Town, 10th January 1865. Acting Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount with charge of Palaveram, 15th December 1868. Europe furlough from 15th May 1869 to 3rd November 1870. Chaplain of North Black Town, 6th December 1870. Acting Joint Chaplain of (Trinity District), Bangalore, 31st January 1872. Acting Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount with charge of Palaveram, 30th August 1872. Resumed charge of North Black Town, 9th November 1872. Acting Chaplain, Bellary, from 9th May 1873. 7 years, 5 months, 15 days.

DAVID GEORGE CLARKE, B.A., Jesus College, Oxford.

1865. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 6th November 1865. Acting Chaplain of Poonamallee, 21st November 1865. Chaplain of Bolaram and Chudderghaut, 25th February 1868. Acting Chaplain of Trimulgherry, 23rd February 1869. Acting Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, 22nd June 1870. Acting Chaplain of Vepery, 11th October 1870. Confirmed in Vepery, 25th July 1871. Acting Chaplain, Mysore, 12th November 1873. — 8 years, 25 days.

JAMES TANNER, M.A., Magdalene Hall, Oxford.

1866. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 16th April 1866. Acting Joint Chaplain of Vepery, 27th April 1866. Chaplain of Bellary, 2nd October 1866. Acting Chaplain of Trevandrum, 24th November 1868. Confirmed in Trevandrum, 9th February 1869. Chaplain of South Black Town, 4th May 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 2nd April 1871. — 6 years, 16 days.

WILLIAM MARSHALL SARGENT BABINGTON, B.A., Clare College, Cambridge.

1866. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 24th May 1866. Chaplain of Vizagapatam, 1st July 1866. Chaplain of Poonamallee, 15th April 1868. Acting Chaplain of South Black Town, 2nd June 1868. Acting Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 3rd July 1868. Chaplain of Rajahmundry, 30th November 1869. Chaplain of Cuddalore, 16th September 1870. S. C., from 25th May to 24th September 1870. Furlough from 22nd January to 20th September 1871. Acting Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 21st September 1871. Chaplain of Vizianagrum, 28th November 1871. —6 years, 6 months, 9 days.

RICHARD CHARLES WILLIAM RABAN, M.A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

1866. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 21st June 1866. Acting Joint Chaplain of Vepery, 10th July 1866. Chaplain of St. John's Church, Secunderabad, 2d October 1866. S. C., from 1st March to 2nd June 1867, and from 11th February to 10th August 1871. Actg. Chaplain of South Black Town, 4th August 1871. Acting Chaplain, Trimulgherry, from 30th March to 16th June 1873. Acting Chaplain, Poonamallee, 12th November 1873. —6 years, 8 months, 8 days.

ARTHUR TOMS BARTLETT, Associate of King's College, London.

1866. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 1st September 1866. Chaplain of Mangalore, 2d October 1866. Acting Chaplain of Trimulgherry, 22nd February 1867. Chaplain of Kurnool, 19th November 1867. Acting Chaplain of Bolarum and Chadderghaut, 23rd February 1869. Acting Chaplain of Trimulgherry, 1st June 1869. Confirmed in Trimulgherry, 7th February 1871. Acting Chaplain of Vellore, 28th June 1872. 7 years, 3 months.

WILLIAM BASSETT POWELL, St. Bees' College.

1866. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 22nd Sept. 1866. Actg. Chaplain of Masulipatam, 16th Oct. 1866. Acting Joint Chaplain of Secunderabad, 11th January 1867. Chaplain of Cuddalore, 25th February 1868. Chaplain of Calicut, 17th August 1869. Acting Chaplain of Poonamallee, 17th August 1871. Chaplain of Aurungabad, 22nd July 1873. —7 years, 2 months, 9 days.

HENRY POPE, Christ College, Cambridge.

1866. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 6th October 1866. Actg. Joint Chaplain of Black Town, 20th Nov. 1866. Passed examination in Tamil, 5th Dec. 1866. Ag. Joint Chaplain of Vepery, 16th March 1867. Passed examination in Hindustani, 7th August 1867. Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 29th Nov. 1867. Acting Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, 6th March 1868. Europe S. C., from 13th March 1868 to 5th March 1871. Chaplain of Coimbatore, 14th March 1871. Actg. Chaplain of Vepery, 13th Sept. 1872. Acting Chaplain, Cannanore, from 29th Nov. 1872. Acting Junior Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral, from 9th June 1873. —4 years, 2 months, 5 days.

CLEMENT SMITH, B.A., New Inn Hall, Oxford.

1869. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 16th January 1869. Acting Chaplain of Cannanore, 2nd February 1869. Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 30th November 1869. Chaplain of Trimulgherry, 26th June 1872. —4 years, 10 months, 16 days.

JOHN BOWDEN TREND, M.A., St. Mary's Hall, Oxford.

1870. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 7th November 1869. Chaplain of Cannanore, 30th Nov. 1869. Acting Chaplain of Berar, 26th August 1870. Chaplain of Mysore, from 5th February 1873. Acting Chaplain, Vellore, 12th November 1873. —4 years, 24 days.

JAMES FRANCIS BROWNE, Divinity College, London.

1870. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 20th July 1870. Actg. Chaplain of Cannanore, 2nd Aug. 1870. Confirmed in Cannanore, 26th August 1870. Chaplain of Secunderabad, 9th January 1872. —3 years, 4 months, 12 days.

WILLIAM WESTON ELWES, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

1870. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 20th Oct. 1870. Chaplain of Vizagapatam, 1st Nov. 1870. Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 12th July 1872. —3 years, 1 month, 12 days.

JOHN MILLS WALKER, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

1872. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 1st January 1872. Chaplain of Cannanore, 9th January 1872. —1 year, 11 months.

PRESIDENCY ECCELSIASTICAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICTS.

1. *St. George's Cathedral District.*—Including Chetput and all the houses from the South of the Coom to the Adyar river, exclusive of Chintadrepettah and St. Thomé.

2. *The Fort.*—All within its walls.

3. *Black Town, Northern*—Including Royapooram and the part of Black Town north of Mahfoos Khan's Street and Mahnuddy Street.

4. *Black Town, Southern*—Including the part of Black Town, south of the above-mentioned Streets, with the charge of the General Hospital.

5. *Vepery*—Including the Villages of Perambore, Vesaravelly, Choolay, Vepery, Pursewaukum, Kilpauk, Egmore, Chintadrepettah and Poodoopettah.

The boundaries are as follows:—

To the East, Cochrane's Canal.

To the North and West, the boundary of the limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

To the South, the Poonamallee Road, from the point where it meets the Western boundary to the Eastern side of the Spur Tank.

OTHER ECCELSIASTICAL DISTRICTS.

6. *John Pereira's District*—Trinity Church.

7. Christ Church.

8. St. Thomé.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO CHAPLAINS,

RESOLUTION.—On a re-consideration of the subject of the correspondence mentioned above, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to lay down the following Rules:—

I.—The Chaplain of a Station to which a conveyance allowance is attached will draw travelling allowance at the usual mileage rates of twelve and three Annas when visiting Out-stations more than five miles distant from his principal Station. The Chaplain of a Station in which no conveyance allowance is given will draw travelling allowance for visiting Out-stations not less than three miles distant.

II.—A Chaplain absent from his Station on any gazetted leave will forfeit his conveyance allowance.

III.—A Chaplain officiating for another at a Station to which a conveyance allowance is attached will draw that conveyance allowance for the period during which he officiates.

IV.—A Chaplain officiating at a Station to which a conveyance allowance is not attached without being relieved of the charge of his substantive Station will draw, for visiting the former station, the same travelling allowance which he would receive if it were an Out-station.

V.—A Chaplain may exchange the mileage admissible to him under Rules I and IV for an allowance of Rupees six per diem for the period of absence from his principal Station.

CHAPLAIN'S REGISTER OF HIS VISITS AND SERVICES IN HOSPITAL.

PORT ST. GEORGE, 31st October 1863, No. 87.—Government having directed that the following Rules are to be observed in every Military Hospital, they are published accordingly for general information:—

I. A book shall be placed in every European Military Hospital to be entitled "The Chaplain's Register of his visits and services in the Hospital."

II. This book is to be provided by the Chaplain, and each visit and service performed at the Hospital is to be entered in it.

III. It is to be kept for the information of the Bishop, and is to be open to the inspection of the *Military* and *Hospital* authorities.

IV. It is not to be removed from the Hospital, the Medical Officer in charge is to arrange for its safe custody and production when required by the Chaplain or for inspection.

SPIRITUAL CHARGE OF TROOPS ON BOARDSHIP.

Fort St. George, 11th June 1863, No. 141.

Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir C. Wood, Bart., Secretary of State for India: to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, 21th April 1863, No. 6.

I have resolved in Council that, whenever a Chaplain, about to return to his duty in India, may be willing to undertake the Spiritual charge of Troops on boardship, he may be permitted to do so, and that the Governments in India, on receiving from the Officer in command of the troops on board, a statement testifying to the due discharge of his duties by such Chaplain, be empowered to pay to him the sum of one hundred Pounds (£100); it being clearly understood that the leave of absence of the Chaplain is not to be prolonged on this account, and that the time so spent on boardship is not to count as service in India.

2. The principle of this Rule is applicable to the case of Chaplains returning to this country from India; and you are accordingly authorized to permit any Chaplain on the regular establishment, who may be proceeding to England, to undertake the Spiritual charge of Troops and their families on the voyage to this country, on the understanding that on his arrival in this country, the sum of one hundred Pounds (£100) will be paid to him on the production of the requisite Certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Troops on board.

CHAPLAIN'S VISITS TO OUT-STATIONS.

Extracts from Court's Despatch, 12th April 1842.

"Section 27 of the Regulations respecting leave of absence and deputation and travelling allowances which we have recently approved, you will find a Rule on the subject of travelling allowances on joining a station, and when any change takes place except at the desire of the Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain.

3. But to avoid inconvenience and guard against the possibility of misunderstanding, we think it desirable that for every circle of stations, the Lord Bishop should be requested to frame a plan determining the periods at which each place shall be visited by the Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain officiating in such circle, which plan being approved by Government shall continue in force till varied by the same authority. As minute local information will be necessary to the successful formation of such plan, we can only offer a few suggestions on the subject. The frequency of Ecclesiastical visits should be governed in a great degree by the extent of the Christian population of the place to be visited. A place may contain not more than three or four members of the English Church, and though it might not be right to exclude those few persons from the benefit of Christian ordinances, it is obvious that in the present state of our Ecclesiastical Establishment such a place could not be visited frequently without injury to others of greater importance. An annual visit might in some cases be all that could reasonably be afforded; while to others, visits twice, three or four times a year, might be expedient; and to others again, which might be more populous, it might be desirable that visits should be made once in six weeks, or once a month.

4. When a circle of Stations may, from the deficiency of our Establishment, or any other cause, be left without a resident Clergyman, we are of opinion that the Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain of a neighbouring district should, as desired by the Lord Bishop, be appointed to visit the Station thus deprived of clerical services. In such cases the most convenient course will be for the Lord Bishop to bring the subject to the notice of Government, and submit a plan of visitation. Such plan being approved, the Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain who can most conveniently discharge the required duty, should be specially appointed thereto, and thenceforward be entitled to draw travelling allowances in conformity with the provisions of the plan, and in accordance with our Financial Despatch of the 30th October 1839.

5. We should lament that the practice of visiting Stations at which no Clergyman is permanently resident should be discontinued, and it would be unjust to subject the Clergy to the expense attendant to such visits. Under these impressions we deem it proper to sanction the payment of such reasonable charges not exceeding those authorized in our Despatch of the 30th October 1839, before referred to, and we are encouraged in this view by the fact that although Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains when absent from their duty are subject to the same deductions as Civil Servants, no charge is incurred in providing for the duty of the absentee. The deductions may thus be regarded as a fund, meeting to a certain extent the extra charges incurred by occasional or provisional visits of the Clergy to Stations in which they do not reside."

The revised Plan, determining the Circle of Out-stations for the several Chaplaincies under this Presidency, is published for general information in lieu of the one sanctioned under date 19th October 1852.

Principal and Out stations	Miles distant from			Number of Visits	Number of Chaplains required to each principal Station	Remarks
	Next principal Station	Next subordinate Station	Presidency.			
<i>Cathedral</i>					2	
<i>Chingleput</i> ..			35	Once quarterly.	1	
<i>Fort</i> .....				.....	1	
<i>North Black Town</i> ..				.....	1	
<i>South Black Town</i> ..				.....	1	
<i>Vepery</i> .....				.....	1	
<i>Poonamallee</i>			12	.....	1	
<i>Tripassore</i>	18		31	Once monthly.		
<i>St. Thomas' Mount</i> ..			8	{ As ordered by Govt 23d Oct 1849, No 277, Eccl Dept	1	
<i>Palaveram</i>	3		12			
<i>Vellore</i>			84		1	
<i>Arcot</i>			70	4 visits quarterly		
<i>Chittoor</i>	22		98	Once monthly.		
<i>Uddalore</i>			109	.....	1	
<i>Pondicherry</i> ..	12		97	Once monthly*	.....	* Opened 20th Sept 1856. 12th Sept 1854, No 232.
<i>Porto Novo</i> ..	20	32	129	Once quarterly.....		
<i>Trichinopoly</i> ..			198		1	
<i>Negapatam</i> ..				Once a month.		
<i>Trevandrum</i> ..				.....	1	
<i>Quilon</i>			459	Once monthly.		
<i>Ootacamund</i>			332	.....	1	
<i>Neddiwatum & Goodalore</i>				{ Once in 3 months		
<i>Wellington</i> ..			345		1	
<i>Coonoor</i>			313	.....	1	
<i>Kotagherry</i>	41		321	Once quarterly		
<i>Cannanore</i> ..			100	.....	1	
<i>Tellicherry</i>	13		415	Once in 4 months.		
<i>Manantoddy</i>				Do.		
<i>Calicut*</i>			418	.....	1	* Opened 30th Sept 1856.
<i>Coimbatore</i> ..				.....
<i>Malliaipooram t.</i> ..	32			Once in 6 weeks ..	.....	* 25th April 1857, No. 185. And to remain there for 4 or 5 days on the occasion of each visit, goes via Thoor Station.
<i>Vythery</i> ..				{ Once in 4 months.		
<i>Lackady</i> ..						
<i>Beypore</i>				Once in 6 weeks		
<i>Mercara</i>			361	.....	1	
<i>Mangalore</i>	84		420	{ Once in 4 months		
<i>Postoor</i>	53	31	193			
<i>Frazerpett</i>	18	27	342	Once a year.		
<i>Veernjendrapett</i> ..				Five times in a year.		
<i>Bangalore</i> ..			208	.....	3	
<i>Osoor</i>	24	109	188	{ Once in 2 months. .	.....	Visited by Chaplains.
<i>Remount Depôt</i> ..	27	4	192			
<i>Toomcoor*</i> ..				{ Once quarterly.....	.....	* Visited by additional Clergymen
<i>Hurryhur</i>						
<i>Shemoga</i> .....				.....
<i>Mysore</i> .....				.....	1	
<i>Hoonsoor</i>				{ Once quarterly in		
<i>French Rocks</i> ..						
<i>Palhalli</i> ..				one tour.		

Chaplain's visits to Out-stations, &c.—continued.

Principal and Out-stations.	Miles distant from			Number of Visits.	Number of Chaplains required to each principal Station.	Remarks.
	Next principal Station.	Next subordinate Station.	Presidency.			
<i>Bellary</i>	361	Once quarterly.....	1	No Chaplain.—Visited by the Chaplain of Bellary.
<i>Ramandroog</i>	33	130	349	} Once in 4 months.		
<i>Lingasogoor</i>.....	...	...	...
<i>Kotagherry</i>.....	...	...	...
<i>Kurnool</i>	391	1	No Chaplain.—Visited by the Chaplain of Bellary.
<i>Secunderabad</i>.....	...	...	391	.....	1
<i>Trinulgherry</i>	4	...	389	.....	1
<i>Bolarum and Chudderghaut</i> }	5	4	406	} Eight visits a month	1	
<i>Aurangabad</i>	19	96	406		1	No Chaplain.—Visited by the Chaplain of Bellary.
<i>Jaulnah</i>	40	...	697	Eight visits a year.		
<i>Hingolee</i>	94	92	596	} Twice a year.		
<i>Jahnnypul</i>.....	...	...	...
<i>Berar</i>	1	No Chaplain.—Visited by the Chaplain of Bellary.
<i>Ellichpore</i>	129	118	723	.....	
<i>Akola</i>	175	125	873	.....	
<i>Oomrawuttee</i>	179	...	883	.....	
<i>Budneira</i>	103	282	630		No Chaplain.—Visited by the Chaplain of Bellary.
<i>Yeotmahl</i>	74	177	788	.....	
<i>Waltair*</i>	1	
<i>Vizagapatam</i>.....	...	...	...	4 times in the month..	1
<i>Tizianagram</i>	39	25	513	1	No Chaplain.—Visited by the Chaplain of Bellary.
<i>Bimlipatam</i>	19	...	510	Twice a month.		
<i>Chicacole</i>	75	42	555	Once in 2 months.....		
<i>Berhampore</i>.....	...	...	...	.....	1
<i>Chetterpore</i>	14	...	9	Once a month.		No Chaplain.—Visited by the Chaplain of Bellary.
<i>Russelcondah</i>	56	66	709	} Once a quarter in one tour.		
<i>Aska</i>	24	27	681			
<i>Ganjam</i>	19	34	676	.....	
<i>Gopulpore near Munsoorottah</i>	11	13	661	} Once a quarter in one tour.		No Chaplain.—Visited by the Chaplain of Bellary.
<i>Calingapatam</i>	88	18	578			
<i>Itchapore</i>	16	70	641	.....	
<i>Rajahmundry</i>.....	...	...	365	.....	1
<i>Dowlaishwarani</i>	4	55	369	Thrice a month.....		No Chaplain.—Visited by the Chaplain of Bellary.
<i>Cocanada</i>	39	10	405	Twice a month. [tour.....		
<i>Coringa</i>	51	11	416	Once monthly in one		
<i>Nursapore</i>	43	47	359	Once quarterly. . .		
<i>Ellore</i>	Once in 3 months.		No Chaplain.
<i>Masulipatam</i>.....	...	...	315	.....	1
<i>Ellore</i>	48	50	310	Once in 3 months...		
<i>Condipilly</i>	54	31	282	Once in 6 months. . .		
<i>Guntoor</i>	63	65	251	Once quarterly.		No Chaplain.
<i>Ongole</i>	129	...	285	Once in 6 months from Guntoor.		
<i>Tranquebar</i>	166	1	No Chaplain.
<i>Combaconum</i>	36	...	181	Once in 6 months.....		
<i>Negapatam*</i>	18	41	188	Twice a month.		

Chaplain, Jollarpett.—One visit every month to Arconum, Vellore and Salem.

Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Secunderabad.—Two visits every month to Chedderghaut and Bolarum.

Clergyman at Yercaud.—To visit Salem once a month.

CONSISTORY COURT.

OPENED 27th OCTOBER 1845.

The Archdeacon.....Commissary.

J. O. Wright, Esq., M. A., Acting.....Registrar.

William Francis Hyter..... Apparitor.

RULES RELATING TO BURIAL GROUNDS FOR THE DIOCESE OF MADRAS.

FORT ST GEORGE, 29th October 1866.

I. The Chaplain of the Station shall have the care of the General Cemetery. It shall be his duty to apply to the proper Officer, when the walls want repairing; to see that weeds, grass, or jungle be cleared away, and the remains of dilapidated tombs be removed, and that the Cemetery be kept in proper order.

In the absence of the Chaplain, the Lay Trustees shall have the care of the Cemetery.

N. B. —These Rules apply in places where there is no Chaplain, to Ministers of the Additional Clergy Society, and to any other Clergymen who are appointed to the charge of English Congregations, and are in receipt of part of their salary from Government.

II. The Sexton or Lascar in charge of the Cemetery, shall be borne on the Church Establishment, and shall be paid by Government through the Chaplains, with whom the appointment and dismissal of this servant shall rest.

III. In every station, a portion of the Cemetery shall be set apart for the use of members of the Roman Catholic congregation. For the use of any body or bodies of Christians at such station, not being members of the Church of England, nor of the Church of Rome, another portion of the Cemetery shall be appropriated, should they desire it, for the sole use of such congregation, or for the joint use of such congregations. The portions thus set apart shall not be fenced or walled off, but simply divided by a pathway, from the rest of the Cemetery, and shall be added to, or reserved from, the existing Cemetery, according as such Cemetery has, or has not, been consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England. The whole Cemetery thus divided shall be surrounded by a wall, and shall have but one gate of entrance. The entire Cemetery shall be under the care of the Chaplain, for the purposes specified in Rule I. The key shall be kept by the Sexton or Lascar acting under the Chaplain's directions, so that access to the ground may be had by those having a right thereto, easily and without delay.

IV. The Chaplain shall provide that one or more graves be kept ready for cases of sudden emergency; such graves shall be covered with planks or boards. No grave shall be less than six feet deep.

V. A scale of charges for ordinary masonry-graves, headstones, tombstones and tombs, to be submitted by the Undertakers at each station, and approved by the Chaplain and District Engineer, shall be affixed to the Cemetery gate, or to the wall of the Church Porch, or exhibited in some other suitable place.

VI. Inscriptions intended for monuments to be placed in that portion of the Cemetery devoted to the Church of England, and for tablets to be placed in Churches shall be submitted to the Chaplain for approval; if not approved, such inscriptions shall not be allowed to be engraved on such monuments or tablets. But any party considering himself aggrieved by the Chaplain's decision may appeal to the Bishop.

VII. Stone or brick monuments shall not be placed over any but masonry graves; such monuments, unless built over masonry work, are liable to fall in during the rains. Brick monuments are to be discouraged, as they soon fall into decay in this climate.

VIII. The dimensions of no monument shall be allowed to exceed nine feet in length, and four and a half feet in width. In special cases, where more space is desired, a fee calculated at the rate of Rupees 3 for every square foot, shall be charged by the Chaplain. The sum collected shall be placed to the credit of the Fund for improving the Burial Ground, and repairing the monuments in it and the Church.

IX. The Chaplain shall communicate with the friends of the deceased when a monument requires repair. Should a monument fall into a ruined condition, and no

one be willing to undertake its restoration, the ruined monument shall be made level with the ground, and any slab it may have contained shall be placed over the grave.

X. Every reasonable effort shall be made by the Chaplain, not only to keep the Cemetery in decent order, but to preserve the sacred associations of the place, by suggesting appropriate designs for monuments, and by planting the ground with suitable trees. The money obtained by the sale of the grass, and the fees above-mentioned, shall be laid out in the improvement of the Cemetery.

XI. The Cemetery shall be inspected once a year by the Chaplain, in company with the Executive Engineer, and a report made to the Archdeacon; such reports shall be recorded in the Ecclesiastical Record Book of the station, and also in the Engineer's Office.

XII. The Collector, or one of his Assistants, shall annually, or as occasion may require, visit all Cemeteries in his District, as well as those disused as those still in use, and shall make suggestions to the Clergymen or Lay Trustees in charge, and, if necessary, shall make a brief report to the Government or Archdeacon, regarding the condition of such Cemeteries.

XIII. Officers Commanding Regiments or Detachments shall cause a report to be made to the nearest Civil Officer of graves dug for Commissioned Officers, for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers dying on the line of march, in order that measures may be taken for the effectual protection and preservation of such graves.

XIV. At stations where there is no Chaplain or other Clergyman in the pay of Government, the Lay Trustees will perform all the duties assigned to the Chaplain by these rules, with the exception of the approval of the inscriptions, which are to be forwarded to the Chaplain of the station or, during a vacancy, to the Archdeacon; such inscriptions shall not be engraved till the sanction of the Chaplain or Archdeacon is obtained. The Lay Trustees in stations where there is no Chaplain, shall place the key of the Cemetery at the disposal of the visiting Chaplain, on the occasion of that Minister's periodical visits to his out-stations. In the absence of a Clergyman of the Church of England, one of the Lay Trustees, or some Officer appointed by him, shall read the burial service at the interment of all persons entitled to burial according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, and shall forward a return of the same, in duplicate, by the first post, one copy to the Registrar of the Diocese, Madras, and the other to be deposited in the Office of the Collector of the District. Forms can be obtained by application at the Office of the Diocesan Registrar, Madras.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

The following P. W. D. Standing Order, No. 37 of 1865, regarding the expenditure of public money on Churches and Chapels in Military and Civil stations, is, we learn, to be considered applicable to the Madras Presidency:—

Churches and Chapels in Military and Civil Stations.

The following general principles and rules regarding the expenditure of public money on Churches and Chapels are published for general information, and must be strictly adhered to by local Governments and Administrations in considering proposals for such works, and in according sanction to them:—

I.—In the case of purely Military stations, where there is no European population excepting the troops, such as the Hill Sanitaria at Dugshai or Subathoo, &c., applications for Protestant Churches, will not, as a rule, be entertained by the Government, and a Regimental School-room or other large suitable building should be made available for divine worship.

II.—Where, however, a Military station is of a permanent character, and there is also a Civil European community, Protestant Churches are desirable, and will be constructed by the Government.

III.—Roman Catholic Chapels will be provided by the Government to the extent required for troops in those Military stations in which sanction is accorded to the erection of Protestant Churches.

IV.—The amount of the Government Grant for a Protestant Church will, in no case, exceed such a sum as will suffice to provide a plain substantial building adapted to its special purposes and large enough to contain the whole congregation which may ordinarily be expected to attend together with such plain furniture as is essentially necessary for the proper performance of the service according to the ritual of the Church of England. It will rest with private individuals to furnish

the means of imparting ecclesiastical features, and architectural decorations to the building, should they desire it, and also of supplying additional furniture, or furniture of a more costly description, and means of lighting.

V.—The same principles with regard to the extent of accommodation and amount of the Government Grants will hold good in the case of Roman Catholic Chapels.

VI.—At the chief Civil station of a district, the Government will be ready to provide a small Protestant Church, on scale commensurate with the probable congregation to be accommodated, whenever the community of the station is willing to bear a portion of the expense, the share taken by the Government being calculated on the principle above laid down, viz., that the Government will provide the cost of the solid and essential parts of the fabric, while it shall rest with the community to supply the means of giving to the building the special architectural character and the distinguishing features of ecclesiastical form, which it is desirable Churches should possess.

VII.—The following sums are fixed as sufficient to provide places of worship on the above principles for the various details of troops and for Civil stations. The scale of size for Military stations, and of expense for all Churches or Chapels, now laid down, are in no case to be exceeded without a reference to the Government of India, even though the proposed expenditure may be within the power of sanction, vested in the local Government or Administration.

Military Stations.

DETAILS.	PROTESTANT.		ROMAN CATHOLIC.	
	Number of Sittings.	Amount.	Number of Sittings.	Amount.
		RS.		RS.
For each Regiment of European Infantry .	700	20,000	300	9,000
For each Wing of European Infantry	350	10,000	150	6,000
For each Regiment of British Cavalry	400	12,000	200	7,000
For each Wing of British Cavalry	200	7,000	100	5,000
For each Field Battery of Artillery	150	6,000	50	3,000
For each Garrison Battery of Artillery . .	50	3,500	...	...

N. B.—As a rule, one Church and one Roman Catholic Chapel only will be provided at any station, the necessary accommodation and amount of grant being calculated on the above standard, and if the required number of sittings exceed 700, the addition to the grant will be Rupees 25 for each sitting above that number.

Civil Stations or Stations where there are only Native Troops.

NUMBER OF CONGREGATION.	PROTESTANT CHURCH.	
	Maximum Government Grant.	Maximum amount to be raised by private subscription.
	RS.	RS.
Probable congregation	24	2,000
Do. do.	50	3,500
Do. do.	100	5,000
Do. do.	150	6,000
Do. do.	200	7,000
Do. do.	300	9,000
Do. do.	400	12,000
Do. do.	500	15,000
Do. do.	700	20,000
		1,000
		1,750
		2,500
		3,000
		3,500
		4,500
		6,000
		7,500
		10,000

RULES RELATING TO THE OFFICE AND DUTIES OF LAY TRUSTEES IN THE DIOCESE OF MADRAS.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 29th October 1867.

I. Two Lay Trustees are appointed to each Chaplaincy or station where there is property belonging to or held in trust for the Church of England.

II. At Civil Stations, or Joint Civil and Military stations, the Senior Civil Servant should be appointed a Trustee, provided that he is a communicant of the Church of England, and has no objection to hold the office. At Military stations the Officer Commanding the Cantonment or Garrison under the same provisos. When these Officers are unwilling to hold the office, the officer next in seniority (Civil or Military as the case may be), if qualified as above, should be nominated.

III. The second Trustee may be any communicant resident at the station, nominated by the Chaplain, and approved by the Bishop.

IV. When the office of either Trustee is vacant, the Chaplain should report the circumstance to the Lord Bishop, for the information of Government, and at the same time nominate a duly qualified person to fill the vacancy.

V. The duties of the Trustees are in many respects similar to those of Church Wardens in England. They are appointed to see that the Church and Churchyard or Cemetery,* are kept in good order and repair, to provide for the preservation of the property belonging to the Church, to present to the Bishop or Archdeacon, either on their visitation or immediately by letter, whatever is wrong or irregular on the part either of the Chaplain or the congregation, and to aid and assist the Chaplain in the performance of his duties.

VI. During the absence of the Chaplain or other licensed Clergyman, one of the Lay-Trustees is, in ordinary cases, the proper person to read the service and a sermon on Sundays, and to take charge of the Register and other books connected with the Chaplaincy.

N. B. It is to be borne in mind that Lay-Trustees have no power to interfere in the administration of Divine Service, but merely to represent to the Ecclesiastical authorities whatever they may deem objectionable. Their office in this respect is one of observation and complaint, not of control.

VII. The Lay Trustees, in conjunction with the Chaplain or Minister, form a Committee of Management on all Church matters, and should meet for business once in each month, or oftener if necessary. The assignment of seats in Church and (in places where they are authorized) the collection and disbursement of pew rents, the management of school and charity funds should be supervised and arranged by the Committee at their Meetings.

VIII. All indents, letters, proceedings and other papers emanating from a Church Committee, are to be signed by both the Lay-Trustees (unless for special reasons, which are always to be assigned), as well as by the Chaplain; and all indents, letters, &c., received or sent are to be entered in a correspondence book distinct from that of the Chaplain, and should be produced for examination at meetings of the Committee.

IX. The Chaplain or Officiating Chaplain or Minister present, as a mark of respect due to religion in the person of its Minister, presides at all Meetings of the Committee of Management and signs proceedings and letters as President, and the two Lay-Trustees in the order of their relative rank.

X. The Church Committee are responsible that no alteration is made whether in the Church or Churchyard without representing the matter to the Archdeacon, who will, except in matters of trifling importance, bring it before Government for their sanction.

XI. When any addition, alteration, or improvement to a Church or other Ecclesiastical building is considered necessary, or when any new building is required, the subject should be brought with full explanation to the notice of the Bishop, who, if approved by him, requests the Archdeacon to submit the same for the consideration and orders of Government, on whose approval the necessary plans and estimates (if not previously furnished) are called for from the Public Works Department.

XII. All ordinary repairs to Ecclesiastical buildings in the provinces, the cost of which does not exceed Rupees 50, are effected, and all trifling articles within the same limit are supplied on the direct application of the Church Committee in the provinces by the District Executive Engineer, and at the Presidency by the Barrack Master. Contingent charges for the supply of matting, blinds, and other articles of

a similar kind necessary for each Chaplaincy, not exceeding 50 Rupees per annum, will be entered in a Contingent Bill, which should be submitted for the approval of the Archdeacon.

LAY TRUSTEES AND CHURCH WARDENS.

St. George's Cathedral	...	...	Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Rideout, Surgeon Major W. R. Cornish and W. Donald, Esq.
Fort St. George...	..	...	Colonel C. S. Elliot, Major T. Dyer and Colonel G. Baldock.
North Black Town ...	.	...	Mr. G. Gaudoin and Mr. J. Harris.
South Black Town	...	...	Mr. James Short.
Church Mission Chapel, Black Town	...	...	Mr. W. Burns and Mr. Wood.
Trinity Church, John Pereira's	...	...	Mr. J. T. Morton and Mr. S. J. Sars.
St. Thomé	...	...	J. S. Roberts, Esq., and Hon. J. D. Sim, c. s. i.
Vepery	...	...	Lieut. Col. E. W. Childers, and Mr. J. Mills.
Ackola, Berar	...	...	Major J. G. Bell and Capt. R. Bullock.
Arcoet	...	...	C. J. Knox, Esq.
Aurangabad	...	...	Major C. C. Gordon.
Bangalore, St. John's Church	...	...	General J. W. Cleaveland and Lieut.-Col. H. N. D. Prendergast.
Do. St. Mark's Church	...	...	Col. R. J. Mead, c. s. i.
Do. Trinity Church,	...	...	R. L. Mangles, Esq., and Major G. A. Arbuthnot.
Bellary	...	...	Lieut.-Col. H. E. Dyneley and J. H. Master, Esq.
Berhampore	...	...	Colonel A. L. Steele and Capt. C. D. Baynes.
Bimlipatam	...	...	A. C. Irwin, Esq.
Bolarum	...	...	Capt. H. C. Onslow and Col. G. Adey.
Calicut	...	...	W. Howland Roberts, M. D., and Patrick Leslie, Esq.
Cannanore...	...	...	Lieut. Col. A. F. Williams.
Chicacole	...	...	W. F. Grahame, Esq.
Chittoor	...	...	C. G. Plumer, Esq., and W. S. Whiteside, Esq.
Coonoor	...	...	Major-Genl. Wormald and Capt. J. C. Gunning.
Cochin	...	...	A. Sealy, Esq., and Capt. J. W. Maiden.
Cocanada	...	...	W. S. Foster, Esq.
Coinbatore	...	...	A. Wedderburn, Esq., and Major A. M. Davies.
Combarconum	...	...	M. R. Weld, Esq., and G. D. Irvine, Esq.
Cuddalore...	...	...	R. B. Swinton, Esq., and H. E. Sullivan, Esq.
Ellichipore	...	...	Capt. K. J. L. Mackenzie.
Jaulnah	...	...	Colonel H. Hoseason.
Kotagherry	...	...	General Wormald.
Kurnool	...	...	J. H. Latham, Esq., and J. Hope, Esq.
Madura	...	...	P. P. Huteluns, Esq.
Mangalore...	...	...	M. J. Walhouse, Esq., B. Leggett, Esq., and H. S. Thomas, Esq.
Masulipatam	...	...	J. Wilkins, Esq., and Major J. O. Hasted.
Mercara	...	...	Major H. G. Thomson and Lieut. A. C. Kennedy.
Mysore	...	...	Major J. A. Campbell and Col. G. B. Malleson.
Nellore	...	...	J. D. Goldingham, Esq., and R. Smith, Esq.
Ootacamund	...	...	Lieut.-Col. Hadfield and H. B. Grigg, Esq.
Palamecottah	...	...	R. K. Puckle, Esq., and Col. E. J. Lawder.
Palaveram...	...	...	Major R. S. Gray.
Pulicat	...	...	Mr. Ignatius Perriman and Mr. Rahm.
Quilon...	...	...	Colonel J. B. Knocker.
Rajahmundry	...	...	O. B. Irvine, Esq.
Secunderabad	...	...	Lieut.-Col. H. S. Rammell & Major-Genl. H. W. Blake.
Tellicherry...	...	...	Lieut. G. R. Hodgson.
St. Thomas' Mount	...	...	Lieut.-Col. J. E. Hope and Major C. D. Clementson.
Tranquebar	...	...	J. H. Nelson, Esq., and Surgeon H. M. G. Archdall.
Trevandrum	...	...	Dr. A. M. Ross and J. Sperschneider, Esq., M. D.
Trichinopoly	...	...	Captain H. W. Bird and W. Johnston, Esq., M. D.
Trimulgherry	...	...	Surgeon E. M. Sinclair, M. D., Royal Artillery.
Tuticorin	...	...	E. C. Johnson, Esq., and G. Phipps, Esq.
Vellore	...	...	Captain W. S. McLeod.
Vizagapatam	...	...	Captain H. R. Elliot.
Vizianagrum	...	...	Col. F. Applegath.
Waltair	...	...	Major C. J. Godfrey.
Wellington	...	...	Lieut.-Col. R. Preston & Lieut.-Col. C. J. Richards.
Yercaud	...	...	C. T. Longley, Esq., C. S., W. J. Lechler, Esq., and R. E. Pearse, Esq.

RULES IN REGARD TO THE LEVY OF ECCLESIASTICAL FEES.

ECCLESIASTICAL, *Simla*, the 29th September 1869, No. 482.—The following amended Rules for the levy of Ecclesiastical fees throughout India, which have been framed by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, are published for general information in supersession of the Rules which appeared under Notification No. 548, dated the 18th September 1868:—

I.—No fees are charged for the performance of the rite of baptism or burial, or for the registration of the performance of these offices.

II.—In addition to the fee for the Surrogate's license, a fee of Rs. 10 shall be charged on all marriages by license, except the marriages of Officers and others in the Military or Naval Service of Her Majesty.

III.—The fee for the Surrogate's license shall be Rs. 50 both at the Presidency Towns and in the interior. No fee will be charged on marriages by banns.

IV. When registers are searched and copy of any entry given, a fee of one Rupee shall be charged for the first year,* and four Annas for every additional year over which the search may extend, as well as a fee of one Rupee for the certificate. Soldiers, Sailors, and Non-Commissioned and petty Officers are exempted from payment.

V.—A fee of eight Annas for every square foot of ground occupied shall be charged for the construction of any masonry grave in a burial ground.

VI.—A further fee of one Rupee per square foot shall be levied on the erection of a monument in a burial ground: provided, however, that for a simple headstone or flat slab of the size of an ordinary headstone, an uniform fee of Rs. 15 only shall be charged. A fee of Rs. 75 shall be levied on a faculty for the erection of a monument in a Church.

VII.—The fees levied on the construction of masonry graves and the erection of monuments, shall form a fund for keeping the burial ground and Church compound in order, except in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, where they will be credited to Government. *Vide Appendix.*

VIII.—British Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers are exempted, with retrospective effect, from the payment of any fee for the construction of masonry graves, or for the erection of monuments in burial grounds to the memory of their comrades, wives or children. No monument, however, either regimental or private, shall exceed six square feet, and no masonry grave shall occupy more ground than an area of eight feet by four. The simple stone slab or headstone should be generally adopted.

IX.—The Chaplain may at his discretion reduce, or altogether remit in cases of extreme poverty, the fee for searching registers and making copies, as well as the fee leviable on the construction of masonry graves, but not for the erection of monuments.

X.—The fees prescribed in these Rules should be paid to the Chaplain, or, in the absence of the Chaplain, to the Officer in charge of the burial ground, and shall be duly accounted for.

Appendix to Rule X

By a resolution of the Government of India, dated 3rd September 1870, No. 3,015, it is ordered, that the fees for masonry graves shall be paid into the Treasury for repairing the walls, gate and paths, and that the fees for monuments in Churches shall be paid over to the charitable objects to which the Bishop assigns them, when his faculty is issued. It is further ordered that the fees for Cemetery monuments in all Burial Grounds, except those in the presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, shall be retained by the Chaplain to form a fund under the management of himself and the Church Committee, for the decoration of the Cemetery, by planting trees and shrubs and for repairing tombs.—*Vide Proceedings of Madras Government, 12th October 1870, No. 165.*

Orders for the performance of Funeral Rites on verdicts of Coroner's Inquests.

NOTIFICATION.—*Fort Saint George Gazette*, June 11, 1850, page 623.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind the Order of Government of 5th April 1842, which directs a copy of the verdict of the Coroner's Inquest to be furnished, when practicable, to the Clergyman who is to officiate at the interment of a body on which an inquest may have been held, and the Reverend Chaplains will in future consider the warrant of the Coroner for the interment of a body on which an inquest has been held to be a sufficient authority for their performance of the Burial Service over it, if it would be their duty, under ordinary circumstances, to perform that service.

2. In the provinces where no Coroner's jurisdiction exists, the same course will be observed by the authorities appointed to inquire into the causes of sudden death, and the same deference will be paid by Clergymen to their certificates of Warrant.

Order for the burial of a Roman Catholic when refused burial by the Roman Catholic Priest.

By the Orders of the Government of India, dated 21st December 1855, communicated to the Right Reverend the Bishop, 15th January 1856, and quoted by the Chaplain of Cannanore, Chaplains of the Church of England are, on the requisition of the Officer Commanding a Military station, bound to bury a Roman Catholic according to the ritual of the Church of England when the Roman Catholic Priest of that station may have refused to bury the deceased.

SURROGATES FOR GRANTING MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following Clergymen have been empowered to grant Marriage License under the Episcopal Seal in the Diocese of Madras

The Venerable the Archdeacon—*Commissionary*.

Rev. A. Fennell, B. A.	Rev. J. F. Kearns,	Rev. J. Baiton, M. A.
" G. U. Pope, D. D.	" S. A. Godfrey,	" D. Tenn, M. A.
" C. Rhenius, (Eur.)	" O. Dene, B. A.	" A. F. Butlett,
" J. F. D. Kidd, B. A.	" E. Sargent,	" D. G. Clarke, B. A.
" S. F. Pettigrew, M. A. (Eur.)	" J. W. Wynch, M.	" W. B. Powell,
" J. D. O'Sullivan, B. A.	" J. Murphy, M. D.	" W. Hope,
" H. P. James, B. A.	" T. Foulkes,	" J. Sharp, M. A.
" W. B. Otley, M. A.	" W. Leeming, M. A.	" C. Smith, B. A.
" R. P. Little, B. A. (Eur.)	" J. Turner, M. A. (Eur.)	" F. W. Jackson,
" T. A. C. Pratt, M. A.	" W. S. Potman, M. A. (Eur.)	" J. B. Trend, M. A.
" W. W. G. Cooper, M. A.	" C. H. Deane, M. A.	" C. Tanner,
" C. R. Drury, M. A.	" J. M. Strubbin, M. D.	" I. F. Browne,
" J. J. B. Sayers, M. D.	" G. Warlow, B. A. (Eur.)	" W. W. Lives, M. A.
" B. O'M. Deane, M. A.	" H. Bower, D. D.	" E. Crampton,
" J. McKee, D. D.	" G. Y. Heyne,	" J. M. Walker, M. A.
" J. Guest,	" I. G. Iys, M. A.	" A. W. Stone
" G. English,	" W. M. S. Babington, B. A.	

Parties desirous of being married should apply direct to some Surrogate residing near them; but from places where there is no Surrogate, application should be made to the Registrar, who will procure a commission under the Episcopal Seal, authorizing some persons to administer the usual oath and grant the necessary license. None but a Clergyman of the Church of England can marry by virtue of Episcopal license. Parties who cannot on account of distance obtain the services of a Clergyman to marry them must state the fact, and apply to the Brigade Major, Fort Saint George, who will obtain the permission of the Right Honorable the Governor for their marriage under which the Senior Judicial Officer of any station is authorized by Government to marry them.

In the case of a minor in H. M.'s or the Honorable Company's Services, the written consent of the Governor must be obtained previous to the publication of Banns, or the grant of a license.

Further information respecting marriages can be obtained on application to the Acting Registrar of the Diocese, J. O. Wright, Esq., M. A.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Founded, 1798.—Extended its operations to the Madras Presidency, 1814.

List of English Clergymen connected with the Society.

	NAMEs	Date of Com- mencement of Service.	ADDRESS.
TAMIL MISSION.	<i>Madras.</i>		
	Rev. D. Fenn, M. A. ...	1852	Church Mission House, Madras.
	" J. Barton, M. A. ...	1860	Do.
	" R. C. Macdonald, M. A. ...	1859	Mount Road, Madras
	" W. P. Schaffter ...	1861	St Thomas' Mount
	" E. Sell... ..	1865	Harris' School, Triplicane, Madras.
	" M G Goldsmith, B. A. ...	1872	Calcutta, (on duty)
	<i>Tinnevely</i>		
	Rev. E. Sargent ...	1842	Palamcottah.
	" A. Dibb... ..	1855	Do.
MALAYALIM MISSION.	" N. Hous... ..	1860	Do.
	" R. R. Meadows, B. A. ...	1860	Sachnapuram, Sivagasi, via Sattoor.
	" A. H. Lash... ..	1867	Palamcottah.
	" V W. Harcourt ...	1867	Suvimeshapuram, Edeyengoody, Palamcottah.
	<i>Travancore.</i>		
	Rev. H. Baker ...	1843	Cottayam, Alleppie.
	" J. M. Speechley, M. A. ...	1860	Do.
	" W. Johnson ...	1866	Alleppie
	" F. Bower ...	1866	Kunnan-kulam, Trichoor
	" W. Hope... ..	1866	Madras, (on leave)
TELUGU MISSION.	" J. H. Bishop, B. A. ...	1867	Cottayam, Alleppie
	" W. Smith ...	1868	Trichoor.
	" J. Caley ...	1870	Mavelicara, Quilon
	" W. J. Richards... ..	1871	Cottayam, Alleppie
	<i>Krishna and Godavery.</i>		
	Rev. T. Y. Darling ...	1847	Raghapur, Nundigaum, Bezwarrah.
	" F. W. N. Alexander, B. A. ...	1857	Ellore.
	" W. Ellington ...	1860	Masulipatam.
	" J. Sharp, M. A. ...	1861	Do.
	" A. H. Arden, M. A. ...	1864	Do.
	" J. Harrison ...	1867	Bezwarrah.
	" J. E. Padfield ...	1868	Ellore.
	" J. Cam ...	1869	Dumagoodrum, Upper Godavery
	" H. R. Kendall ...	1872	Bezwarrah.

STATION NOT AS YET ASSIGNED.

Rev. W. Clayton ...	1869	} Telugu Mission.
" A. Morgan ...	1872	
" W. G. Baker ...	1872	
" H. Horsley ...	1873	

AT HOME.

Rev. T. Spratt ...	1858	} Tamil Mission.
" J. D. Simmons.....	1860	
" J. L. Thomas ...	1863	
" J. C. Mill ...	1867	
" R. H. Maddox ...	1864	} Malayalim Mission.
" W. Mitchell ...	1872	
" C. Tanner ...	1867	} Telugu Mission.

Native Clergy connected with the Society.

NAMES.	Date of Ordination.	Pastorate.	Mission District.
TAMIL MISSION.			
Rev. Jesudasen John ...	1847	Tinnevely ...	Palamcottah.
" D. Gnanamuttu ...	"	Kovilattu ...	Nallur.
" M. Savariroyen ...	1851	Nallanmalpuram ...	Suvisheshapuram.
" M. Devaprasadham... ..	"	Ideiankulam ...	Dohnavur.
" W. T. Sathianadham ...	1859	Southern Pastorate	Madras.
" A. Isaac ...	"	Panneivilei ...	Panneivilei.
" Joseph Cornelius ...	"	"	"
" V. Devanayagam... ..	"	Vageikulam... ..	Sivagasi.
" D. Viravagu... ..	"	Superintending Pastor	Mengnanapuram.
" M. Perianayagam... ..	"	Alvarneri ...	Paluncotta.
" P. Arumanayagam... ..	"	Asirvadhapuram ...	Mengnanapuram.
" J. Nallathambi ...	"	Pannikulam ...	"
" D. Devaprasadham... ..	1865	Rajapaliam ...	Sivagasi.
" V. Simeon... ..	1866	Northern Pastorate	Madras.
" Anthony James ...	"	Ootacamund.	"
" S. Gnanamuttu ...	"	Satthankulam ...	Mengnanapuram.
" Isaac Samuel ...	1869	Areikulam ...	Palamcottah.
" Joseph David ...	"	Mengnanapuram ...	"
" T. Vedhanayagam ...	"	Vellalankvilei ...	Mengnanapuram.
" A. Gnanamuttu ...	"	Arumuganari... ..	Do.
" J. Samuel... ..	"	Sathianagaram ...	Do.
" A. Vedhamuttu ...	"	Naluvavadi ...	Do.
" V. Abraham... ..	"	Pragasapuram ...	Do.
" D. Stephen ...	"	Kadachapuram ...	Do.
" D. Perinbam... ..	"	Anandhapuram ...	Do.
" R. Hopper ...	"	Anukkragapuram ...	Do.
" J. Simeon ...	"	Tharumanagaram... ..	Do.
" M. Gnanapragasam ...	"	Sagayapuram... ..	Do.
" M. Pakkianadham ...	"	Perpulankulam ...	Dohnavur.
" D. Rasenthiram ...	"	Mannariandattu ...	Panneivilei
" A. Rasenthiram ...	"	Kangaroyakuritchi ...	Do.
" L. Simeon... ..	1870	Manalkadu ...	Palamcottah.
" A. Samuel ...	"	Puliangudi ...	Surandai.
" S. Swamidasen ...	"	Surandai.	"
" G. Yesudian ...	1873	Swalasamutheram ...	Nallur, Palamcottah.
" G. Surkunen... ..	"	Panneivilei.	"
MALAYALIM MISSION.			
Rev. G. Curcan... ..	1856	Pallam ...	Cottayam.
" Oomen Mamen ...	"	Mallapalli ...	Tiruwella.
" Jacob Tharian ...	"	Puthupalli ...	Mavelikara, Quilon.
" Koshi Koshi... ..	"	Thullawadi ...	Do.
" K. Kuruwella ...	1860	Cochin.	"
" Kithi Chako... ..	1863	Melkavu ...	Mundakayam.
" Justus Joseph ...	1865	Kannit... ..	Mavelikara.
" Ambarta Thoma ...	1868	Olesha ...	Cottayam.
" K. Koratha... ..	"	Changnacheri... ..	Do.
" P. Wirghese... ..	"	Katanam ...	Mavelikara.
" Itti Cherian... ..	"	Kodawalaniya ...	Do.
" O. Chako ...	1871	Unassigned... ..	Cottayam.
" C. Thoma... ..	1872	Ellantur.	"
" J. Pothan ...	"	Mavelikara ...	Quilon.
" P. M. Curien ...	"	Unassigned.	"
TELUGU MISSION.			
Rev. M. Ratnam... ..	1864	Noble Memorial School...	Masulipatam.
" A. Bushanam... ..	"	Gudivada Sub-district ...	Do.
" G. Krishnayya ...	1871	Anglo-Vernacular School..	Ellore.
" J. Venkatarana Razu ...	1872	Dumagudium ...	Upper Godavery.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

CHARTERED A. D. 1701.—Extended its operations to Madras 1826.

MADRAS DIOCESAN COMMITTEE.

The Right Reverend the President. | The Venerable the Vice President.

Hon'ble W. R. Arbuthnot,

G. Banbury, Esq.

Rev. D. G. Clarke,

Colonel E. W. Childers,

Rev. E. Jernyn, *Secretary*.

Surgeon W. R. Cornish,

Rev. W. W. G. Cooper,

W. Donald, Esq.

Rev. O. Dene.

Rev. C. R. Drury,

Hon. Mr. Justice Kindersley,

Colonel F. J. Moberly,

Hon. J. D. Sim,

Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., *Treasurers*.

LIST OF CLERGYMEN in connection with the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts in the Diocese of Madras.

Names.	Missions	Post Town.
Rev. J. M. Strachan, M. D.	Nazareth	Palamcottah.
" G. Billing ..	Ramnad	Ramnad.
" M. Yesudian...	Nazareth	Palamcottah
" A. Job ...	Christianagram	do.
" S. Christian ...	Moodaloor	do
" R. Caldwell, L. D ..	... . . . .	Europe on Furlough
" J. L. Wyatt ...	Edeyengoody	Palamcottah
" P. Swamidian ..	do	do.
" S. Joseph ...	Radhapuram	do
" S. Swamidasen ...	Edeyengoody	do.
" G. Peter ...	do.	do.
" G. Yesadian ...	do.	do.
" Samuel Daniel ..	Radhapuram, (Edeyengoody)	do.
" J. F. Kearns ...	Tanjore ..	Tanjore.
" S. G. Yesudian ...	Nagalapuram, (Vypar)	North Tinnevelly.
" D. Devaprasadam...	Melsetalie, (Puthamputhur)	Tuticorm.
" A. Swamidasen ...	Tuticorm ..	do.
" T. Adamson ...	Sawyerpuram	Palamcottah
" D. Vadamutu...	Sawyerpuram ...	Palamcottah
" S. Devasagayam ...	Ramnad ..	Ramnad.
" T. P. Adolphus ...	Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly
" H. Bower, D. D. ...	Puthamputhur ...	North Tinnevelly.
" C. S. Kohlhoff...	Erungalore ...	Trichinopoly
" C. Innasi... ..	Mathuputtiv, (Erungalore)	do
" J. Sinappen ...	Alumbaukum, (do.)	do
" J. Guest... ..	Trichinopoly ..	do.
" F. L. Leeper...	Combaconum ...	Tranquebar.
" A. Masilamany ...	Tranquebar	do
" D. Gnanapragasam	Combaconum ...	Combaconum
" M. Gnanakan ...	Nangoor	Sheally.
" A. Taylor ...	Puthcottah	Tanjore.
" D. Adekelum ...	Aneycadoo ..	do.
" J. Ignatius ...	Vediarpuram	do
" G. Heyne...	Negapatam ...	Negapatam
" J. D. Martyn...	Cuddalore ...	Cuddalore.
" J. Eleazer...	Oossoor ...	Oossoor
" G. Lazarus ...	Bangalore ...	Bangalore
" J. Clay ...	Muthalpaud ..	Prodatoor.
" J. F. Spencer...	Kalsapaud	Budwail
" A. Sebastian ...	Secunderabad	Secunderabad.
" D. Savarimootoo	Vepery ..	Madras.
" C. E. Kennet ...	St. John's (Egmore)	do.
" B. David ...	St. Thomé ...	do.
" D. W. Kidd, B. A. ...	Sullivan's Gardens ...	do.
" V. Abraham ...	Nazareth ..	Palamcottah.
" G. Parenjody .	do	do.
" R. Perianayagum	do.	do.
" S. Yesudian ...	Puthamputhur ...	North Tinnevelly.
RETIRED MISSIONARY		
Rev. A. F. Cammerer ...	Tranquebar ...	Tranquebar.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

The objects of the Madras Branch of the Society are—The distribution of Religious and Educational Books, the support of Mission Schools, and the publication of Religious Vernacular Books and Tracts. It has now undertaken also to administer the funds of the Diocesan Board of Education, which has been amalgamated with the Society.

PARENT SOCIETY—FOUNDED 1698

MADRAS DIOCESAN COMMITTEE—ESTABLISHED 1815

General Committee.

President. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras, *Ex Officio*

Vice-President.—The Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras.

Ansell, Esq., J.	Forster, Major B. L.	Morgan, Esq., W. H., M.D.
Arbuthnot, G. G., Esq.	Foulkes, Rev. T.	Miller, Esq., J.
Babington, Rev. W. M. S., B.A.	Francis, Esq., T. E.	Milman, Major E. S.
Baker, Rev. H.	Gillilan, Colonel T.	Mullins, Lieut.-Col. J.
Ballard, G. A., Esq., M.C.S.	Godfrey, Rev. S. A.	Murphy, Rev. J., LL.D.
*Barton, Rev. J., M.A.	Gordon, Adam A., M.A.	Pope, Rev. G. U., D.D.
Billing, Rev. G., B.A.	Gosse, Esq., J., M.C.S.	Pope, Rev. H.
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*Clarke, Rev. D. G., B.A.	*Joyce, Esq., W.	Shreeemvasa, Esq., A. P.
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Treasurers...Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.

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Depository of the Society—17, Church Street, Vepery... Mr. R. Johnson, Librarian.

Press of the Society, 18, Church Street, Vepery... Rev. C. Egbert Kennet, Supt.

* Members of the Select Committee

COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

PATRON.—Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

VICE PATRONS.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and His Grace the Archbishop of York.

PRESIDENT.—The Most Honorable the Marquis of Cholmondeley.

Madras Corresponding Committee.

PRESIDENT.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop.

Arbuthnot, Hon'ble W. R., *Treasurer.*

Roberts, Esq., J. S.

Barton, Rev. J., M. A., *Secretary.*

Sell, Rev. E.

Fenn, Rev. D., M.A.

Touch, Colonel J. G.

The object of this Society is to assist the residents at the smaller stations, which are unprovided with the services of a Government Chaplain, in obtaining the privilege of the regular ministrations amongst them of a Clergyman of the Church of England.

CLERGYMEN NOT IN CONNECTION WITH ANY SOCIETY.

NAMES.	Stations.	Remarks.
Rev. W. Taylor	Madras.	
" C. Franklin.	Bangalore.	
" S. A. G. Godfrey..	Madura.	
" P. Percival.....	Madras	Chaplain, Mily. Female Orphan Asylum.
" T. Bliss.....	Ootacamund...	Principal, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.
" G. U. Pope, D. D. . . .	Bangalore . . .	Head Master, Bishop Cotton's School,
" F. W. Jackson	Railway	Railway Chaplain. [Bangalore.
" E. Crampton.....	Nellore.	
" C. C. Shutie.....	Pulicat.	
" A. W. Stone.	Cochin.	
" H. Fitzpatrick	Madras	Secretary Bible Society.
" J. Wilkins.....	Bangalore.....	Fort Church.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Chaplains.	Ordained.	Appointed.	Arrived.	In the service of
Rev. Alexander Walker, Sr. Chap...	1855	1859	23rd July 1869	Government.
„ Aug. Clifford Bell, M. A., Chap. . .	1860	1859	8th March 1869	do.
„ William A. Liston, Junior do...	1866	1866	25th Nov. 1866	do.
MISSIONARIES.				
Rev. Alexander Clark	1860	1860	} Church of Scotland's Indian Mission Committee.	
„ Daniel Jacob.	1865	1860		
„ D. Comarappen.....	1867	1865		
„ W. Samuel.....	1870	1869		
MISSIONARY TEACHER.				
Mr. David Sinclair, M.A. ....	.....	1869		

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

MADRAS.—I.—St. Andrew's Church, Poonamallee Road, (opened 1821).

Times of Service :—Sundays, 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.—Wednesdays, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 P.M.
Tamil, 8-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M.

The Rev. Alexander Walker, Senior Chaplain.

Rev. W. Samuel, Native Minister.

KIRK SESSION.

MODERATOR.

The Chaplain or each of two Chaplains, every alternate half-year.

ELDERS.

<p>T. Williamson, Esq. J. Urquhart, Esq., M.D., Esq. W. P. F. Shaw, Esq.</p>	<p>Hon. Asst. Surg. R. Harvey. George Thom, Esq. Rev. A. Clarke, M.A., <i>Hony.</i></p>
Session Clerk and Organist	Mr. R. Stephenson.
Beadle	Mr. J. MacCormick.
Teacher of Boys' Charity School, Chintadrepett .	Mr. R. H. Lee.
Do. Girls' do.	Mrs. Fisher.
Scripture Reader	Mr. Brailly.

II.—BANGALORE.

Service in St. Andrew's Church.

Sundays, 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.—Thursdays, 6½ P.M.

The Rev. Augustus Clifford Bell, M.A., Chaplain.

CHOIR.—The Misses Taylor with Assistants.

BEADLE.—Mr. W. Rogers.

III.—SECUNDERABAD.

Service, Morning and Evening.

The Rev. W. A. Liston.

IV.—Church of Scotland's Mission House, Beach—Service, Sundays at 8 A.M. & 3 P.M.

FEES FOR SACRED OFFICES.

For Marriage by License	Rs. 60 0 0	} In all.
" " Banns published on one Sunday	" 12 0 0	
" " Banns on two Sundays	" 11 0 0	
" " Banns on three Sundays	None.	
" registering each Baptism	" 2 0 0	
" each Extract of Baptism, Marriage or Funeral	" 2 0 0	
Fees for ground and monuments in St. Andrew's Cemetery.—See Proceedings of the Madras Government, Ecclesiastical Department, 27th October 1869, or information can be obtained by applying to the Session Clerk.		

Parties desiring Baptism or Marriage should apply in the first instance to the Chaplain, but all information will be supplied, and also the Forms of Declaration by the Session Clerk.

Registers of Baptisms and Marriages are kept, and Periodical Returns forwarded to Government, attested by the Senior Chaplain.

Under the sanction of the Honorable the Court of Directors of date 17th January 1844, the Chaplains may pay occasional visits to any Out-stations of the Presidency where a large number of Presbyterians may be residing.

The regulations regarding the Rank, Furlough and Retiring Allowances, Leave of Absence, &c., are the same as those applicable to the Chaplains of the Church of England.

PRESBYTERY OF MADRAS.

Constituted by authority of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, February 1855.

PRESBYTERS.

<p>Rev. Alexander Walker, " Augustus C. Bell, M.A., " A. W. Liston,</p>	<p>Rev. Alexr. Clark, M.A., " Daniel Jacob, " W. Samuel.</p>	<p>Rev. D. Commarappen, " W. Samuel.</p>
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LAY ELDERS.—Elected half-yearly from each Kirk Session.

MODERATOR.—Each Clerical Member half-yearly in rotation.

CLERK.—Rev. Alexander Walker.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S INDIAN MISSION.

MADRAS BRANCH COMMENCED 1837.

The Central Institution is in No. 3, North Beach, Black Town.

Rev. Alex. Clark, M.A.,	} <i>Missionaries.</i>	Rev. Daniel Jacob,	} <i>Native Ministers</i>
D. Sinclair, Esq., M.A.,		Rev. D. Coomarappen,	
		Rev. W. Samuel,	

I.—MADRAS.—*The Central Institution*, No. 3, North Beach, attended by 350 Hindu boys, 100 Mahomedans and 20 Native Christians. There is a staff of 24 Teachers.

Branch Schools in Black Town and Washermanpettah. Attendance 100 Teachers 4.

Vincular Schools in Vepery, Mackay's Garden and Perambore. Attendance 125. Teachers 3.

Native Church, Egmore—Pastor, Rev. W. Samuel. Congregation of all ages 350. Communicants 250.

II BRANCH STATIONS *Vellore*.—Native Minister, Rev. D. Coomarappen. Schools attended by 250 boys. 8 Teachers. Native congregation (60) of all ages.

Arconum—Head Master, C. Appasawmy Pillay. School attended by 50 boys. Teachers 3.

Secunderabad—Native Pastor, Rev. D. Jacob. Congregation of all ages 150. Communicants 56. Schools attended by 100 boys.

MEMBERS OF THE CORRESPONDING BOARD.

G Bidie, Esq., M.B.,	Rev. A. Walker,	Rev. W. Samuel,
G Thom, Esq., M.A.,	„ A. C. Bell, M.A.,	„ A. Clark, M.A., <i>Secretary.</i>
P. Stephens, Esq.,	„ W. A. Liston,	
J. Maxwell, Esq.,	D. Sinclair, Esq., M.A.,	

Corresponding Secretary of the General Assembly's Committee for Madras.

The Rev. Archibald Watson, D.D., of St. Mary's Church, Dundee.

The Church of Scotland's Female Mission,

Conducted by the Scottish Ladies' Association for the advancement of Female Education in India

Superintendent

Head Mistress of Boarding School

Matron of do

Mrs. Clark.

Miss Mansell.

Miss A. Thompson.

Boarding School for Christian girls, Saint Andrew's Church compound, Egmore. Boarders 50.

Caste Girls' School in Black Town, Triplicane and Washermanpettah. Attendance 280.

Mixed School in Poodoopettah. Attendance 65.

Hon. Agent, Scottish Ladies' Association.—Rev. A. Walker.

Corresponding Secretary to the Ladies' Association.—Miss Sanders, 119, G. St., Edin.

ST. ANDREW'S NATIVE CHURCH, MADRAS.

Rev. William Samuel, Pastor.	Mr. T. Daniel,	} Schoolmasters.
Mr. Thomas Abbott, } Scripture	„ C. Appavoo,	
„ Samuel John, } Readers		

HOURS OF SERVICE.

Sundays, 8 to 9½ A.M.
4 to 5 P.M.

Sunday School 3 to 4 P.M.
Mondays, Meeting, 6½ to 8 P.M.

KIRK SESSION.

Rev. William Samuel, Moderator.

Mr. John Massillamony,

„ C. Aaron,

„ Isaac Peters,

Mr. Walter A. Samuel, Deacon,

ELDERS. {

Mr. A. V. Jacob,

„ P. K. Frederick,

„ D. Maduranayagam.

Mr. Isaac Peters, Clerk.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION,

CONSTITUTED BY AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE FREE CHURCH
OF SCOTLAND, IN OCTOBER 1843.

PRESBYTERS.

Rev. William Miller, M.A.,	Rev. John Macmillan, M.A.,	Rev. P. Rajahgopaul,
„ Wm. Stevenson, M.A., (Europe).	„ G. M. Rae, M.A.,	„ A Venkataramiah.

PLACES OF WORSHIP I. The Free Church on the Esplanade, opposite the Light House, on Sunday, in English at 6½ P. M.

II. The Free Church on the Esplanade; on Sunday, in Tamil at 11 A. M. In the Evangelistic Hall, on Wednesday in Tamil at 6 P. M.

III. Hall of the Free Church Mission Institution; on Sunday at 5 P. M. in Tamil and English.

In 1858 the Rev. P. Rajahgopaul was regularly called and settled as Pastor over the Native Congregation in Madras.

EUROPEAN MISSIONARIES.

The Rev. William Miller, M.A., ordained a Missionary to Madras in 1862.		
„ William Stevenson, M.A. (<i>Eur.</i>) do.	do.	in 1864.
„ John Macmillan, M.A. (<i>Nellore</i>) do.	do.	in 1864.
„ G. M. Rae, M.A. do.	do.	in 1867.

Mr. W. Carshaw, M.D., Teacher, appointed in 1863.

„ William Ross, M.A., appointed in 1871.

„ W. Elder, L.R.C.S. & P.E., Medical Missionary, appointed in 1871.

NATIVE MISSIONARIES.

The Rev. P. Rajahgopaul, ordained at Madras, 20th November 1851.

„ A. Venkataramiah, do. do. 1851.

LICENSED PREACHER.—Rev. R. M. Bauboo. | **HEAD TEACHER.**—Mr Joseph Hufton.

General Assembly's Institution and Schools of the Free Church of Scotland,

Commenced by the Rev. J. Anderson, in Black Town, 3rd April 1837.

Free General Assembly's Institution, Esplanade, Black Town, for Native Education and for raising up Native Teachers and Preachers, under the superintendence of the Missionaries and Dr W. Carshaw. The Mission in 1856 opened a new Branch School in Black Town, under the superintendence of Mr. Hufton and the Missionaries; this School is now attended by upwards of 147 boys and 80 girls. Mr. Zynul Abdeen has charge of the Station at Chingleput. His circle embraces many villages which he regularly visits. Mr. S. Gabriel is laboring in Conjeeveram. The Educational operations at Nellore are in charge of the Rev. John Macmillan.

Eight Branch Schools for males exist in connection with the Parent Institution. These are in Black Town, at Conjeeveram, Trivellore, Wallajahbad, Rajampettah, Iyempettah, Chingleput and Nellore. The average attendance at all these schools during 1873 has been about 1,500 Hindus and Mahomedans, on a roll of about 1,700. The Hindu pupils are of all castes and classes, from the Brahmin to the Pariah, no distinction being made by the Missionaries.

The Female Institution for Convert and Boarding Girls is under the charge of a European Lady, assisted by a Native Matron. There are besides 8 Day Schools for Hindu and Mahomedan girls in connection with the Mission. These Schools contain about 900 pupils, making the entire number of pupils on the roll about 2,700.

The education given embraces a knowledge of the Scriptures and all the branches of an enlarged regular course of instruction. The essential character of the Central Institution, with its nine Branch Schools for youths and eight for girls, is that of being Seminaries for giving a full Christian education. This is communicated through the medium of English, Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani; and instruction is

also systematically given in these tongues, by competent Munshes. The Central Institution educates young men up to the standard of the B. A. Degree of the Madras University. Visitors are received on Fridays from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

The Free Church Mission employs upwards of 20 Christian Agents, Evangelists and Teachers. It also employs in its Schools 130 Teachers.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The following Gentlemen compose the Financial Board.

A. M. Simpson, Esq., (Corresponding Member at Nellore.)	Col. H. O'Connell,
W. W. Munsie, Esq.,	Col. C. Scott Elliot,
W. J. vanSomeren, Esq., M.D.,	James A. Arbuthnot, Esq.,
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„ George Mackay,	„ William Stevenson, M.A., (Eur.)
„ George Smith,	„ G. M. Rae, M.A.,
Rev. Charles Cooper,	„ P. Rajahgopaul,
	„ A. Venkataramiah.

The Rev. George Milne Rae, M.A., Secy. | Messrs. Binny and Co., *Treasurers*.

The Committees of Foreign Missions of the Free Church and of the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, united in sending Mr. D. H. Paterson, Surgeon, as a Medical Missionary to co-operate with the Missionaries of the Free Church in Madras. In March 1857, he opened a Dispensary in Black Town with encouraging success. On Dr. Paterson's death in 1871, Dr. Elder took charge of the work.

MEDICAL MISSION DISPENSARY, BLACK TOWN,

ESTABLISHED IN MADRAS IN 1856,

By the Committees of the Foreign Missions of the Free Church of Scotland and the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society.

Office Bearers of the Edinburgh Committee.

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Vice-Presidents. { J. H. Balfour, Esq., M.D., Professor of Botany, Edinburgh University; Rev. G. Cullen.

Treasurer.—Robert Omond, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.E.

Secretary. B. Bell, Esq., F.R.C.S.F.

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Dr. G. Bidie,	Rev. W. Stevenson, M.A., Eur.	W. J. vanSomeren, Esq., M.D.
„ G. Mackay,	Rev. P. Rajahgopaul,	Dr. William Carslaw,
Rev. A. R. Symonds,	G. Smith, Esq., M.D.,	W. W. Munsie, Esq.

Treasurers. Messrs. Binny and Co.

Medical Missionary and Secretary. William Elder, Esq., L.R.C.S.E. & L.R.C.P.E.

Assistant. Dr. Dhanikoti Raju, M.D. and C.M.

The patients in both Dispensaries receive Medical treatment morning and evening at stated hours. There are Religious Services conducted on week days by the students, and on Sundays in Black Town by the Rev. P. Rajahgopaul; average daily attendance 140. The people who receive assistance are of all castes and classes of the community.

The number of patients treated during the past year exceeded 12,000.

The work of the Mission is carried on in the Dispensary in Black Town which was opened in 1856, and also in the Dispensary and Hospital in Royapooram, which were opened nearly five years ago.

The Training Institution which was commenced with the view of giving a Medical education to Native Christian youths has now been opened for nearly six years. Thirteen of the Students have finished their studies and have returned to labor in connection with the various Missionary Societies to which they belong.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1795.)

This Society began its operations in South India in 1805. The ordained European Missionaries, including some in England on leave, are twenty-seven, with two female Missionaries, and twenty-one ordained Native Ministers, besides a large number of Native Agents of various grades.

The congregations under charge of the Mission comprise more than 37,000 persons. The Schools contain nearly 9,000 scholars.

The following are the stations occupied by the Society, and the Missionaries and Native Ministers at present labouring at them.

MADRAS MISSION, commenced 1805—Rev. A. Corbold, 1850; Rev. G. Hall, B.A., 1851; Rev. T. E. Slater, 1866; Rev. C. Parthasarathy, 1867.

Triplicore. Comd. 1861. Rev. M. Phillips, 61, (*Eur.*); Rev. H. Rice, 69; (in charge.)

Salem.—Commenced 1827. Rev. H. Rice, 1869, (in charge.)

Coimbatore. Commenced 1830. Rev. W. Joss, 1869; Rev. A. David, 1867.

Mettapallum. Rev. V. Umeyudhan, 1867.

Bangalore.—Commenced 1820—Rev. C. Campbell, B.A., 1835; Rev. B. Rice, 1836; Rev. J. H. Walton, 1866; Rev. P. Peerage, 1862; Rev. Job Paul, 1871.

Bellary. Commenced 1810—Rev. E. Lewis, 1865, (*Eur.*); Rev. T. Haines, 1870.

Belgaum.—Commenced 1820. Rev. J. Smith, 1866; Rev. J. G. Hawker, 1865; Rev. J. Mahantappa, 1868; Rev. P. Siddalingappa, 1868.

Cuddapah. Commenced 1822. Rev. W. G. Mawbey, 1864; Rev. J. Mason, 1865.

Nundial. Commenced 1852. Rev. R. D. Johnston, 1843; Rev. M. Williams, 1868.

Vizagapatam. Commenced 1805. Rev. J. W. Gordon, 1834; Rev. J. Hay, M.A., 1839; Rev. H. DeV. Gookey, 1866; Rev. P. Jaganadham, 1858.

Vizianagram.—Rev. W. Dawson, 1838.

Nagercoil.—Commenced 1805. Rev. J. Duthie, 1856; Rev. G. O. Newport, 1862; (in England) Rev. S. Jones, 1858; Rev. C. Yesudhan, 1866; Rev. N. Devadasam, 1866; Rev. C. Masilhamani, 1866; Rev. J. Joshua, 1867.

Kottarum.—Rev. S. Jones, 1858; (in charge, Rev. V. Arumanayagum, 1867; Rev. P. Pavapuratadmei, 1867.

Neyoor.—Commenced as a distinct station, 1827. Rev. F. Baylis, 1850, (in England); Rev. W. Lee, 1864, (in charge); Mr. W. Thomson, (Medical Missionary); Rev. S. Zachariah, 1866; Rev. A. Arumanayagum, 1867; Rev. M. Nyana-baraman, 1867.

Pareychaley.—Commenced 1827. Rev. J. E. Jones, 1867; Rev. W. Fletcher, 1867; Rev. J. Kamalam, 1867.

Trevandrum.—Commenced 1838. Rev. S. Mateer, 1858.

Quilon. Commenced 1822. Rev. F. Wilkinson, 59; Rev. S. Mateer, 58, (in charge.)

London Missionary Society's English Institution for Native Youths,

ARMENIAN STREET, BLACK TOWN, MADRAS.

This Institution was established in 1851 for the purpose of giving a good general and scriptural education to the native youths of Madras, as well as for the training of Preachers, Catechists and Teachers to assist at the numerous stations occupied by the Society in Southern India.

The studies pursued in the highest classes of the Institution are those required for the Matriculation examination of the Madras University. The studies in the other classes are arranged accordingly. Every boy in the school is daily instructed in the sacred Scriptures by a Christian teacher. The number of scholars is 450. School fees are paid according to the rates recently fixed by Government.

There are also two Branch Schools in the immediate neighbourhood of Madras connected with the Institution. In the Institution and its Branch Schools there are 550 native youths receiving Christian education.

A native congregation comprising 154 souls and 66 communicants has been formed in connexion with this part of the Mission. The plan of the Institution provides for a special service adapted to native youths every Sunday morning after the Sunday School.

Vepery District.

Connected with this Branch of the Mission is another native congregation of 107 souls, and 39 communicants. The Mission supports a Boarding School for girls and five girls' day schools, four of which are attended by caste children to the number of 278. The total number of girls at present is 334.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, ESTABLISHED 1814.

MADRAS MISSION COMMENCED 1819.

I MADRAS DISTRICT —*Royapettah*—Rev. James Gillings, Rev. William Burgess, Educational Department—Revs. G. Hobday and S. Somasoondrum.

MADRAS.—*Black Town*.—(Tamil)—Revs. J. Hobday and H. O. Sullivan, Supernumerary Minister.

Black Town.—(English)—Rev. T. F. Nicholson.

ST. THOMAS' MOUNT AND POONAMALLUR—Revs. John Dixon and Two Catechists. **NEGAPATAM**.—Revs. A. F. Barley, P. J. Evers and Two Catechists.

MANARGOODY AND TRITRAPUNDI—Revs. George Fryar and R. S. Boulter and M. Kalyanaraman, Two Catechists, Mr. John Davies, Educational Department.

MELNATIAM.—A Catechist.

TRICHINOPOLY.—Rev. R. Brown, R. Arumeyanaiakam, Assistant Native Minister, Mr. Young, Educational Department.

TRIVALORE.—Rev. Elias Gloria.

CARORE.—Rev. Joel Samuel.

Rev. JAMES GILLINGS, Chairman of the District and General Superintendent.

SUMMARY.—Chapels and other preaching places, 20. Day School Teachers, 133. Local Preachers and Sunday School Teachers, 44. Church Members, 283. Day Schools, 39. Day Scholars, 2,586.

MYSORE DISTRICT, BANGALORE.—*Pettah*.—Revs. Thomas Hodson and Josiah Hudson, B. A., Educational Department. Rev. Abijah Samuel. *Cantonment*.—Revs. Silas E. Symons, A. J. O. Lyle and Nathaniel.

MYSORE AND SERINGAPATAM.—Revs. John S. Williams and A. P. Riddett, Educational Department.

TOOMKOOR AND COONGHUL.—Revs. John C. W. Gostick and J. C. Sowerbutts.

GOOBREE.—One to be sent.

SHENMOGA.—Rev. C. B. Hocken.

HASSAN AND CHICKMUGALORE.—A Catechist.

OOLACAMUND.—A Catechist.

Rev. THOMAS HODSON, Chairman of the District and General Superintendent.

SUMMARY.—Chapels 15; other preaching places, 13. Day and Sunday School Teachers, 108. Local Preachers, 6. Church Members, 358. Day and Sunday Scholars, 3,018. Other attendants on public worship, 130.

GODAVERI DELTA MISSION.

W. Bowden, Senior,
T. Heelis,

J. W. Beer,
C. Beer.

Itinerating and preaching. Preaching in English every Sunday evening chiefly for Native youths speaking English and six Native Brethren, two of whom are occupied in the Eastern Delta and four in the Western in instructing Native Christians and evangelizing among the heathen.

The Mission was commenced in 1836, and has been supported by unsolicited contributions from Christian friends both in England and in this country.

The work of the Mission is chiefly confined to preaching the Gospel in the Vernacular (Telugu) excepting the English preaching on Sunday evenings, and an English School conducted by the Messrs. Beer, and which now numbers 135 pupils including a few boarders.

There are five Village Schools. A Girls' Boarding School conducted by Mrs. Heelis numbering 45 boarders and a few day scholars, also a caste school for girls and very small boys, under Mrs. Bowden's charge. An adult school for young Christian men under Mr. Bowden's direction, and a night school for young men and boys in the town of Nursapur, under Mr. Heelis' direction.

The members of the Native Congregations reside in Nursapur, Palcole and about 30 other villages.

The "Witness," a quarterly publication intended to assist in meeting the spiritual need of Native Christians is published in Telugu by this Mission and is now in its fourth year.

AMERICAN BAPTIST TELUGU MISSION,

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

NELLORE.—Revs. L. Jewett, D.D., Rev. David Dominic, B. A., and N. Canakiah, Evangelist.

ALLOOR.—Rev. E. Bullard, B. A.

RAMAPATNAM.—Rev. A. V. Timpany, and Miss L. Peabody.

ONGOLE.—Rev. J. E. Clough, B. A., and Rev. J. McLaurin.

Rev. D. H. Drake, B. A.

„ R. W. Williams, B. A.

MADRAS FREE COMMUNION BAPTIST CHURCH.

(ESTABLISHED, SEPTEMBER 1847.)

PASTOR.—Rev. W. Money—Arrived 19th September 1865.

DEACONS.—Messrs. George Steevens, William Thomas and Robert D'Sylva.

CHAPEL.—New Town.

Times of Service.

Lord's day morning, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 o'clock.

Lord's day evening $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{1st March to 30th September, } \frac{1}{2} \text{ past 6.} \\ \text{1st October to 28th Feb., 6 o'clock.} \end{array} \right.$

Wednesday evening, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 o'clock.

The Mission was established in 1847 and has been supported by the Members of the Church in connection with the Mission, with the assistance of kind friends.

The Minister is supported by voluntary contributions; besides his Ministerial labors connected with the Church, he is engaged in house to house visitation, and in preaching in the districts around New Town.

There is a Sabbath School in connection with the Church, in which about 150 children are regularly taught the vital truths of religion.

There is a neat, airy, commodious Chapel and Minister's house, eligibly situated in New Town, purchased by the Church and congregation with assistance of kind and generous friends in India and England.

BANGALORE FREE COMMUNION BAPTIST CHURCH.

(FORMED 26TH NOVEMBER 1854.)

Pastor—EDMUND MARSDEN.

Place of Worship—*Ebenezer Chapel, Commissariat Road.*

(OPENED 18TH AUGUST 1867.)

Times of Service.—Lord's day, 11 A. M. and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. M.—Thursday, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. M.

This Church was formed on the above date by the Rev. T. C. Page, (formerly of Madras,) then temporarily residing at Bangalore. It enjoyed the pastoral superintendence of that esteemed servant of Christ for the first few months of its existence, but was for some time subsequently to his departure from the station without a Minister. On the 30th March 1856, Mr. Marsden, who had been a short time previously set apart for the work of the Gospel Ministry at Madras, became its Pastor.

Besides watching over this Christian Society, Mr. Marsden devotes a considerable portion of his time to evangelistic visitation among the residents of Bangalore, *particularly the Military*, of whom there is always a very large number at the Station. Last year there were in this way about 640 persons come into contact with, and plied and pressed with the Gospel offer, nearly five-sixths of whom had never previously been operated upon, and during the seventeen preceding years, about 9,180 persons. A very large proportion of these were *Soldiers*. Though not bearing the name, Mr. Marsden, to the fullest extent of his ability, is doing the work of a TOWN MISSIONARY.

STRICT BAPTIST CHURCHES.

MADRAS

FORMED A D FEBRUARY 1858

H I Doll, Pastor and Missionary Supt
 J J Chatterton, Deacon
 MEETING HOUSE—Tafonl St Nipper Park
 Sunday Even 6½ PM | Thursday Even 6½ M
 Sunday Morning—Sabbath School, 7½ AM

ST THOMAS' MOUNT

FORMED A D 1866

H Thomas, Missionary
 H F Doll, Officiating Pastor
 MEETING HOUSE—Hoop Lines
 Sunday Even 6½ M | Tuesday Even 6½ M

POONAMALLI

M A Cooposwamy, Missionary and Pastor
 of Native Church

H F Doll, Officiating Pastor

R Indale, Deacon

MEETING HOUSE—Barnack Pucherry
 Sunday Even 6½ M | Tuesday Even 6½ PM
 Thursday Evening 6½ PM

41ST REGIMENT, (CUTTACK)

Doss Anthravidy, Pastor

D Krishna, C Percock, } Deacons
 and W Suttannah }

Sunday Morn 9 AM Sunday Even 4 M
 Wednesday Evening 4 M

GODAVIRY AND KOILAK PAPISSI
MISSION, (COCANADA)

MEETING HOUSE—Cocanada

Thomas Gabriel, Missionary
 Sunday Morn 8½ AM | Sunday Even 6½ PM

MADRAS BAPTIST TRACT SOCIETY,

INSTITUTED A D 1866

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AMERICAN MADURA MISSION.

(ESTABLISHED 1834)

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Missionary Physician

EAST MADURA—Rev John Cornelius, Native Pastor

WISI MADURA—Rev A G Rowland, "

DINDIGUL—Revs E Chester, M D, A Clarke, Native Pastor

PUNNEY—Rev D Vathamuttu, Native Pastor

BAITALAGUNDI—Revs J Rendall, M A, D Belavanthamm, Native Pastor

ANMAPATTI—Rev W A Buckingham, Native Pastor

PIRIAKULAM—Revs J T Noyes, M A, C Williams, Native Pastor

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KODIKANAI—Rev A Savarimuttu, " "

KUMBUM—Rev S Isaac, " "

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MALLANKINARU—Rev G Vethanayagam, Native Pastor

PASUMALAI—Rev A Barnes, " "

MANDAPASALAI—Rev M Barnes, " "

KARISAKULAM—Rev Christian, " "

SEVILPATTI—Rev M Thomas, " "

TIRUPUVANAM—Rev W Tracy, D D,

MELUR—Rev T S Burnell

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Not Stationed—Revs J S Chandler, B A, W Howland, B A

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**Dispensary and Hospital Corps under Rev. John Scudder, M.D., M.A.,
Ranipett, North Arcot.**

Mr. Samuel Verrahgoo, Dresser Assistant; Shunmoogum Moodelly, Conicopilly; Devaparanum, Medical Student.

Female Education

Miss Mandeville, Vellore

Miss Chapin, Vellore.

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DANISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION,

ESTABLISHED 1861.

SOUTH ARCOT, *Puttambankum*—Rev. C. Ochs.

Trikaloor—Rev. P. Anderson, and Rev. T. A. Petersen.

MINISTERS LICENSED TO MARRY.

Danish Evangelical Lutheran Mission.

Revs. C. Ochs, P. Anderson and Petersen, Trikaloor.

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NELLORE DISTRICT.

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Sukurpett—Rev. C. Scriba.

Gudur—Rev. H. Brunette.

Sriharikotah—Rev. M. Otto.

Vencatagiri—Rev. Th. Petersen.

Vakadu—Revs. J. Botcher and L. Wahl.

Calastrey—Rev. J. Worlein.

Rapur—Rev. A. Kishne.

LEIPZIG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION.

(Established at Dresden 1836, at Leipzig 1848.)

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(Commenced 1706, taken up by the Society 1841.)

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TIRUMENJANAM (1848), Rev. E. Grahl (in Poreiar),

MANIKRAMAM (1852), Rev. A. Blomstrand, M.A., (in Tranquebar).

MAYAVARAM (1823, 1844), Rev. A. Mayr.

SHITALLY (1868), Rev. M. Pakiam, Pastor.

COMBACONUM (1856), Rev. H. Wannske.

NEGAPATAM (1862), Rev. H. Beisenherz.

TANJORE (1851), and Anelikadu (1869), Rev. Messrs. C. A. Ouchterlony and W. Christian.

TRICHINOPOLY (1850), Rev. O. Kahl.

MOTUPATTI (1864), Rev. S. Swamidasen, Pastor

PUDUCOTTAM (1849), Rev. C. Manthey-Zorn.

COIMBATORE (1856), and YERCAUD (1865), Rev. C. J. Sandegren.

MADRAS (1726, 1848), and SADRAS (1856), Rev. Messrs. C. F. Kremmer and A. Grubert.

CUDALORE (1856), Rev. E. Schaeffer.

CHELLAMBRAM (1866), Rev. A. F. Wolff.

BANGALORE (1873), Rev. E. Baerlein.

Newly arrived from Germany, Rev. Messrs. K. Ihlfeld, and O. Willkomm.

On leave in Europe. Rev. W. Herre.

THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE ACT, 1865.

NOTE.—The following Rules, issued in 1852, are still in force under the operation of Clause 2, Section 2, of the above Act.

Appointments of Marriage Registrars and Assignment of Districts to such Registrars with scale of Fees.

FORT ST. GEORGE, March 23, 1852.—1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council in conformity with the provisions of the Statute passed in the 14th and 15th year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled an Act for Marriages in India, and the Act No. V of 1852, passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, is pleased to make the following appointments of Marriage Registrars, and to make the following assignments of Districts to the several Registrars so appointed or hereafter to be appointed under the laws aforesaid.

* * * * *

2. The town of Madras with its suburbs is assigned as the District of the Marriage Registrar of Madras, and of such additional Marriage Registrars of Madras as may be hereafter appointed.

3. The several Collectorate under the Madras Government are created Marriage Registration Districts for the purposes of Indian Marriage Acts aforesaid, and the Collectorate in which is the station of each Marriage Registrar hereby appointed, and of each additional Marriage Registrar who may be hereafter appointed, is assigned as the Marriage Registration District of every such Marriage Registrar.

4. With reference to the Indian Marriage Acts abovementioned, it is hereby notified that the Right Honorable the Governor will take into consideration the written applications of Ministers of the Christian religion, ordained, or otherwise set apart to the ministry of the Christian religion, according to the usage of the persuasion to which they may respectively belong, who may be desirous of becoming Marriage Registrars of the Districts in which they reside, being places under the Madras Government. Such applications should be sent direct to the Chief Secretary to Government.

5. The fees to be paid to Marriage Registrars under this Presidency, will be the same as the scale laid down in Section XVIII of the Indian Act V of 1852, for Marriage Registrars of places within the territories of Native Princes or States in alliance with the East India Company: that is to say

For receiving each notice of Marriage one Rupee.

For publishing each notice of marriage two Rupees.

For the issuing of each Certificate five Rupees.

For every marriage forbidden or protest entered ten Rupees, and

For registering each marriage three Rupees.

6. The fees when received by the Registrar will be immediately paid over to the Collector of the District, and the discretion granted by the 18th Section of Act (V of 1852) to Marriage Registrars in the territories of any Native State or Prince to remit a part of the fees to indigent persons is hereby extended to Registrars of Districts under this Government.

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY, *Chief Secretary.*

MARRIAGE REGISTRARS.

No.	District.	Name.	Official Designation	Date of Appointment.
1	Arcot, North ...	Mr. W. H. Comyn	Acting Sub Collector..	30 July 1868
2	Arcot, South ...	" J. E. Edwards	Head Clerk, Collector's Office.	9 July 72
3	Bellary.	" B. Blake ..	Deputy Collector	24 June 56
4	Canara, South ..	" B. C. Leggatt	Deputy Collector.....	1 Feb. 70
5	Cochin	" M. A. Platel	Tahsildar	12 Mar. 67
6	Coimbatore ...	" H. R. Grimes	Superintendent of the Jail ..	11 June 67
7	Cuddapah ..	" T. R. A. Chauvel	Clerk, Collector's Office..	31 Dec. 72
8	Ganjam District..	" E. K. Johnson ..	Head Clerk, Collector's Office.	13 Jan. 72
9	Godavery do.	" R. R. Franz...	Eng. Rec. Keeper, Colr.'s Office	23 July 72
10	Kistna do.	" J. Creswell...	Supt. of Sea Customs ..	14 May 67
11	Kurnool...	" E. H. Elliot ..	Head Master, Zillah School..	14 Feb. 71
12	Do.	" Rev. R. D. Johnston	.....	19 Mar. 72
13	Madras...	" G. Hamnett*...	1st Assistant, Govt. Office ..	23 Jan. 66
14	Madura ...	" J. Johnson	Head Writer, Civil Court	28 Jan. 73
15	Malabar...	" J. Cabral ...	Head Accountant, Collector's Office	15 Mar. 67
16	Nellore ...	" E. Green	Head Clerk, Colr.'s Estab.	25 Jan. 69
17	Salem...	" S. Baulth ...	.....	4 Jan. 71
18	Tanjore...	" C. Masquerne	Head Writer, Collector's Office.	4 Oct. 64
19	Tinnevely...	" A. Thompson...	English Clerk, Colr.'s Office	18 Nov. 72
20	Trichinopoly	" J. Christison	Collector's Department ...	13 Nov. 66
21	Tripasore ..	" J. Bray	Pensioner.....	21 Sep. 72
22	Travancore ..	" J. Ross, M A .	Principal, High School	30 June 70
23	Vizagapatam ...	" C. F. Watson.	Eng. Acct., Colr.'s Office.....	10 Oct. 62

Senior Marriage Registrar

LICENSE GRANTED TO MINISTERS OF RELIGION UNDER THE MARRIAGE ACT.

Names of Missionaries	Place of Residence.	Remarks
Rev. Thomas Heehs, Godavery Delta Mission	Narasapore	Under Sec 47
" P Rajahgopaul, Free Church of Scotland	Madras	do
" William Money, Anglo Baptist Mission	do	Secs 8 & 47
" G Hobday, Wesleyan Mission	Tiruchinopoly	Section 8
" Jacob Lauffer, Basel German Evangelical Mission	Cannmore	do
" H C Schmidt, American Lutheran Mission	Rajahmundry	do
" Samuel Christian, Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission	Christianpettah, Tinnevely District	Section 47
" Thomas Haines, London Mission	Bellary	Secs 8 & 47
" J Greenwood, Wesleyan Mission	Ootacamund	do
" William Henry, American Madras Mission	Madurai	Section 47
" John Randall, do do	do	do
" Marshall James, do do	do	do
Catechist Moses, Church Mission	Tinnevely	do
" Sargunum, do	do	do
Rev E Bullard, American Mission Union	Nellore	Under Sec 6
Catechist Thomas, American Mission	Madurai	do 9
" Peter, do	do	do 9
Rev P. Iyvantherum Dyreem, do	do	do 9
" S Grove, do	do	do 9
" A Clark, do	do	do 9
" Joel Samuel, Wesleyan Mission	Chittoor	do 9
" Thomas Gabriel, Baptist Mission	Godavery	do 6
Catechist Royappa Pillai, Church Mission Society	Palmcottah	do 6
Schoolmaster T Simon, do	do	do 6
Rev S Somasoodium, Wesleyan Mission	Madras	do 9
" A Carboid, London Mission Society	do	do 6
" J H. Harpster, Irving Luth Church of America	Guntur	do 6 & 9
" J K Poulson, American Lutheran Mission	Rajahmundry	do 6 & 9.
" William Hill, Baptist Mission	Bichinmore	do 9
" A Mylius, Evangelical Lutheran Mission	Nadupett	do 6 & 9
" I J Heeren, M A, Reformed Church of America	Palmnair	do 9

PURSEWALKUM GENERAL CEMETERY.

PORT ST GEORGE, 15th November 1883

The following Rules for the management of the Burial Ground for the interment of the dead of all Christian denominations not Members of the Church of England, are published for general information

I That the Burial Ground be designated the "Pursewalkum General Cemetery" this designation being inscribed in large letters over the entrance, and that the right of interment belongs to all Christians not Members of the Church of England

II That the management of the "Pursewalkum General Cemetery" be confided to a Committee, selected from the Ministers labouring in Madras, those at present being connected with the London Mission, American Mission, Wesleyan Mission, the General Assembly's Mission, the Free Church Mission and the Baptist Mission, and such other Missionaries and other lay persons as may hereafter be deemed by Government entitled to take part in the management

III. That the Committee keep the Burial Ground in order (free from all rank vegetation; the trees and shrubs in it being neatly lopped) from the fees realized, making over to Government annually any sums that may accrue after the payment of all expenses on this account, and rendering for the same period, an account of receipts and disbursements to the Military Board for submission to Government, and for publication in the Official Gazette

IV. That the Committee nominate their own Secretary and fill up vacancies, both being subject to the approval of the Military Board under the authority of Government.

V. That all applications for permission to inter must be in writing to the Secretary to the Committee of Management, with particulars of the name of the deceased, date and cause of death, age, late profession or employment

VI. That all applications for the interment of children shall, besides containing the name of the child, also contain the name of the parents, their profession, &c, and the Committee will register all Burials according to the established form, submitting the same quarterly to the Military Board

VII That the Committee to whom the management of the Burial ground is entrusted, be careful to have graves so arranged, that there shall be no waste space

VIII. That the charge for monuments be as follows

A first class monument, with ground not exceeding 10 feet by 6	Rs 40
A second class monument, with ground not exceeding 7 feet by 3½	„ 25
A head-stone monument	„ 5

The charge to Native Christians wishing to erect a monument, to be reduced to one-half of the above amounts

IX The charge for monuments will be appropriated by the Committee, in liquidation of the expenses incurred in keeping the ground walls and gate, and the balance made over to Government, as proposed in Rule III

WM MONEY, *Secretary*

VEPERY MISSION,

ESTABLISHED IN 1748

“ST PAUL’S CHURCH,” opened 19th September and consecrated 18th November 1858

Rev D Savarimuttu, Missionary S P G, in charge

Mr C Pascal, Catechist	| N Isaiah, Assistant Schoolmaster
„ C S G Bronkhurst, Eng Schoolmaster	|

1 Boys’ Day School

Tamil Service on Sundays, 8 A M and 4 P M, daily morning Service, 7 A M

Sunday School, ½ past 3 P M

Preaching to Heathens, Fridays, 6 P M

Gericke’s Seminary 3 Boarders

This institution had a number of East Indian Students formerly and was then called properly a Seminary, but not now, it is merely a charitable one in which there are 3 poor Portuguese orphan boys as Boarders The name Seminary therefore needs being altered.

VEPERY MISSION AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION,

Established in 1846, for the purpose of aiding the operations of the Parent Society.

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Mr W F Aaron,	Mr C Samuel,	Mr R J Newbigging, <i>Secretary</i> .
„ N Isaiah,	„ W. Long, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	

OBJECTS.—To meet the Spiritual and Temporal wants of the Mission and Native Congregation of St Paul’s Church, Vepery Small monthly pensions are disbursed to poor Christian Widows, and men in distressed circumstances

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Rev. A. Theophilus, Superintendent of Colporteurs.

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Masulipatam.....	" M. Rutnam,	Tanjore.....	" J. Guest,
Moulmein.....	Captain Wilson,	Vizagapatam.....	" J. W. Gordon.
Ootacamund....	J. Hodges, Esq.,		

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" H. Hargraves ... St. Thomas' Mount.	" R. A. Stewart. ... Bangalore.

* Representative on the Memorial Hall Committee

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TREASURERS.—Messrs. Bowden, Keith and Co.

SECRETARY.—Rev. S. Organe. | AGENT. Mr. Kramer.

This Mission is established for the following objects :—

1. The Sailors on board the shipping in the Roads.
2. The Sailors' and Strangers' Homes.
3. The Lock and General Hospitals.
4. The Parcherries, low lodging houses, and other haunts of the lowest class of the English-speaking population.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, Cassemode, Royapurum.

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Rev. H. Baker, | Rev. Koshi Koshi. | Rev. S. Mateer.

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Depository.—J. S. Roberts, Esq.

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R U L E S.

I.—This Society shall be denominated the MADRAS BRANCH OF THE CHRISTIAN VERNACULAR EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR INDIA.

II.—The *primary* objects of the Society shall be to train Teachers for Vernacular Schools, and supply School Books and other useful publications prepared on Christian principles.

The General Funds shall be applicable to assist in the establishment of Vernacular Schools.

III.—All persons contributing to the Society shall be considered Members.

IV.—The business of the Society shall be conducted by a Committee composed of members of various denominations of Evangelical Christians, together with such Officers as may be found necessary.

IT IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED THAT REMITTANCE FROM OUT-STATIONS
BE SENT DIRECT TO THE TREASURERS.

Orders for Publications to be addressed to Mr. A. T. Scott, Christian Vernacular Education Society's Depository, Memorial Hall compound, Madras.

All Cheques to made payable to the Treasurers, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.

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The *object* of this Society is to circulate Religious Tracts and Books in English and the Native languages, on the same principles with those of the Religious Tract Society in London. The *issues* of the Society since its commencement have amounted to more than seven millions of Tracts and Books in twelve different languages.

The Depository, Memorial Hall compound, is open daily from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., except on Wednesdays and Saturdays. On Wednesdays it closes at 5 P.M., and on Saturdays at 2 P.M.

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Letters on general business, &c., should be addressed to Rev. R. C. Macdonald, M.A., Corresponding Secretary

Cheques and Money Orders should be made payable to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Treasurers.

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MADRAS, ARMENIAN STREET.

MADRAS Right Rev. Stephen Fennelly, D. D., Bishop; Very Rev. J. Colgan, Vicar General; Rev. E. Lee, Rev. F. D. Doyle and Rev. E. DeSilva; Royapooram, Rev. F. Aloysius Nader and Rev. T. A. Dorasamy Nader; Vepery, Rev. H. Hennessy; Poodoopet, Rev. J. B. J. DeSouza; Saint Thome, Rev. B. Sheridan; Mount, Rev. D. Forde; Palaveram and Chingleput, Rev. J. H. Evers; Poonamallee, Rev. F. R. Ryan; Pannoor, Wallajahbad, Kitcherry and Trippasore, Revs. J. M. LeRoux, C. R. Mitchell, Ruthna Nader, Rev. F. Dominick, and Rev. J. Bolenna Nader; Arcot and Chittoor, Rev. R. M. Barretto; Guntoor, Revs. P. Kennedy and E. M. Angelo; Nellore, Rev. W. H. Conley; Cuddapah— —; Bellary, Rev. P. Doyle, Rev. H. O'Neill, Rev. F. Arokianader and Rev. J. Fitzpatrick.

HYDERABAD —Secunderabad and Bolarum, Right Rev. Dr. J. M. Barbero, Revs. B. Fattori, A. Tagliabue, F. Pozzi, C. Tagliabue, L. Malberti and V. Bigi; Masulipatam, Rev. P. Macrotti.

Schools under the patronage of the Vicar Apostolic of Madras,

Saint Mary's Seminary and Pay School, No. 2, Armenian Street.

TEACHERS.—Rev. Messrs. T. Doyle, Mr. S. Michael, Mr. F. Quinless, Mr. C. Nicholas, Mr. D. Arokiasawmy, Mr. C. O'Connor, Mr. Thumbosawmy and Mr. Drachwidge. Pupils 296 including 98 orphan boys. One Rupee a month is charged against each orphan boy for education. The other school fees usually amount to Rupees 60 a month. The Fund for the support of the Seminary yields Rupees 112-14-2 a month.

Presentation Convent School, McLean Street.—There are 10 Nuns. Pupils 270. School fees usually amount to 90 Rupees a month. There are 6 Boarders. Five of the Nuns receive an Educational Grant of Rupees 91-10-8 a month from Government.

St. Francis Xavier's School, Black Town.—Teachers: Mr. P. E. D'Lima, Mr. DeVas and Mr. Thumbosawmy who receive from the Vicar Apostolic Rupees 50, Rs. 30'

and Rs. 25 respectively per month. Pupils 160. Some small fees amount to about 10 Rupees a month. Books supplied gratis amount to 10 Rupees a year. This school receives a Grant-in-aid of Rupees 6-10-8 a month.

Mrs. C. Nicholas, assisted by Miss Green and Miss F. Williams, keeps a School in Big Parcherry. They have 130 children in attendance, and receive from the Vicar Apostolic Rupees 59 a month, inclusive of 9 Rupees house-rent. This school receives a grant-in-aid of Rs. 23-2 8 per month.

Saint Francis Xavier's Tamil School.—Teacher's salary 10 Rupees a month. Pupils 60.

Saint Francis Xavier's Female Tamil School. Teacher's salary 5 Rupees a month. Pupils 42.

Royapooram English Boys' School. Teachers Mr. F. McCally, Mr. Rajaruthnam and Mr. F. B. Doyle. Salary, respectively 50 Rupees, 40 Rupees and 25 Rupees. Pupils 150. Some small fees amount to about 15 Rupees a month. In addition to the Teachers' salaries, books are supplied gratis by the Vicar Apostolic to the amount of 10 Rupees a year. This school gets a Grant-in-aid of Rupees 21-10-8 a month.

Royapooram English Girls' School. Teacher, Mrs. D'Costa, salary 20 Rupees a month, and house-rent 5 Rupees a month. Pupils 40. Grant-in-aid, Rs. 9-10-8.

There are two Tamil Schools for boys in Royapooram attended respectively by 70 and 30 pupils. The Teachers, Xavier Naden Moodelly and Royapen receive each 5 Rupees a month from the Vicar Apostolic.

New Town Boys' English School. Teacher's salary 50 Rs. House-rent 18 Rs. Pupils 70.

New Town English School for Girls. Mistress' salary Rs. 20. Rent 10. Pupils 50. There is a Tamil School at St. Roques, near the Monegar Choultry. The Teacher, Mariannen, receives 4 Rupees a month. Pupils 25.

New Town Female English School. Teacher, Mrs. Savier; salary and house-rent 15 Rupees a month. Books supplied for both schools may be estimated at 20 Rupees a year. Tamil Schools in Poodoopettah and Mackay's Garden. Teachers' salary 5 and 34 Rupees respectively. Pupils 35 and 25.

Kitcherry English and Telugu Schools. Teachers, Rev. Messrs. Mitchell, Ruthnum Ballanah and Inniah. Pupils 50.

There are also English and Tamil Schools at the Military Stations, St. Thomas' Mount, Palaveram, Poonamallee and Bellary, which are partly supported by the Vicar Apostolic and partly by local subscriptions. The Bellary and Palaveram Schools receive a Grant-in-aid from Government.

VIZAGAPATAM CATHOLIC MISSION.

Vizagapatam.—The Right Rev. J. M. Tissot, D.D., Bishop of Mylevis; Revs. P. Richard, C. R. Montagnoux, P. Wall, A. Chelvum. *Gnanapooram.*—Rev. A. Raccaz. *Vizianagram.* Rev. J. M. Girard. *Londah.* Revs. T. Avillon, B. Déleaval. *Berhampore.*—Rev. M. Pellissier. *Sooradan.* Revs. J. M. Dupond, A. Muffat. *Cuttack.*—Rev. J. M. Rassat. *Yanam.* Rev. T. Decaire. *Canada.*—Rev. A. Souchon. *Kanthal.*—The Very Rev. J. Thevenet, Rev. J. M. Debornes, P. Bozon. *Nagpore.* Revs. M. V. Domenge, T. Mabboux, absent in Europe, J. Buttay, C. Polvat. *Jubbulpore.*—Revs. A. Delalex, T. Balmont. *Aurangabad.* Rev. J. B. Benistrand.

There are in this Vicariate 27 schools, attended by about 2,000 pupils. 8 Orphanages, viz., 2 for boys, 4 for girls and 2 Agricultural Orphanages in the Ganjam District, for the numerous children rescued during the famine of 1866.

The Schools and Orphanages for boys are conducted by the Brothers of St. Francis of Sales, under the direction of the clergy. The religious Ladies of St. Joseph who number 54, have in the Mission seven Convents and are in charge of all the schools for girls.

In the Male Schools at Vizagapatam and Nagpore, English, Latin, French and the Vernacular are taught, as well as History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Drawing, Music, &c.

There are 4 schools for girls of high castes, viz., one at Vizianagram attended by 160 pupils, which is supported by the Honorable Maharajah, K.C.M.S., the great promoter of education; two at Vizagapatam, under the patronage of G. L. Narsing Rao, Esq., viz., one for Hindoo ladies and the other for girls of caste which is attended by 200 pupils, and one at Yanam, supported by the French Government. This last numbers 50 pupils.

BISHOPRIC OF ST. THOME.

The Very Reverend B. F. Amarante, Vicar General and Episcopal Governor.

St. Thomé.—The Reverends D. G. C. D'Almeida, Prior of the Cathedral and in charge of St. Domingo's Church ; A. S. D. d'Andrade, Vicar of Madre de Deos Church and in charge of St. Lazarus' Church and that at Descance ; J. T. Fernandez, Vicar of the Church at Luz ; J. B. Gonsalves, Rector of the Seminary at St. Thomé, in charge of St. Rita's Church ; and M. A. Pinto and J. A. Vaz, Choristers of the Cathedral.

Madras.—The Reverends F. X. Pommah Vicar of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus at Poodooppett ; N. F. DeMello, Vicar at St. John's Church, Black Town ; J. D. dos Reis, Vicar of the Church of B. V. M. of Assumption, Big Paricherry ; S. M. Siqueira, Vicar of the Church of B. V. M. of Refuge, Black Town ; and C. F. Fernandes, Vicar of St. Anthony's Church, Royapooram.

In the Environs of Madras. The Reverends C. V. deRozario, Vicar of the Church at Poonamallee ; F. R. A. D'Souza, Vicar of the Churches at St. Thomas' Mount and Palaveram ; J. A. dos Remedios, Vicar of the Church at Covelong ; B. A. d'Minezes, Vicar of the Church at Pulicat ; and M. F. X. Alberto, Vicar and Missionary at Cooum.

Out-Stations. The Reverends L. F. S. Pereira, Vicar of the Church of Tranquebar, J. J. A. deAndrade, Vicar of the Church at Negapatam, and F. N. J. Dias, Vicar of the Church at Velangany ; V. B. F. S. C. Rodrigues, Vicar of Munjaoopum ; G. J. Dias, Vicar of Anupettah ; A. V. D. Attalie, Vicar of the Church at Commocoopum ; J. A. DeAndrade, Superior of the Tanjore Mission, C. L. G. deCosta, and S. X. Tavares, Superior of Trichinopoly.

The Reverend A. P. Pinto, without employ.

There are altogether 25 Missionaries in this Bishopric on this side of the Ganges. There is one Orphanage at St. Thome, which has 29 boys. There are also 15 Charity Schools without fees or Government Grants-in-aid ; viz., 2 English, of which one is in Town, and one in Covelong ; and 13 Tamil Schools which have about 650 scholars. There is also at St. Thome an Higher Class School, designated the St. Thome College, under the Government Grant-in-aid Rules, consisting of 127 boys, receiving instruction, from 6 Teachers, of whom Mr. A. T. Ambrose, is the Head Master. There is at St. Thome one Ecclesiastical Seminary with 2 Masters for 12 Students.

The total number of Catholic population under the Bishopric on this side of the Ganges amounts to 30,692. The number of persons baptized for six years, viz., from 1865 to 1870 is 5,165, of which 4,925 were infants and 240 adults.

ARMENIAN CHURCH OF ST. MARY,

OPENED IN THE YEAR 1712, IN NO. 1, ARMENIAN STREET.

Reverend Mackertich J. Lucas, Diocesan Priest.

CHURCH WARDENS.—Joseph Marooth, Esq., G. S. Macartoom, Esq., and Satoor Lazar, Esq.

Armenian Orphans' Fund, established in the year 1763, No. 1, Armenian Street.

Governors. Joseph A. Marooth, Esq., G. S. Macartoom, Esq., and Satoor Lazar, Esq.

Armenian School, established in the year 1795, No. 1, Armenian Street.

Directors.—Joseph A. Marooth, Esq., G. S. Macartoom, Esq., and Satoor Lazar, Esq.

Armenian Cemetery.

The present Cemetery was built and given to the Armenian community by Government in the year 1862.

Previous to the erection of the Church the Armenian community performed Divine Service in a temporary place, built of timber, on the North, or Monument Esplanade, opposite Fort Saint George, by the late Honorable East India Company, who also paid for the support of the Priest (50) fifty pounds annually for 7 years, agreeably to a Treaty entered into by the said Company with the Armenian nation, dated London, the 22nd day of June, A. D. 1688, and in the fourth year of the reign of King James the Second. The present Church was built by the Armenian community at their own expense in the year 1712, and alterations and additions made to it by them from time to time. In the year 1813 the British Government was pleased to grant the sum of Rupees (5,000) five thousand from the late Lottery Funds, for the repairs of the Church ; out of which Funds the community was enabled to erect a substantial and extensive Verandah, 148 feet in length by 10 in breadth, on the east side of it. Government was further pleased to grant a donation of Rupees (2,000) two thousand from Dr. Woolley's Estate to the Church in the year 1819.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS,

WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE OFFICE BEARERS AND TIMES OF SERVICE.

Note—Sunday Evening Service during the cold season (from 15th October to 15th March) is held in all Churches and Chapels at 6 p. m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

ST GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, TRINAMULLI 181

Ven'ble Archd J Gordon M A Joint Chaplain
 Rev H Pope Joint Chaplain
 Colonel J W Rideout } Trustees
 W R Cornish Esq, }
 W Donald Esq
 J T Mayne Esq Organist
 Mr W I Hyter Clerk
 Mr J Doggett, Beadle
 Mr Jacob Doggett Bishop's Verger and Beadle
 Sunday Morn 11 A M | Saints Days 7½ A M
 „ Even 6½ M | Wednesday 6½ M

The Holy Communion is administered on the first and third Sundays in the month at the 11 o'clock service and on the other Sundays at 8 A M

ST MARY'S CHURCH FORT ST GEORGE 1880

Rev O Dene M A Acting Chaplain
 Lieut Col C Scott Elliot } Trustees
 Major T Dyer
 Mr S B Lamony Organist
 Mr W Hiscox Clerk
 Mr C S Trotter Beadle
 Sunday Morn 11 A M | Wednesday 6½ M
 „ Even 6½ M

Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday in the month at 11 o'clock service is also administered on the principal feasts of the Church

BLACK TOWN CHURCH, NORTH NEAR 1811
(GRAND JAIL 1804)

Rev B O'M Deane M A Chaplain
 Mr C Gaudoin } Trustees
 Mr J Harris
 Mr J D Roza Organist and Clerk
 Sunday Morn 8 A M | Fridays 8 A M
 „ Even 6½ M | Saints Days 8 A M
 Wednesday 6½ M
 Holy Communion every Sunday morning

EMMANUEL CHURCH SOUTH BLACK TOWN, NEAR
GENERAL MARKET (1862)

Rev J Hope M A, Minister in Charge
 Mr J C Coleman } Trustees
 Mr John Wilcox,
 Mr S C Johnson, Clerk
 Mr R Johnson, Organist
 Sunday Morn 8 A M | Wednesday 6½ P M
 „ Even 6½ M | Friday 9½ A M

The Holy Communion is administered on the first and third Sundays of the month
 Baptisms and churchings on Wednesdays

There are excellent Parochial Schools attached to this Church

CHRIST CHURCH, MOUNT ROAD 1852

Rev J Barton, M A, (Secretary to the Church Missionary Society)—Minister
 Mr A Thomson, Clerk
 Mr F A Zscherpel, Organist
 Sunday Morn 11 A M | Wednesday 6½ P M
 „ Eve 6½ P M

Holy Communion on the first Sunday at the 11 o'clock Service, and on the third Sunday after the evening Service

ST MATTHIAS CHURCH VEPERY (1826)

Rev J D Ostrich M A Chaplain
 Rev J L W Childers R A } Trustees
 J Mills Esq
 Mr A Zcherpel Organist
 Mr C S G Brookhurst Clerk
 Samuel Christian Beadle

Sunday Morning	Holy Communion	8 A M	7 A M
Matins		11 A M	8 A M
Sunday Evening		6½ M	6½ P M
Daily Morning Service with Holy Communion on Saints days		7½ A M	7 A M
Wednesday and Sunday Evenings		6½ P M	6½ P M

Each year there is a second celebration of Holy Communion on the third Sunday in the Month at 11 A M the early communion on this Sunday being celebrated at the School Chapel in New Town

Since 1871 New Town, 1871 served by the Chaplain of Vepery assisted by Mr J L Nunn as a future local

Sunday Morning, Holy Communion (on the third Sunday in each month and Matins Sunday and Friday evenings Evensong and Communion

Hours of Services in the Parish Church There is a Service at the Railway Workshops, Penambore on Sunday at 8.30 A M

ST THOMAS CHURCH ST THOMAS (1842)

Rev J Fernyn has charge of the District
 Hon J D Sumner } Church Wardens
 J S Roberts Esq
 Mr W A Misquith, Organist
 Sunday Morn 11 A M | Sunday Even 6½ P M
 Holy Communion on the 1st and 3rd Sundays at 8 A M and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11 A M On the 2nd Sunday in the month there is a collection at Evening Service for the Church funds

CHURCH MISSION CHAPEL BROADWAY, (1820)

ENGLISH CONGREGATION

Rev I H Dubois Minister
 Mr James Carr, } Wardens
 Sargent Evans Organist
 Sunday Morn 11 A M | Sunday Even 6½ P M

NATIVE CONGREGATION

Rev V Sivacon Minister
 Dr S Jesudason Pillai Trustee
 Dr Jesudason Pillai Organist
 Sunday Morn 8 A M | Sunday Even 4 P M

TRINITY CHAPEL JOHN PEEFTRA'S, (1881)

(ENGLISH)

Rev F Sell Incumbent
 Mr J I Mouton } Wardens
 Mr S J Sairs,
 Mr T Zscherpel, Organist
 Mr J A Dominermoth, Beadle
 Sunday Morn 6½ A M | Sunday Even 6½ P M

TRINITY CHAPEL, JOHN PEREIRA'S (NATIVE)

Sunday Morn 10 A M | Friday Morn 7 30 A M
 " Even 4 P M

C M SOCIETY'S SOUTHERN PASTORATE**CHINIADEPETTAH C M CHAPEL**

Sunday Morn 7 30 A M | Wed Morn 7 30 A M
 " Even 4 P M

Rev W T Sathianadhan Minister

ST PAUL'S CHURCH HUNTERS ROAD VEPPERY (1858)

Rev D Savarimuttu Minister
 Sunday Morn 8 A M | Sunday Even 4 1/2 P M

ST JOHN'S LANTHORN ROAD FLORE (1849)

Rev C I Kennet Minister
 Sunday Morn 8 A M | Saints Days 8 A M
 " Even 4 P M

Holy Communion every Sunday morning and on all Saints days

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND**ST ANDREW'S POONAMALLI ROAD (1821)**

Rev A Walker Senior Chaplain
 T Williamson Esq
 T Urquhart Esq M D F
 W P F Shaw Esq
 Hon Asst Surg R Harvey
 George Thom Esq
 Rev A Clark M A Hon'y
 Mr R Stephenson Sessions Clerk and Organist
 Mr J Macdonald
 Sunday Morn 11 A M Sunday Even 4 P M
 Holy Communion on first Sunday of every month

NATIVE CHURCH

Rev W Samuel Pastor
 Sunday Morn 8 A M | Sunday Even 4 P M

IRFF CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ESTABLISHED 1862

Rev W Millar M A
 Rev W Stevenson M A Esq } Ministers
 Rev C M Macdonald
 Rev P Rajagopal Native Minister
 Sunday 6 1/2 P M | Wednesday 6 1/2 P M

LONDON MISSION CHAPEL DAVISON STREET BLACK TOWN 181**ENGLISH**

Rev S Organe Pastor
 Mr W Hike } Deacons
 Mr J M Lewis
 Sunday Morn 7 1/2 A M | Wednesday 6 1/2 P M
 " Even 6 1/2 P M | Saturday 6 1/2 P M

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.**ST MARY'S CATHEDRAL ARMENIAN STREET**

Very Rev Reid J Colgan Vicar General
 Revs J Lee F D Doyle and C DeSilva

ST PETER'S CHURCH ROYAPOORAM

Rev I Aloysius Naderi and Rev I A Dorisamy Naderi

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH VEPPERY

Rev H Hennocky

ST ANTHONY'S ST THOMAS

Rev B Sheridan

ST ANTHONY, POODOOET

Rev J B J D Souza

ST THOMAS CATHEDRAL ST THOME

Rev D C G Almeida Prior of the Cathedral and in charge of St Domingo's Church

MADRE DE DEOS ST LAZARUS AND DESCANCE CHURCHES ST THOME

Rev A S De Andrade Vicar

NATIVE PURSEWAJAKUM, (1824)

Rev C Runganathan, Native Pastor
 Sunday Morn 9 A M | Sunday Even 4 30 P M

WESLEYAN MISSION CHAPEL BROADWAY (1812)**ENGLISH**

Rev F F Nicholson Minister
 J B Crowther Esq } Circuit Stewards
 Mr T W Jordan
 Sunday Morning Service 8 1/2 A M
 " Evening 6 P M
 Sunday School 7 A M
 Tuesday Bible Class 6 45 P M
 Thursday Service 6 1/2 P M
 Sunday Prayer Meeting 6 30 P M
 During the warm season at 6 P M on Sunday, and 6 45 P M on Thursday

TAMIL CONGREGATION

Rev James Hobday Minister
 Sunday Morn 9 45 A M | Thursday 5 P M
 " Even 4 1/2 P M

ROYAL PETTAH WESLEYAN CHAPEL**TAMIL**

Rev James Gillings } Ministers
 William Burgess
 George Hobday
 S Somasundaram
 Sunday Morn 8 1/2 A M | Thursday 5 P M
 " Even 4 1/2 P M

ENGLISH SERVICE

Sunday Wesleyan Chapel 6 1/2 P M

IRFF COMMUNION LANTHORN CHAPEL VEPPERY

Rev William Monckey Pastor
 Mr C Stevens } Deacons
 Mr Wm Thomas
 Mr R D Silva
 Sunday Morn 8 A M | Wednesday 6 1/2 P M
 " Even 6 1/2 P M

1st April to 30th September 1/2 past 6 o'clock
 1st October to 31st March 6 do

STRICT BAPTIST CHURCH

Meeting House Laford Street Napier Park
 H L Doll Pastor
 J J Chatterton and J Graves Deacons
 Lord's day evening 1/2 past 6 o'clock
 Thursday evening

LUZ CHURCH

Rev J F Fernandez Vicar.
 SACRED HEART OF JESUS POODOOET
 Rev I A Ponniah Vicar
 ST JOHN'S CHURCH BLACK TOWN
 Rev N F DeMello Vicar
 B V M ASSUMPTION CHURCH BIG PARCHEERY
 Rev J L Dos Reis, Vicar
 B V M OF REFUGE BIG PARCHEERY
 Rev S M Siqueira Vicar
 ST ANTHONY'S CHURCH ROYAPOORAM
 Rev C F Fernandez, Vicar

ARMENIAN CHURCH OF ST MARY,
 ARMENIAN STREET
 Rev Mackertich J Lucas Diocesan Priest

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A. Shanmuga Moodelliar, Manager.

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E. C. Caldwell, Esq. (*Eur.*) Fourth do.

J. Bradshaw, Esq., Actg. Fourth Division.
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Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

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P. Venkatramiah. Chingleput

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2nd Telugu do. T. Venkiah.

Canarese Moonshee, Ranganada Charri.
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His Excel. Lt. Genl. Sir F. P. Haines, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, (Ex-Officio)	W. R. Cornish, Esq., F.R.C.S.
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C. Ranganadam Sastri.	A. Macdonald Ritchie, Esq., B.A.
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H. H. the 1st Prince of Travancore.	P. Ranganadum Moodelliar, M.A.
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A. A. Goulden Esq., M.A. I.C.I. <i>Inspector</i>	

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W. Morgan Esq., Head Master Practising School (on other duty)	Mr. L. Dique Asst. Mr. Practising School
G. Duncan, Esq., 1st Asst. T. M. and A. G. (Hd. M. Ptg. Sch. (Fw))	I. M. Vellu Pillay Asst. Training Master, and in charge of Practising School

MOFUSSIL NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Trichinopoly	Mr. H. M. Winfred, Hd Mr.	Russelcondah	J. Patnayak, Head Master.
Vizagapatam	J. Moss, Esq., B.A., do. (on other duty.)	Vellore	Mr. David Joseph, do.
W. Morgan, Esq., Acting.		Calicut	Mr. J. P. Lewis.
Nursapoor	Kistnamurti.	Mangalore	A. Ganapati Aiyer, do.

PROVINCIAL COLLEGE, COMBACONUM.

W. A. Porter, Esq., M.A., *Principal*, (on leave.) | T. Gopal Rau, Esq., B.A., Acting.

PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS.

<i>Calicut</i>		<i>Mangalore.</i>	
C. M. Barrow, Esq., B.A., Head Master.		J. Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., Head Master,	
<i>Bellary</i>		(on other duty)	
P. Runganadham Moodellhar, Esq. Head Master.		J. Moss, Esq., B.A., Acting.	
		<i>Rajahmundry.</i>	
		L. P. Metcalfe, Esq., M.A., Head Master.	

ZILLAH SCHOOLS.

<i>Bahampore.</i>		<i>Salem.</i>	
M. Kenny, Esq. Head Master.		J. Small, Esq. Head Master.	
<i>Cuddapah.</i>		<i>Cuddalore.</i>	
E. E. Perrett, Esq. Head Master.		W. Sconce, Esq. Head Master.	
<i>Kurnool.</i>		<i>Madurai.</i>	
E. H. Elliot, Esq. Head Master		C. Phillips, Esq. Head Master.	
<i>Chittoor.</i>			
C. Teruvengadam Nayudu Head Master.			

Madhassa Azam. MADRAS

Walter Joyes, Esq. Head Master.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS

Major W. S. HUNT, Acting Superintendent.

This School was established by Dr. A. Hunter on the 1st May 1850, and was supported till March 1855, partly by fees from pupils by payments for Drawings, Engravings and work turned out in the school aided by small contributions from the Public, and the proceeds of the worthy Doctor's private practise while Medical Officer in the first district.

In March 1855, the School was taken up by Government and an Assistant, Mr. Archibald Cole, was sent from the Government School of Design in London. This gentleman died in 1860.

The branches of instruction are Drawing, Wood and Copper-plate engraving, Modelling, Casting in Plaster of Paris, and the manufacture of building materials and pottery.

A large number of pupils have been under instruction in the different departments, and of these several have obtained remunerative employ.

A fee of 8 Annas per month is charged for Artistic instruction. The pupils in the Industrial Department are paid for their labour.

There are three departments in connection with the School, viz:— the Artistic, Industrial and Photographic.

The Industrial Department is in charge of Mr. Dowley, the Foreman, who resides on the premises.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Surgeon-Major G. SMITH, M.D., *Principal.*

Prof. of Medicine & Clinical Medicine	Surgeon Major G. Smith, M.D.
Professor of Surgery & Clinical Surgery.	Surgeon Major J. L. Paul, M.D., A.M.
Professor of Materia Medica.	Surgeon Major G. W. Walter.
Professor of Midwifery.	Surgeon Major W. H. Harris, M.D.
Professor of Chemistry	Surgeon Major H. King, M.B. B.A., (Eur.)
	Surgeon W. Macrae, M.A., M.B., (Acting.)
Prof. of Ophthalmic Medicine, Surgery and Physiology.	Surgeon Major M. C. Furnell, F.R.C.S.
Professor of Anatomy.	Surgeon Major J. Keess, M.D. & M.R.C.P.L.
Professor of Pathology.	Surgeon E. F. Brockman.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence	J. Urquhart, Esq., M.D., (Europe.)
Professor of Botany	Vacant.
Professor of Hygiene.	Vacant.
Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum.	Honorary Asst. Surgeon R. Wilkins.
Asst. to the Professor of Chemistry.	Honorary Asst. Surgeon R. Harvey.
Asst. to the Professor of Medicine	2nd Class Apothecary W. Karney.
Asst. to the Prof. of Botany and Materia Medica.	2nd Class Apothecary W. Hamilton.
Native Assistant	1st Class Hos. Asst. T. Cunnosawmy Pillay.
Clerk.	N. Ramanatha Pillay.
Librarian.	P. R. Narraimasawmy Moodelly.
Draughtsman.	M. Moonesawmy Moodelly.

This Institution was established by the Right Honorable Sir FREDERICK ADAM, K. C. B., by a General Order of Government, dated 13th February 1835, for the instruction in "Medicine and Surgery" of Europeans, Eurasians and Natives entering the Medical branch of the service. The benefits of instruction have been since thrown open to the community at large. The Medical College has been recognised by the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London, Dublin and Edinburgh, as one of the Colonial Schools of Medicine and Surgery. It is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction.

The course of Education consists of Anatomy, Botany, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Surgery and Practice of Medicine, Hygiene, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, Diseases of the Eye, Comparative Anatomy, Medical Jurisprudence, Pathology, Clinical instruction in Medicine, Surgery, &c.

The Lectures on Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, Medical Jurisprudence, and Hygiene are open to the Public. The fee is Rupees 10 for each Course to all *non-professional* students.

A building has been appropriated solely to the objects of the Institution, the foundation stone of which was laid in December 1836. It was greatly enlarged and improved in 1867.

There is a separate building for practical Anatomy; there is also a Laboratory where practical Chemistry is taught.

A Museum has been formed, which in addition to morbid specimens, possesses numerous preparations, models, &c., for illustrating the different branches of the course of instruction. There is also a Museum of Botany and Materia Medica.

The Institution is supplied annually with a selection of Works on the several branches of Medical Science, for the purpose of forming a Library of Reference. There is also a Student's Library.

The Academical year extends from 1st of October to 30th June inclusive, and is divided into a Winter Session of six, and a Summer Session of three months. The annual examinations of the College are held in June.

The pupils in attendance at the College consist of—

1. Stipendiary and Private Students and Lane Scholars, who from the *Senior Department* of the College, and whose period of study extends over five years.
2. Military Students, divided into three classes, who study for three years and qualify as Assistant Apothecaries. These form the *Second Department*.
3. Government Students, forming the *Junior Department* of the College, are divided into two classes. Their period of study extends over two years; they are designed for Hospital Assistants in Government employ.

The number of Students in attendance at the College, on 1st October 1873, was 94.

In the Senior Department.. .. .	5
Do. 2nd do.	28
Do. Junior do.	61

The annual examination of Students takes place in June, when certificates of qualification to the 2nd and Junior Departments are granted, and prizes are given to the most deserving students in the several classes.

The Senior classes of the 2nd and Junior Department students undergo a final examination by a Board of Examiners, and those found qualified receive certificates for employment in the public service.

There are five Government Scholarships open to all, whether European, East Indian or Native.

There is one Lane Scholarship of Rupees 30 per mensem, tenable for five years.

The Johnstone Gold Medal of 40 Rupees value is given as a prize to the best qualified student of the Senior or Second Department.

A Government Gold Medal of 30 Rupees value is given to the best qualified student of the Junior Department.

The students of the Senior Department present themselves for the University Examinations and are subject to its Regulations for Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

Government Scholarship.

Candidates for the Scholarship must have passed the First Examination in Arts of the Madras or of some other recognized University, and a preference will be given to the Candidate who shall have taken up Latin as the optional language at the said F. A. Examination.

The successful Candidate will receive a monthly stipend of Rupees Twenty, to be increased to Rupees Thirty on passing successfully and at the regulated time the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the University, and a further increase of Rupees Ten will be made when he shall pass successfully and at the regulated time the First Examination of the University for Medical Degrees.

The stipend of the Scholarship is subject to curtailment, suspension, or entire withdrawal should the Educational Authorities have occasion to find fault with the conduct, want of zeal, or lack of ability of the stipendiary student; and failure to pass the required examination will entail forfeiture of all future increase of stipend.

No stipend can be held for more than five years.

Government Scholarships are open to all, whether European, East Indian, or Native.

Candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts are admitted as Private Students to the Senior Department of the College and gratuitously educated, provided they desire to qualify for Medical Degrees in the University of Madras.

Candidates for Government Scholarships, as well as for Private Studentships, who have not passed in Latin at the First Examination in Arts, are required to pass in that language up to the F. A. Standard at the Preliminary Scientific Examination held at the close of their first year of study.

N.B.—Candidates for the Scholarships should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the details of the University Rules for Degrees in Medicine.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL.—Major H. T. Rogers, R. E.

MASTERS.

Mathematics.....	Mr. J. Bradshaw.
Do.	Mr. Cames.
Surveying, Drawing and Estimating.....	Mr. Milne and Mr. McAliese.
Special Surveying Class	Mr. Cames and Mr. Hyde (Acting).
Special Drawing Class	Mr. Hyde.
Instructor in Bricklaying	(Vacant).
Tamil	P. Rajagopaul Mudaliyar.
Telugu.....	M. Lukshmanrasiah.

The Civil Engineering College consists of a

(I.) First Department; (II) Second Department; (III) Special Department; (IV) Officers' Surveying Class.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

MILITARY DIVISION.—Officers of H. M.'s British and Indian Armies.

CIVIL DIVISION.—Civilians, (European and Native) being Undergraduates of the Madras or other Indian University.

Rules of Admission.

(Based on Government Notification, 28th March 1862 and 15th December 1868.)

MILITARY DIVISION.—I. Candidates for admission to this Department must be European Commissioned Officers of the Army below the rank of Field Officer.

II. They must be qualified by acquaintance with their Military duties and by having passed the Examination in Hindustani by the Lower Standard; and they will be required to undergo an entrance Examination in Arithmetic (the whole); Algebra (as far as Simple Equations); Euclid (first three books.)

III. Applications from Officers should be addressed (through their Commanding Officers) to the Principal of the College, who after satisfying himself that the Candidates are fully qualified under paras. 1 and 2 and are likely to profit by the course of study, will forward the application for the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

IV. Admissions to this Department will usually take place at the opening of the Session in January in each year, the preparatory Entrance Examination being held in the month of December preceding.

V. Officers who obtain permission to study at the College will be considered "absent on duty" and will be so reported in the Regimental Returns.

VI. The number of Officers in this Department is limited to five.

VII. The principal of the College may at any time recommend to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that an Officer may be remanded to his Regiment.

CIVIL DIVISION.—Civil candidates must be over 16 years of age and must produce satisfactory testimony of good character. No entrance examination is required, the production by a candidate of his First Arts Certificate in addition to the abovementioned certificates of age and character will entitle him to admission if there be a vacancy.

II. The number of Civil students in the First Department is at present limited to seven.

i. All students (Military and Civil) will be required to pay a Monthly Fee of sixteen Rupees and to provide themselves with the Text Books in use, also with a case of Drawing Instruments, Color Boxes, &c.

ii. Students are non-resident.

iii. The course of study usually extends over two sessions, and those students who qualify will receive certificates as Assistant Engineers.

iv. The course of instruction is also regulated to meet the requirements of the Madras University for the Degree of B. C. E. (Bachelor in Civil Engineering.)

v. The Government do not guarantee appointments to passed students of the First Department.

(c.) That the candidate has either been vaccinated or has had small pox and that he is physically fit for the Public Service.

The subjects for Entrance Examination is as follows :--

English—Dictation and Grammar.

Arithmetic.—The whole.

Euclid.—First four books.

Algebra.—As far as simple Equations.

THE FRANCIS COTTON AND WALKER SCHOLARSHIP.

In the 2nd Department a Scholarship of the value of 15 Rupees per mensem, (tenable for two years) has been founded by an Officer of Royal Engineers under the following conditions :—

I. Candidates being natives of Malabar, Canara and the Neilgherry Hills, are eligible for the Scholarship, provided that they are between 18 and 25 years of age and can pass the Civil Engineering College Vernacular Test in Malayalam or Canarese in addition to the usual Entrance Examination as specified above for civil candidates.

II. These Examinations will be conducted by means of papers furnished by the Principal of the College.

III. Applications for examination (duly supported by certificates of age, character and physical fitness as required by the College Rules for 2nd Department, should be forwarded to the Principal or on before the 1st June.

IV. If more than one candidate be eligible, the preference to be given to a Protestant Christian, failing such to a Roman Catholic and finally to a Hindu or Mussulman candidate.

V. The selected candidate will be exempt from payment of College Fees while under instruction.

VI. Any scholar whose conduct in progress is unsatisfactory, will be liable to be deprived of his scholarship, in whole or in part.

VII. The selected candidate should join the College at the commencement of the session (1st August) immediately following his examination, and will receive the scholarship monthly while resident under training.

VIII. He will be required to purchase the Text Books and the Drawing Instruments, &c., in use in the 2nd Department.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE, FOR DRAWING, ESTIMATING AND SURVEYING.

1. Candidates for admission to this Department must be over 15 years of age and must pass the prescribed Entrance Examination as follows :—

ENGLISH.—Ability to write correctly and legibly from Dictation, evincing a competent knowledge of Grammar.

ARITHMETIC.—The four Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

Certificates of age, character, and physical fitness as in the case of the 2nd Department, must be furnished by candidates with their application for admission.

The object of this Department is to train Draughtsmen and Estimators for Engineering Officers, and Surveyors for the Public Works and Revenue Survey Departments and other Survey duty.

The course of study generally occupies two sessions.

OFFICERS' SURVEYING CLASS.

This class was established by G. O., No. 4,127, dated 1st December 1862, under the following conditions :—

I. The class is open to all Officers of H. M.'s British and Indian Armies below the rank of Field Officers, with the restriction that not more than two Officers of the same Regiment attend the class at the same time.

II. Applications from candidates should be addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army, and nominations will be made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief who, (in communication with the Principal) will determine the number of Officers to be admitted.

III. The class will be formed on 1st January and 1st August of each year (provided there be not less than 10 candidates) and the course of study will occupy about 5 months.

IV. Each Officer will be required to pay a monthly Fee of 16 Rupees and to furnish himself with the Text Book in Surveying and all necessary instruments, color boxes, &c.

V. Officers permitted to join this class will be considered "absent on duty" and will be so reported in the Regimental Returns.

RULES FOR EDUCATIONAL GRANTS-IN-AID.

1. Grants-in-aid of schools, and other educational institutions, will be made with the special object of extending and improving the secular education of the people, and will be given impartially to all schools (so far as the funds at the disposal of Government may admit) which impart a sound secular education upon the conditions hereafter specified. Except in the case of schools aided on the "payment for results" system, it will be essential to the consideration of applications for aid, that the schools, on behalf of which they are preferred, shall be under the management of one or more persons, who, in the capacity of Proprietors, Trustees, or Members of a Committee elected by the Society, or Association, by which the schools may have been established, will be prepared to undertake the general superintendence of the schools and to be answerable for their permanence for some given time.

2. Every application for a grant must be accompanied by a declaration that the applicant, or applicants, are prepared to subject the Institution, on behalf of which the application is made, together with its current accounts, list of establishment, time table, scheme of studies and registers of attendance, to the inspection of a Government Inspector, such inspection and examination relating only to the general management and to the secular instruction and having no reference to any religious instruction which may be imparted.

3. Except in the case of Normal Schools for training teachers, and of female schools, grants will be restricted to those schools, in which a monthly schooling fee, of an amount to be approved by the Director of Public Instruction, and which in general is not to fall below one Anna, is paid by at least three-fourths of the pupils.

[It is not permissible for a teacher to draw a salary grant in one school and at the same time to serve as a Master in another which receives a grant upon the system of payment for results.] — *Order of Government, 2nd December 1868, No. 410.*

4. It will be opened to Managers of schools, who desire to obtain grants on the results of periodical examinations of the pupils, to submit their schools to examination according to the standards described in Schedule A, appended to this Notification, and to obtain grants at the rates provided for in Schedule B.

5. In other cases, the grants will be made only for specific purposes, and not in the form of contributions in aid of the general expenses of a school; and it will be essential to the payment of the grants, that the proportion which, under the following rules, the Managers are required to contribute for the purpose for which the grants may have been sanctioned, shall have been duly paid. Subject to the conditions prescribed in these rules, a grant, not exceeding in amount the sum contributed by the Managers of a school, will be given in aid of the salary of each Schoolmaster, or Schoolmistress, who may have obtained a certificate of qualification from the Director of Public Instruction. A grant, not exceeding one-half of the sum contributed by the Managers of the School, will be given in aid of the salary of each Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress, in regard to whom the Managers may satisfy the Director of Public Instruction, either by the report of a Government Inspector of Schools, or by such other means as the Director of Public Instruction may consider sufficient that the said teacher is fairly qualified to perform the duties which are entrusted, or which it may be proposed to entrust, to him or her; provided that, in such cases, the amount of the grant to be given shall bear a due proportion to the amounts sanctioned to the following rules for teachers holding certificate, and that the exact amount to be assigned in each case shall be determined by the Director of Public Instruction.

6. The following are the specific objects for which, and the conditions upon which, grants will ordinarily be given:—

1st.—The payment, in part, of the salaries of Schoolmasters and Mistresses.

2nd.—The payment of Normal, and certain other scholarships.

3rd.—The provision of books of reference, maps, &c., and, in some cases, of school books.

4th.—The establishment and maintenance of school libraries and public libraries.

5th.—The erection, purchase, enlargement, or repair of school buildings.

6th.—The provision of school furniture.

7. The test to be passed by teachers to entitle them to certificates, shall be of a three-fold character—the first, relating to general education; the second, to theoretical knowledge of school management; and the third, to teaching power, as practically exemplified by teaching a class in the presence of an Inspector of Schools.

Grants to Schoolmasters.—8. The certificates to be awarded to Schoolmasters will be of five grades, and, as regards the general education test, candidates for certificates of the first three grades will be required to have passed one of the Madras University Examinations according to the grade of certificate which the candidate may seek to obtain, viz:—

For the 1st grade, the examination for the degree of B. A.

For the 2nd grade, the first examination in Arts.

For the 3rd grade, the Matriculation examination.

9. The general education tests for the 4th and 5th grades of Schoolmasters will be those specified in Schedule C.

10. A certificate of the 1st grade will render the holder eligible to such grant, not exceeding the amount contributed by the Managers of the school in which he is employed, as the Director of Public Instruction, with the sanction of Government, may determine, due regard being had to the amount of funds available for expenditure on grants-in-aid. Certificates of the other grades will render the holders eligible to the following grants, provided that the amount of the grant shall not exceed the amount contributed by the Managers of the school, and that it shall be competent to the Director of Public Instruction to assign a grant lower than the maximum, with reference to the manner in which the candidate may have acquitted himself in the certificate examination.

A certificate of the 2nd grade to a monthly grant not exceeding Rupees 75

Do.	of the 3rd grade	do.	do.	50
Do.	of the 4th grade	do.	do.	25
Do.	of the 5th grade	do.	do.	10

[A Pundit holding a certificate of the 5th grade will be eligible to a half salary grant of Rupees 15 per mensem when employed in teaching students of the 1st Arts Class, and to a half salary grant of Rupees 25 per mensem when engaged in instructing those who are preparing for the B. A. degree.] *Order of Government, 29th April 1868, No. 168.*

Ordinarily, the maximum grant will not be assigned to a teacher on being first employed in that capacity.

11. In the case of Masters employed in schools intended mainly for European or East Indian pupils, the examination for certificates of the 4th and 5th grades may be conducted in English, and in such cases the language test for the 5th grade shall be that which is prescribed in the Schedule as the English test for the 4th grade.

12. Graduates of Universities in Europe, America and Australia, and of other Indian Universities, and holders of certificates granted by the Councils of Education in England or Ireland will be placed in such grades as, in the judgment of the Director of Public Instruction, their attainments and other qualifications may render appropriate.

Grants to Schoolmistresses.—13. Certificates for Schoolmistresses will be of three grades.

A certificate of the first grade will render the holder eligible to such grant not exceeding the amount contributed by the Managers of the school in which she is employed, as the Director of Public Instruction, with the sanction of Government, may determine, due regard being had to the amount of funds available for expenditure on grants-in-aid. Certificates of the other grades will render the holders eligible to the following grants, provided that the amount of the grant shall not exceed the amount contributed by the Managers of the school, and that it shall be competent to the Director of Public Instruction to assign a grant lower than the maximum, with reference to the manner in which the candidate may have acquitted herself in the certificate examination.

A certificate of the 2nd grade, to a monthly grant not exceeding Rupees 25

Do.	of the 3rd grade	do.	do.	10
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Schoolmistresses holding certificates from the Councils of Education in England or Ireland, will be placed in the 1st grade, and will be assigned such grants as the Director of Public Instruction may deem proper.

14. The general education tests for all grades of schoolmistresses will be those specified in Schedule D.

[Generally a teacher will not be eligible for a grant unless he or she spends at least four hours per diem in secular class-teaching or examining.—[*Order of Government, 29th March 1865, No. 28.*]

15. The examination of Schoolmasters, candidates for certificates of the first three grades in the theory of school management, and the examination of all other candidates in all their subjects, will be held once a year in July, or at such other time as may be hereafter appointed.

16. All grants-in-aid of the salaries of Schoolmasters and Mistresses will be paid monthly. Their continuance will depend in each case upon the Annual Report of the Inspector of the Division, that the school or class under the Master's or Mistress's charge has been satisfactorily conducted during the previous year.

17. Grants made to elementary schools on the results of periodical examinations of the pupils, as provided for in Schedules A B, will be paid annually, half-yearly or quarterly, as the Director of Public Instruction may decide in communication with the Managers of the school, provided that the amount to be given for a single year shall not exceed the rates entered in Schedule B.

18. Scholarship-grants will be issued to well organized Normal schools conducted by certificated teachers; each application will be disposed of on its merits.

19. Besides the scholarship-grants abovementioned, a certain number of scholarships will be given each year upon the results of the University Matriculation Examination. These will be tenable for three years, under conditions to be laid down by the Director of Public Instruction, at such colleges, or schools as may be so organized as to allow of the holders being educated up to the standard of the B. A. Examination.

20. Grants for the provision of books of reference, maps, &c., for schools, will be made on the following terms:—

In the case of a school in which the Head Master, or one of the Assistant Masters, may hold a certificate of the 1st grade, at the rate of 10 Annas per head of the average attendance during the preceding quarter.

In the case of a school in which the Head Master, or one of the Assistant Masters, may hold a certificate of the 2nd or 3rd grade, at the rate of 8 Annas per head of the average attendance during the preceding quarter.

In the case of a school in which the Head Master, or one of the Assistant Masters, may hold a certificate of the 4th or 5th grade, at the rate of 6 Annas per head of the average attendance during the preceding quarter.

(d) — Grants for the provision of books of reference, maps, &c., will be made in money. Applications for such grants must be accompanied by a list of the books required: and on the Director of Public Instruction satisfying himself of the propriety of complying with the application, prospective sanction will be given for the issue of the grant, which will be paid on the Government Inspector reporting that the articles have been procured and are ready for use.

21. A grant for the provision of school books will be issued to *bona fide* pauper schools at a rate not exceeding 8 Annas a head upon the average attendance of the preceding three months, the Managers of the schools contributing in every case an equal amount. After the expiration of three years, a renewal grant will be issued upon the same terms.

22. Grants will be made in aid of schools and public libraries, to such extent as may seem fitting in each case, and subject to the condition that an equal sum shall be contributed by the Managers.

(a) — A grant will be made to every school favorably reported on by the Inspector at rates not exceeding those noted in the margin, provided that a sum equal to the amount of the grant be contributed for the same purpose by the Managers of the school.

(b) — No further application for a grant of books of reference, maps, &c., will be complied with for a period of five years from the date of the previous grant.

(c) — After the lapse of five years from the date of the last grant, a renewal grant will be made at rates not exceeding those noted above and with the proviso already laid down.

23. Grants will be made towards the erection, purchase, repair or enlargement of a school-building on the following conditions:—

- 1st.—That in each case an equal sum shall be contributed by the Managers of the school for the same purpose.
- 2nd.—That satisfactory evidence shall be adduced of the necessity for the erection, purchase, repair or enlargement, in aid of which the grant is sought.
- 3rd.—That the amount applied for shall not exceed what may be considered reasonable, taking into account the Budget provision for the year, the importance of the school, and any previous grants which may have been issued to the Managers of the Institution.
- 4th.—That the application (which should be submitted before the commencement of the undertaking) shall be accompanied by a plan and estimate of the cost of the building proposed to be erected, purchased or enlarged. The plan and estimate to be retained in the Director's Office.
- 5th.—That previous to the disbursement of the grant, it shall be certified by the Inspector of the Division, or other responsible Officer who may have been deputed to examine the building, that the work has been proceeded with, as provided for in the plan and estimate previously sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction. Also, that, before disbursement, the Managers of the school shall declare that they have funds on hand sufficient, when supplemented by the grant, to clear off all the debts incurred in the execution of the work.
- 6th.—That in the event of any building, towards the erection, purchase, or enlargement of which a grant may have been made by Government, being diverted, prior to the lapse of twenty years from the date of issue of the grant, to other than educational purposes, the Manager at the time of the diversion shall refund to Government such portion of the grant allowed them as shall be determined by Arbitrators, who, in making their award, shall take into consideration the length of time the building has been used as a school-house and its consequent deterioration; but in the event of such Managers failing to make such refund, then they shall sell the building to Government at a valuation to be determined by Arbitrators, who, in making their award, shall deduct from the price such portion of the grant as may seem equitable, regard being had to the length of time the building has been used as a school-house and its consequent deterioration.
- 7th.—That the Arbitrators referred to in the last preceding rule shall be three in number, one of whom shall be nominated by Government, another by the Managers of the school, and the third by the two Arbitrators so appointed; and, in case of the Arbitrators differing in opinion, the award of the majority shall be binding and conclusive on all parties.

24. Grants for the provision of school furniture will be made once in five years, on condition that the Managers of the school shall contribute in equal sum for the same purpose, and that, in the event of the school being permanently closed within five years from the date on which the grant may have been made, the Government shall be at liberty to purchase the furniture, towards the supply of which the grant was given at a valuation to be determined, as in the case of school buildings, by Arbitrators, credit being taken in each case for the amount of the grant, allowing for depreciation due to wear and tear. All applications for grants must be accompanied by a list of the furniture required. A furniture grant will be paid on the Director of Public Instruction being satisfied that furniture to the full amount proposed to be expended, including both local contributions and the Government grant, has been made up and placed in the school.

25. Application for grants-in-aid of Industrial schools, for the rent of school houses, the wages of school servants, the contingent charges of schools, school prizes, and for other purposes not provided for in this Notification, will be disposed of on their merits, each case being determined, as far as possible, by the analogy of the foregoing rules.

SCHEDULE C.

Writing Tests for Schoolmasters' Certificates.

Grades.	Subjects of Examination and Text Books recommended.	REMARKS.
4th Grade.	<p>ENGLISH.—2nd and 3rd Books of Lessons, Madras School Book Society. Selections in Poetry No. 1, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Grammar (in elementary knowledge.)</p> <p>TAMIL.—3rd Book of Lessons, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Panchatantra. Pope's Poetical Anthology. Nannul (by Savandranaiyagam Pillai), Verbs and Syntax. Pope's 2nd Grammar.</p> <p>TELUGU.—3rd Book of Lessons, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Niti Chendrika. Nala Charitra. Venkiah's Grammar. Chinniah Suri's Grammar—Chapters on Karaka and Samasa.</p> <p>CANARESE, MALAYALAM AND URIYA, in accordance with Tamil and Telugu as far as practicable.</p> <p>ARITHMETIC.—Colenso's generally, omitting Duodecimals, Cube Root and Stocks. Also the chief Indian weights and measures.</p> <p>GEOMETRY.—Euclid Book 1.</p> <p>HISTORY.—Morris' History of India (generally.) Brief Sketches of Europe, published by the Director of Public Instruction.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY.—The Manual, published by the Christian Vernacular Education Society, Asia, and India in particular; generally notions regarding the world; and the outlines of Europe.</p> <p>METHOD.—Fowler's Work, or Murdoch's Hints.</p> <p>N. B.—Very discreditable writing, figures, or spelling will cause a candidate to be rejected. For lesser deficiencies in these respects deductions will be made from the marks which would otherwise be assigned to the answer.</p>	<p>The examination in the non-language subjects will be in general conducted in the Vernaculars.</p>
5th Grade.	<p>TAMIL.—2nd and 3rd Readers, published by the Director of Public Instruction; Panchatantra, Part I, Pope's Catechism of Grammar.</p> <p>TELUGU.—2nd and 3rd Readers, published by the Director of Public Instruction; Panchatantra, Part I, Sheshaya's Grammar.</p> <p>CANARESE, MALAYALAM AND URIYA, in accordance with Tamil and Telugu.</p> <p>ARITHMETIC.—Four Simple and Compound Rules, with the principal Indian weights and measures.</p> <p>HISTORY.—Brief Sketches of Asia, published by the Director of Public Instruction.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY.—India in general, with the Madras Presidency in particular; general notions of the world, and outlines of Asia.</p> <p>N.B.—Fair proficiency in hand-writing, making of figures, and spelling will be required.</p>	

SCHEDULE D.

Writing Tests for Schoolmistresses' Certificates.

Grades.	Subjects of Examination and Text Books recommended.	REMARKS.
1st Grade.	<p>ENGLISH.—Selections in English Poetry, No. 2, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Selections in English Prose, No. 2, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Grammar, as in Sullivan or McLeod.</p> <p>TAMIL.—3rd Book of Lessons, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Pope's Poetical Anthology Pope's 2nd Grammar.</p> <p>TELUGU.—3rd Book of Lessons, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Vemana's Selections. Venkiah's Grammar.</p> <p>CANARESE, MALAYALAM AND URIYA, to agree with Tamil and Telugu as far as practicable.</p> <p>HISTORY.—MORRIS' India and England.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY.—Manual, published by the Christian Vernacular Education Society.</p> <p>ARITHMETIC.—Colenso's, but omitting Compound Proportion, Duodecimals, Cube Root & Stocks.</p> <p>METHOD.—Fowler's Work, or Murdoch's Hints.</p> <p>NEEDLE-WORK.—Ability to cut out and make up a shirt or jacket.</p> <p>N.B.—Very discreditable writing, figures, or spelling will cause a candidate to be rejected. For lesser deficiencies in these respects deductions will be made from the marks which would otherwise be assigned to the answers.</p>	
2nd Grade.	<p>ENGLISH.—2nd and 3rd Books of Lessons, Madras School Book Society. Selections in Poetry, No. 1, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Grammar (elementary knowledge.)</p> <p>TAMIL.—3rd Book of Lessons, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Pope's Poetical Anthology. Catechism of Grammar.</p> <p>TELUGU.—3rd Book of Lessons, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Vemana's Selections. Sheshaya's Grammar.</p> <p>CANARESE, MALAYALAM AND URIYA, to agree with Tamil and Telugu as nearly as practicable.</p> <p>HISTORY.—Brief Sketches of Europe and Asia, published by the Director of Public Instruction.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY.—Manual, published by the Christian Vernacular Education Society. Europe and Asia generally; India in particular.</p> <p>ARITHMETIC.—Colenso's, including Vulgar Fractions and Simple Proportions, but omitting Decimals, as well as what is not required for 1st grade.</p> <p>METHOD.—Fowler's Work, or Murdoch's Hints.</p> <p>WORK.—Ability to work up a shirt or jacket which has been cut out.</p> <p>N.B.—Very discreditable writing, figures, &c., as above.</p>	
3rd Grade.	<p>TAMIL.—1st and 2nd Readers, published by the Director of Public Instruction.</p> <p>TELUGU.—Do. do. do. So in other languages.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY.—India, Outlines of Asia and general notions of the World.</p> <p>ARITHMETIC.—Four Simple and Compound Rules.</p> <p>WORK.—Ability to hem neatly.</p> <p>N.B.—Fair proficiency in hand-writing, making of figures and spelling will be required.</p>	

Result Grants.**SCHEDULE A.—STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION.***(1st Lower Standard.)*

1. Vernacular Reading.—As in the 1st part of the first book of lessons in Tamil. The meaning of words to be given.
2. Writing.—In large hand, short words out of the reading book.
3. Arithmetic.—Notation to thousands, easy addition and the multiplication table to five times five. English figures to be used in all cases.

Second Standard.

1. Vernacular Reading.—As in the second part of the first book of lessons in Tamil, and the first twenty-five lessons of the second book. Explanation to be given.
2. Writing.—From dictation, short sentences out of the reading book.
3. Arithmetic.—Subtraction, Multiplication and Division. The multiplication tables to twelve times twelve.

Third Standard.

1. Vernacular Reading.—As in the second book of lessons in Tamil generally, with explanation.
2. Writing.—From dictation, in small hand, out of the reading book.
3. Arithmetic.—Compound rules and reduction, with the ordinary weight, measure and money tables.
4. Grammar.—Etymology, as in Pope's first Catechism of Tamil Grammar. Questions to be put in reference to the reading book.
5. Geography of the District in which the school is situated.
6. English Reading.—As in the first book of reading of the Madras School Book Society, with explanation in a Vernacular.
7. Writing.—In large hand, easy words from the English reading book.

Fourth Standard.

1. Vernacular Reading.—As in the third book of lessons in Tamil, with explanation and paraphrase. The quantity to be brought up for examination to be equivalent to about half of the third book.
2. Writing.—From dictation, out of the reading book.
3. Arithmetic.—Moderately easy practical questions in vulgar fractions and simple proportion.
4. Grammar generally, as in Pope's first Catechism of Tamil Grammar, with application to the reading book.
5. Geography of the Madras Presidency, with a general outline of the geography of Hindoostan. The knowledge required of the Madras Presidency to be such as may be obtained from the study of the "short account of the Madras Presidency" in connection with a map.
6. English Reading.—As in the second book of reading of the Madras School Book Society, with translation of easy passages into a Vernacular.
7. Writing.—From dictation, out of English reading book.
8. English Grammar.—Etymology and the Syntax of simple sentences. Application to be made to the reading book.

SCHEDULE B.**GRANTS TO PUPILS PASSED UNDER THE SEVERAL STANDARDS.**

	Vernacular.						English, or extra language.			
	1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	
	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	Total Rs.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.	Total Rs.
1st Standard	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...
2nd do.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
3rd do.	2	1	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.	1	...	3
4th do.	3	1	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6

(a) For English and Eurasian children, the English language may be taken as the Vernacular ; and, in the place of English as an extra language, one of the Vernaculars of the Presidency—Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam and Hindoostanee—may be brought up.

(b) In the case of girls' schools the grants will be 50 per cent. higher ; and in addition, a grant of Rupees 2 will be given for tolerably fair plain needle-work, and one of Rupees 4 for decidedly good work of the same description. A capitation grant of one Rupee a head will also be allowed, as a temporary measure upon the average daily attendance during the year.

Only one examination, within an official year will be claimable by a school ; but, to meet the case of indigenous schools, half-yearly examinations will, when practicable, be given to such schools, and half the prescribed annual grants will be issued upon the results of each examination.

2. To be eligible for examination, a pupil must have attended six months at the school in which he is reading ; and, to count a month's attendance, a pupil must have attended at least 15 days in that month.

3. A pupil is not to be presented for examination under any standard who has already passed for that standard at another school.

4. Where the inspection of a school is made annually, a pupil will not be allowed to pass more than once under any standard, save the fourth or highest. For the fourth, a pupil will be permitted to pass twice at the same school.

5. Where the inspection of a school is made half-yearly, a pupil may pass twice for each of the first, second and third standards, and four times for the fourth standard.

6. In the case of half-yearly examinations, the first may be made somewhat less severe than the second.

7. An application in the annexed Form (C) must be made to the Inspector of the Division by the Managers of a school seeking aid under the system of payment for results ; and, at the same time, a copy of the application must be forwarded by them to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction. An application, for inspection, under the system, must reach the Inspector at least three months before, in the course of his ordinary tour, he will visit the district in which the school is situated. If this condition is not fulfilled, the Inspector will be at liberty, should his arrangements render it decidedly inconvenient for him to visit the school, to let the application stand over till the following year's tour. In this case, the Inspector is to send a memorandum of the course pursued by him to the Managers of the school, and a copy of the same to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

8. When the preliminary conditions are fulfilled, the Inspector will examine the children presented to him according to the standard specified by the Managers of the school. After examination he will furnish the Managers with a memorandum showing the pupils examined and passed under each standard, and the grant claimable in consequence. This memorandum is to be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction by the Managers, with an application, requesting that the sum stated by the Inspector to be claimable may be paid to them. On receiving the application and memorandum, the Director of Public Instruction will take immediate steps to pay the money.

9. Schools receiving aid under the salary-grant system cannot claim assistance under the " payment for results" system and *vice versa*.

10. All schools receiving aid under the system of " payment for results" will be similarly to schools under the salary grant system, have to furnish such returns and statements as may be called for by Government.

11. To pass at an annual examination for any head belonging to a standard, a pupil must occupy one-half of the marks assigned by the Inspector to that head. The Inspector is at liberty, however, to allow a small deficiency under one head to be compensated for by superior proficiency under another.

FORM C.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Locality.	Description of school.	Responsible Managers.	Number of Masters.	Average number of pupils during the last three months.	Average monthly expenditure for the last three months.	Average monthly fee collection for the last three months.	Probable number of pupils that will be presented to the Inspector for examination under each standard.	Remarks.

We the responsible Managers of the above school, promise to comply with all the provisions of the Grants-in-Aid Rules, in case of our receiving a grant according to the system of our payment for results.

N. B.—The Grant-in-aid Rules are under revision.

(Signature of Managers.)

Scheme for Grants-in-aid on the "Payment for Results System."

SCHEDULE A.

Standards of Examination provisionally laid down for Mussulman Schools.

HINDUSTANI. 1st (LOWEST) STANDARD.

- (1).—*Reading.* As in the Huruf-i-Talyee. The meanings of words to be given.
- (2).—*Writing,* in large hand, short words out of the Reading Book.
- (3).—*Arithmetic.* Notation to thousands, easy Addition, and the Multiplication table to five-times-five. English figures to be used in all cases.

HINDUSTANI. 2ND STANDARD.

- (1).—*Reading.* As in the Kitab-i-Salees (Harris School edition). Explanation to be given.
- (2).—*Writing,* from dictation, short sentences out of the Reading Book.
- (3).—*Arithmetic.* Subtraction, Multiplication and Division. The Multiplication table to twelve times twelve.

HINDUSTANI. 3RD STANDARD.

- (1).—*Reading.* As in the Chumanistan-i-Ajeeb (Harris School edition) with explanation.
- (2).—*Writing,* from dictation, in small hand, out of the Reading Book.
- (3).—*Arithmetic.* Compound Rules and Reduction, with the ordinary Weight, Measure, and Money, tables.
- (4).—*Grammar.* Etymology, as in Talimnamah, with special application to the Reading Book.
- (5).—*Geography,* of the district in which the school is situated. Text-book. Short account of the Madras Presidency, supplemented by master.

PERSIAN.

- (6).—*Reading.* As in the Majmul-i-Salees (Harris School edition) with explanation.
- (7).—*Writing,* in large hand, easy words from the Reading Book.

HINDUSTANI.

4TH STANDARD.

- (1).—*Reading.* As in the Hikayet-ul-Manjudat, with explanation and paraphrase.
- (2).—*Writing,* from dictation, out of the Reading Book.
- (3).—*Arithmetic.* Moderately easy practical questions in Vulgar Fractions and Simple Proportion. Text-book Abdoor Razak Sahib's Version of Colenso.

- (4).—*Grammar.* As in 2nd Urdu Grammar.
- (5).—*Geography.* Hindustani version of Short Account of the Madras Presidency.

PERSIAN.

- (6).—*Reading.* As in the 1st chapter of the Gulistan (expurgated edition.)
- (7).—*Writing,* from dictation out of the Reading Book.
- (8).—*Grammar.* Quivaid-i-Farsi.

NOTES.

- I. The 2nd language in the case of Hindustani-speaking Mussulmans to be either English, Persian, or the Hindu Vernacular of the district in which the school is situated. Only one additional language to be accepted.
- II. If the Mussulmans speak a Hindu Vernacular, they are to be allowed to adopt either English, Hindustani or Persian, as their 2nd language.
- III. The standards, when the 2nd language is either English or Hindu Vernacular, are given in the old form of Schedule A, adapted for Hindus.
- IV. A pupil is not at liberty to change the languages which he has once brought up for examination.

Modified note (b) to Schedule B of the Scheme for Grants-in-aid on the "Payment for Results System"

In the case of girls' schools the grants will be fifty per cent. higher; a capitation grant of 1 Rupee a head will also be allowed, as a temporary measure, upon the average daily attendance during the year. In addition, grants for needle-work will be given according to the subjoined plan, the standards in this branch of instruction corresponding severally with those laid down for general school knowledge, but a second grant not being claimable under the 4th standard of needle-work. Also a girl will not be eligible for a needle-work grant alone; to secure such a grant she must obtain one for general knowledge:

1st Standard.—Hemming on calico or coarse cloth	Grant 1 Rupee.
2nd Standard. Hemming, top-sewing, and felling on fine cloth	„ 1½ „
3rd Standard.—Gathering, backstitching, working button holes and darning on calico—generally such work as is on the sleeve of a somewhat coarse shirt or on a native man's jacket	„ 2 „
4th Standard.—Cutting out and working on fine cloth, either a finely-made European shirt, or a Native man's jacket or a female's plain dress and petticoat presenting the same fineness of work	„ 4 „

BISHOP CORRIE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

ESTABLISHED 1836.

COMMITTEE.

The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Madras, *President*.
The Ven'ble the Archdeacon.

W. Burns, Esq.,	Rev. J. Baxton, M. A.,	J. J. D'Rozario,
J. Carr, Esq., <i>Treasurer</i> .	Rev. E. Sell,	Rev. R. C. W. Raban.
C. G. Conran, Esq., M. D.,	Col. S. J. Batten, <i>Secretary</i>	

HEAD MASTER.

Rev. E. H. DuBois.

Mr. A. J. Atkinson,	Mr. H. H. Barren,
Mr. H. B. Bernard,	Mr. W. T. Lissenburg.

TAMIL.

Mr. H. Bernard.

TERMS.

A uniform Fee of Four Rupees is charged throughout the School:—

SCHOLARSHIPS.

There are twelve Scholarships attached to the School.

Per mensem.		Per mensem.	
1 Maitland Scholarship..	Rs. 7	2 Tucker Scholarships, Junior.	Rs. 9½
1 Do. do.	„ 6	2 Do do Senior.	„ 13
2 Corrie Scholarships, Junior.	„ 10	1 Corrie Native Scholarship...	„ 7
2 Do. do. Senior.	„ 20 or 15	1 Do. do.	„ 10

There is also a Fund called the Woolley Fund, by which thirty boys of respectable parentage but unable to pay the fee are admitted free, and provided with books.

MILITARY FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM,

POONAMAILLEE ROAD--INSTITUTED A. D. 1786.

The Right Honorable the Governor—*President*.

The Honorable the Chief Justice,	} <i>Vice Presidents.</i>
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop,	
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,	
The Honorable the Members of Council,	

GOVERNORS.

Surgeon-Major G. Mackay,	Colonel G. W. Walker,	Colonel J. G. Touch,
The Hon'ble G. S. Forbes,	Colonel J. W. Rideout,	E. Barclay, Esq.
The Hon'ble J. Kernan,	Colonel H. H. O'Connell,	Colonel Farewell,
Colonel A. C. Silver,	Colonel E. W. Childers,	R. W. Lodwick, Esq.

DIRECTRESSES.

Lady Hobart, <i>Patroness.</i>	Mrs. Sim, <i>Vice Patroness.</i>	
Lady Haines, <i>Vice „</i>	Mrs. Ellis, „	
Mrs. Dalrymple,	Mrs. Balfour,	Mrs. Walter,
„ Mackay,	Miss Gell,	Mrs. Liddell,
„ Brown,	Mrs. Furnell,	Mrs. Pope.
„ Prichard,		

Secretary.—Captain W. F. Wright,
Surgeon.—Colvin Smith, Esq., M. D.
Chaplain.—Rev. P. Percival,
Superintendent.—Miss M. Hart,

Miss Tibbles, Training Mistress,
Miss C. McArthur, 1st Assistant Mistress.
Miss A. McVae, 2nd Assistant Mistress.

EXTRACTS FROM RULES.

(i.) Girls of the following classes only are eligible to be admitted in the Asylum and in the following order:—

1. Orphans of European Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.
2. Do. of do. Commissioned Officers and Warrant Officers if left destitute.
3. Do. of Pensioners of the above classes.
4. Do. of East Indian, Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and others on the returns of the Army, both parents being the children of European fathers; the term East Indian being restricted to children of European fathers by native or East Indian mothers; or of East Indian fathers and mothers, both of whom are the children of European fathers; provided also that the mother of the applicant be not a Native, and that the number of children received under this rule shall not exceed one-sixth of the total number of children of other classes in the Asylum.
5. Children of living fathers of the above classes of Boarders, or in special cases of destitution, without payment.

(ii.) Legitimate children shall have the preference of illegitimate.

(iii.) No child shall be admitted under the age of 4 years, or above 10, excepting under urgent circumstances.

Forms of application will be supplied by the Secretary on application.

List of Certificated Nurses remaining at the Military Female Orphan Asylum, Madras.

Elizabeth McBeth,	Rebecca Carter,	Priscilla Kiely.
Ellen Hutton,	Jane Hutton,	

DOVETON PROTESTANT COLLEGE,

OPENED 1ST MARCH 1855

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

A. Smith, Esq.,	W. Grant, Esq.,	J. G. Coleman, Esq.,
Rev. J. Barton, M.A.,	Rev. A. Walker,	W. P. Williams, Esq.,
Rev. W. Miller, M.A.,	G. P. Johnston, Esq.,	P. B. Gordon, Esq.
J. G. Ferrand, Esq.,	W. Sloan, Esq.,	

J. W. Gantz, Esq., *Financial Secretary* | Rev. E. Sell, *Secretary*
Messrs Arbuthnot & Co., *Treasurers*

The object of this Institution is to afford a thoroughly liberal and Christian education. The generous bequest of the late Captain Doveton, united with the funds formerly collected for a Protestant College, and considerable grants-in-aid from Government has enabled the Committee to make arrangements for the efficient carrying out of the object they profess.

In the Primary School the instruction is elementary: in the High School, it is the attempt of the Masters to give a thorough classical and mathematical education equal in every respect to that given in the public schools in England.

The Collegiate Department was re-opened in February 1866. The curriculum embraces the subjects specified by the Synhate for the F. A. and B. A. Examinations of the University, together with Theology.

The following gentlemen are the Educational Officers of the Institution --

George Thom, Esq., M.A. Principal

College Department

George Thom, Esq., M.A.,	W. L. Bowler, Esq., B.A.
Rev. C. Cooper, M.A.,	

School Department

M ^r . E. Winkler, B.A.	First Master	M ^r . W. Dent	Fifth Master.
" H. R. French,	Second do.	" A. C. Stewart	Sixth do.
" J. Upshon	Third do.	" F. Kelly	Seventh do.
" A. C. Shuttle	Fourth do.		

The Terms are as under. —

In the Lower School	3 Rupees per mensem
In the Upper School.	{ Lower Division 4 " "
	{ Higher Division 5 " "
In the Collegiate Department	5 " "

N. B. — All fees are payable in advance.

For the benefit of parents residing in the Mofussil and others, a boarding establishment is maintained under the immediate supervision of the Principal at the following rates --

FOR BOARDERS. College Department, Rs. 35 exclusive of School fees.

School Department, 30 Rs. *per mensem*, exclusive of School fees.

Where two or more boys are from the same family, 25 Rupees irrespective of age, is the charge for each boy.

• FOR DAY BOARDERS— 8 Rupees exclusive of School fees.

Books, Stationery and Medicine will be supplied and charged for at prime cost.

All particulars may be obtained by application to the Principal, Doveton College, Vepery.

The following is the new form of the Scholarship Rules as proposed by the Sub-Committee of August 1871 and amended and adopted by the General Committee, November 9th, 1871.

Scholarship Rules.

The Committee of the Doveton Protestant College with the view of encouraging and aiding students to prepare for and to join the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Madras, resolve to confer scholarships on pupils who have passed the entrance examination of the University and who shall promise to pursue their studies for four years thereafter in the Doveton College.

The following are the Rules, in accordance with which the scholarships shall be given and held.

1. That four scholarships shall be given each year to the students who are commencing their Collegiate course, and that each of these scholarships shall be tenable for four years under the rules hereinafter laid down.

2. That two of the scholarships shall be given to Christian pupils who have matriculated from the Doveton Institution according to the order in which they may have passed the University Matriculation Examination provided they also attain to a certain fixed standard in scriptural knowledge, and produce satisfactory evidence of moral character.

3. That the two remaining scholarships shall be given to Christian pupils coming from other Institutions on the same terms provided such pupils hold higher places at the University Matriculation Examination than Doveton students excluding those holding scholarships.

4. That the scholarships shall be Rupees 10 each per mensem during the first and second years of the College course, and Rs. 20 or 15 per mensem during the third and fourth years of the said course according as the holder shall be placed in the First or Second Class at the First Examination in Arts.

5. That should the holder of a scholarship fail to pass the First Examination in Arts at the end of his second year, the scholarship held by him shall lapse; should such holder of a scholarship, however, pass the First Examination in Arts from the Doveton College in a subsequent year the Committee may at their discretion grant him a scholarship during the third and fourth years of his course.

6. That unauthorized absence, continued absence for three months from whatever cause or misconduct shall involve forfeiture of scholarship, and that a scholarship thus forfeited shall be available for other students in the same year of the course according to the principles laid down in these Rules.

7. That scholarship not conferred by the Doveton Protestant College shall be held on such conditions as may be prescribed by their founders, subject however to the provisions laid down in these Rules.

8. That the scholarships shall cease or be liable to diminution, if the state of the funds render such a course necessary, and that these Rules may be altered by the Committee on sufficient grounds.

9. That the Committee reserves to itself the right of withholding one or more of the scholarships if it deems fit.

DOVETON GIRLS' SCHOOL,

In connection with the Doveton Protestant College is situated in Vepery Square.

Head Mistress..... Miss Keely.

Second Mistress Miss Anderson.

Asst. to Head Mistress ... Miss A. King.

Teacher Miss Klyne.

Pupil Teacher.. Miss A. Williams

(For English only.)

First Division.. Rs. 4 per mensem.

French.. Rs. 2 per mensem.

Second Division..... „ 3 „

Music „ 5 „

Third Division..... „ 2 „

A French Class has been formed for grown up young ladies who do not attend the School.

Terms..... Rupees 5 per mensem.

There is a Boarding Establishment attached to this branch of the Institution, under the immediate superintendence of Miss Keely, Head Mistress.

CHRIST CHURCH DISTRICT SCHOOLS,

MALE AND FEMALE—INSTITUTED A. D. 1843.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

President. - Rev. J. Barton, M.A.

T. E. Franck, Esq..... | J. P. Waller, Esq., *Treasurer*. | L. S. Vest, Esq., *Secretary*.
Mr. A. Thomas, Master..... | Miss Evers, Mistress.

THE MADRAS CIVIL ORPHAN ASYLUMS,

(UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras, the Venerable the Archdeacon, and
the Clergy of the Church of England throughout the Diocese.)

and

ST. MARY'S CHURCH CHARITY SCHOOL.

Amalgamated 16th January 1872 under G. O., 26th August 1871, No. 252.

DIRECTORS FOR 1873

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras — *President*

EX-OFFICIO DIRECTORS,

The Reverend O. Dene, B. A.

| The Surgeon of the District.

Garrison Chaplain — *Vice-President*.

GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS.

J. G. Coleman, Esq.

| W. Donald, Esq.

ELECTED DIRECTORS.

Dr. J. Kees,
Mr. G. Hammett,
„ J. W. Gantz,
„ J. Wilcox,
„ J. Mills,
„ W. Joyes,

Mr. A. H. Hart,
„ R. J. Newbudding,
The Rev. C. E. Kennet,
Mr. R. Allan,
Dr. C. G. Conran,

Mr. R. P. Campbell,
Lieut. T. Taylor,
Mr. N. Bazely, Jr., *Secretary*.
„ C. Hall, *Auditor*.
„ J. J. D'Rozario, *Treasurer*.

DIRECTRESSES.

The Right Hon'ble The Lady Hobart, *Patroness*.

Mrs. G. Baldock,
„ G. Branson,
„ D. Carmichael,

Mrs. R. W. Cockerill,
Miss L. M. Donald,
„ Gell,

Lady Haines,
Mrs. L. H. Isacke,
„ W. Joyes.

TRUSTEES

Messrs. J. G. Coleman, J. J. D'Rozario, and C. Hall.

MALE BRANCH.

Mr. E. A. Gardiner, *Head Master*,
„ W. Walker, *Asst. do.*

| Mrs. H. Gillespie, *Matron*.

FEMALE BRANCH.

Miss A. E. Harriman, *Head Mistress*,
Mrs. L. Wilmot, *Assistant Mistress*,

| Mrs. Oxley, *Matron*.

Contributions may be remitted to the Garrison Chaplain or to Mr. N. Bazely, Jr.,
Secretary, No. 3, Condey Chetty Street, Black Town.

EMMANUEL CHURCH SCHOOLS.

COMMITTEE.

Rev. R. C. W. Raban, M.A., *President*.
J. G. Coleman, Esq.
J. J. D'Rozario, Esq.

E. Lambert, Esq.
J. Wilcox, Esq., *Secretary*.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mr. S. P. D'Sylva *Master*.
„ G. G. Smith. *Assistant*.

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. Home..... *Mistress*.
Miss Paul..... } *Assistants*.
„ Bayley..... }

VEPERY DISTRICT PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

New Town Boys' School

Master Mr C E Axelby

New Town Girls' School

Mistress Miss McArthur

Pursewalkum Girls' School. *Miss* Bernard *Mistress*

THE GORDON REFUGE,

St THOMI, MADRAS

COMMITTEE

Lady Hobart

President

Mrs Carmichael,

„ Benson,

„ Evans,

„ Iurnell,

Miss Gell,

Lady Haines,

Mrs Kidd,

Miss Morphet,

Miss Mayne

„ Roberts

„ Schallieb

„ Sim

Miss Puth

Rev D Wilson Kidd

Honorary Secretary

Treasurer

Miss West

Matron

Mrs Dight

Schoolmistress

This Institution, under the title of *The Refuge*, was commenced in 1860 by Mrs Morehead, by whose exertions sufficient money was raised to purchase the premises at St Thome which it now held, subsequently the Trustees of the property of the late Mrs Gordon, of the Mount, endowed it to the extent of about Rs 1,000 a year, on the condition of its assuming its present title.

The design of this Institution is to afford Refuge to those perfectly destitute children of European descent who are not eligible for either the Military or the Civil Orphan Asylums. A large number of children has already been rescued from the demoralizing influence of the Pacheries, many of whom have also been settled respectably in life, and the number now in the Refuge is 60.

PARCHERRY SCHOOL, NORTH BLACK TOWN.

32 PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET,

Opened under the direction of the Reverend C R Drury, 5th September 1860, and always to be under the direction of the Chaplain of Black-Town

COMMITTEE

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop

The Venerable the Archdeacon

President

Vice President

Lieut Col T Gilliam, (*Lieut*)

J D Rozario, Esq,

Rev Bury O M Deane, MA,

J G Coleman, Esq

Rev C R Drury, MA,

Secretary.

J Harris, Esq

J D Gaudom, Esq

Number of children at present on the roll

127

Average do who receive daily a meal of curry and rice.

75

Attendance—daily average

96

The object of this School is to impart to the children of the destitute poor of the District, an elementary education, viz Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and instruction in Needle-work Scriptural Instruction—Holy Bible and Church Catechism

The monthly expenditure is about Rupees 155, and the School is in a great measure dependent upon voluntary subscriptions

Mr J R Hamilton, "Certificated"

Head Master

Mrs A Jackson, *Schoolmistress,*

and Superintendent.

Mr C Viera, *Assistant Teacher*

Miss Rodrigues, *Assistant Teacher*

Monthly subscriptions are earnestly solicited —They can be made by "Stamps"—and even from one Anna upwards, will be thankfully acknowledged.

"Left off" clothes, or a piece of "check," or other cloth, will be very thankfully received and acknowledged by the Secretary

MISSIONARY SEMINARY,

SULLIVAN'S GARDENS, ROYAPETTAH.

Rev. A. R. Symonds, M.A., *Principal (Eur.)* | Rev. C. E. Kennet, Theological Lecturer.
 „ D. W. Kidd, B.A., *Acting Principal*.

The object of this Seminary is to train and prepare young men of piety and due mental fitness, for Missionary employment as Catechists or Ministers.

Several exhibitions are attached to the Seminary, for Europeans, East Indians and Natives.

Other Students, but only such as propose to devote themselves to Missionary work, are admissible on payment, the amount in each case to be determined by the Committee.

The Seminary was opened on the 1st of June 1848 at Sullivan's Gardens, Royapettah, and is now under the charge of the Rev. D. W. Kidd, B. A., as Acting Principal.

Applications for admission, accompanied by testimonials signed by competent parties, must be made to the Acting Principal.

GENERAL HARRIS' SCHOOL, ROYAPETTAH.

This School was founded in the year 1856 for the exclusive purpose of educating Mussulman boys.

The Honorable Sybella Harris left a legacy to the Church Missionary Society, to found a School in memory of her father, the famous General Harris.

The School is under Government inspection, and receives a Grant-in-aid. The standard of education is that of the Entrance Examination to the Madras University. Daily instruction is given in Holy Scripture.

PRINCIPAL.—Rev. E. Sell, assisted by competent Teachers and Moonshees. The Hindustani, Persian, Arabic and Tamil languages are taught.

DAVIDSON STREET BOYS' SCHOOL, BLACK TOWN.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1814.

Committee of Management.

Rev. S. Organe *President*.

H. A. Gibbs, Esq. *Secretary*.

Lieut. T. Taylor *Treasurer*.

Mr. J. Harvey,

„ J. Lee,

„ E. Magry,

„ J. W. Thompson,

Mr. J. Cochran,

„ J. M. Lewis,

„ W. Anderson,

„ J. Rushworth,

Mr. R. Spink,

„ J. Dixon,

„ W. Pike,

„ F. Cripps.

Mr. G. Maddox B. A. *Head Master*.

„ G. A. Hankins. *2nd Master*.

„ D. Gordon *3rd Master*.

„ T. Mellor. *Acting 4th Master*.

Rates.

Entrance Fee.		Tuition Fee.		Entrance Fee.		Tuition Fee.	
RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.	
Sixth Class..	2 0	2	8	Third Class . . .	1 0	1	8
Fifth „ . .	2 0	2	0	Second „ . . .	1 0	1	4
Fourth „ . . .	2 0	1	12	First „ . . .	1 0	1	0

DAVIDSON STREET GIRLS' SCHOOL, BLACK TOWN,

ESTABLISHED A D 1814 — RE-ESTABLISHED A D 1868

Committee of Management

Rev S Organe		<i>President</i>	
Miss E C Harvey		<i>Treasurer</i>	
" M A Lewis		<i>Secretary</i>	
Mrs. Cochran,	Miss Lee	Mrs Gordon	
" Dixon,	" Pennman		
Miss M Spencer	<i>Head Mistress.</i>	Miss H W Lamoury	4th <i>Mistress</i>
" M Gordon	2nd "	J Gordon	5th "
" J Hurt	3rd "	L Simpson	6th "
Entrance Fee		Entrance Fee	
Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A
Sixth Class	2 0	Second Class	1 0
Fifth "	2 0	First "	1 0
Fourth "	2 0		
Third "	1 0		

The object of these Institutions is to give a sound education based on Christian principles to European and East Indian children of Black Town. The Schools receive Government aid. The Masters are connected with the Madras University, and the Mistresses hold Teachers' Certificates. There are upwards of 70 boys and 100 girls attending these schools. The Standard of Education in the Boys' School is up to that of the University preparatory Matriculation Examination, while the Girls are yearly sent up to the Teachers' Certificate Examinations.

BLACK TOWN WESLEYAN ENGLISH GIRLS' SCHOOL.

This school contains now 57 scholars taught by competent Christian Teachers and superintended by a Committee of six Ladies and six Gentlemen: a Clerical President and a Clerical and Lay Secretaries.

Head Mistress—Mrs. Dunlop

Junior Department—Mrs. O Sullivan and Miss Mascumie

The Black-Town Sunday School now contains about 120 scholars.

WESLEYAN ANGLO-VERNACULAR INSTITUTION, ROYAPETTAH.

Nearly 400 youths are now taught in this school which was founded in 1850, with the object of giving a superior Christian education to Hindus of all castes. For the last nineteen years it has been managed by a European Missionary, who has devoted the greater part of each day to its interests. The Bible is taught an hour daily in all the classes that can read it, and the elementary truths of Christianity are conveyed, through the medium of the Vernacular languages, to the minds of the younger pupils. The standard of secular instruction is equal to the requirements of the F. A. Degree of the Madras University. More than thirty of the students have already matriculated from this Institution, besides several others who have passed the F. A. and B. A. Degrees respectively.

WESLEYAN GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was established in 1848. It is under the superintendence of the European Missionaries. It contains at present Thirty Boarders, who are fed, clothed and educated chiefly at the expense of the Mission, with the aid of local contributions. The girls are nearly all taught English as a language, but their lessons are mostly given in Tamil, special attention is paid to needle-work and to instruction in the duties of domestic life. An experienced Matron, Mrs. Franklin, lives on the premises.

WESLEYAN CASTE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Three Caste Hindu Girls' Schools are supported by the Mission. One in Royapettah, the other two in North and South Triplicane. These schools number one hundred and ninety-four (194) scholars. The languages taught are Tamil, Telugu and English. Two of these schools are partly supported by Government Grants-in-aid.

BLACK TOWN WESLEYAN TAMIL SCHOOL.

A Tamil Boys' School numbering upwards of 30 scholars are taught in the Parcherry by a Christian Teacher. Another school of a similar kind is established at Teyoor. Both of these are supported entirely by the Mission.

S. P. G. ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL, VEPERY.

The Anglo-Vernacular Mission School, in connection with this Society, was opened on 1st February in the year 1864, in the block of buildings near St. Matthias' Church, formerly known as the Vepery Grammar School, and subsequently as the Government Normal School.

C. W. Pearce, Esq., *Principal.*

Assistants A. V. Panchanath Iyer, B.A.,

and twelve other Native Masters, with one Tamil and two Telugu Moonshes.

The great object of the School is to give a sound education, based upon Christian principles. Each boy is instructed daily in the Bible. The School receives Government aid, and most of the Masters are connected with the Madras University, for the requirements of which, the instruction given is adapted.

MADRAS NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED 1829.

The object of the Society is to provide an elementary vernacular Education upon a Christian basis, and to carry on zenana work.

The Society at its foundation maintained some 15 or 16 Village Schools, but owing to the gradual failure of funds during the last few years, the Society has been obliged to curtail its operations. It has one flourishing school called the Central School in Popham's Broadway, Black Town.

Local Secretary Miss Franck, Teynampet, Madras.

PATCHEAPPAN'S EDUCATIONAL CHARITIES.

PATRON.—The Honorable H. S. Cunningham.

P. Somoosoonthrum Chettyar, *President.*

P. Veeraperumal Pillay,

S. Veeraragavoolu Chettyar,

M. S. Shadagopa Mudaliar,

C. V. Iyasawmy Mudaliar,

M. Venkatasawmy Naidu,

The Honorable V. Ramiengar, C.S.I.

P. Vasoodava Mudaliar.

N. Sashachellum Chettyar, *Secretary.*

PATCHEAPPAN'S HIGH SCHOOL.

Established in January 1842, School House, Esplanade, opened 29th March 1850.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

Principal and Head Master, B. Lavery, Esq., F.A.S.L.

C. Gopalakistna Mudaliar, B.A., Assistant
Principal and.....2nd Master.

S. Streenevassiah.....Tutor.

K. P. Visvanudiah, B.A..... do.

Mr. G. B. Joschim..... do.

S. Venkatramiah..... do.

N. Kistnasawmy Mudaliar, B.A..... do.

T. V. Govindasawmy Iyer..... do.

R. Shadagopa Iyengar.....Tutor.

D. Kristnah..... do.

M. Vilvanathia..... do.

T. Seethapathy Naick..... do.

C. Venkata Chettyar..... do.

M. B. Venkatchellum Mudaliar, Writing Mr.

B. Ramasawmy Naidu, Principal's Clerk.

VERNACULAR DEPARTMENT.

<i>Tamil.</i>		<i>Telugu.</i>	
A. Soobroya Pillay.....	1st Tutor.	D. Vencatasoobiah Sastry.....	1st Tutor.
T. Casava Soobroya Mudaliar.....	2nd do.	V. Soobramania Sastry.....	2nd do.
E. Annasawmy Mudaliar.....	3rd do.	K. Soobroyaloo Naidu.....	3rd do.
<i>Sanscrit.</i>			
V. Streenevassa Charry.....	1st Tutor.	V. Ramanooja Charry.....	2nd Tutor.
	C. Easwara Sastry, 3rd Tutor.		
Private N. Hughes, Gymnastic Instructor.			

PATCHEAPPAP'S BRANCH SCHOOL AT CONJEVERAM,

Established in the year 1846.

English Department.

P. V. Ramasawmy Raju, B.A.	Head Master.	P. Vijayaragavacharry	Tutor
E. Soobramany Iyer.....	Tutor.	V. Vadachella Vathiyar.....	do.
G. Kistnasawmy Iyer.....	do.	S. Kistnasawmy Iyer.....	do.
B. Sunjeevy Row.....	do.	C. T. Davaraja Mudaliar.....	Writer.

Vernacular Department.

V. Mootukistna Pillay... ..	Tamil Tutor	S. Vencataswara Sastry.....	Telugu Tutor.
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PATCHEAPPAP'S BRANCH SCHOOL AT CHEDUMBARUM,

Established in the year 1850.

English Department.

M. Vencatasoobiah, B.A.	Head Master.	C. M. Shunmoogum Pillay . . .	Tutor.
T. Soobramanya Iyer.....	Tutor.	C. Rama Row	do.
C. V. Soobiah	do.	V. Ramalinga Pillay	do.
C. Raghunatha Row.....	do.	V. Ramachendra Naidu.....	do.

Vernacular Department.

C. Vamadava Pundarum	Tamil Tutor.	V. U. Rungasawmy Iyengar.....	Sanscrit Tutor.
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GOVINDOO NAIDOO'S PRIMARY SCHOOL,

Established in May 1865.

English Department.

T. R. Ramanadha Iyer, Principal and Head Master.

P. Soobrammah	Tutor.	M. Nagaswara Iyer	Tutor.
N. Davarajoolu Naidu	do.	T. Narasimha Chetty	do.
Y. Soobrammah.....	do.	P. Kistnama Chetty	do.
M. K. Kistnama Chetty.....	do.	S. Preyanjana Mudaliar.....	do.
C. Sadaseviah.....	do.	A. Theroovengada Pillay ..	Principal's Clerk.

Vernacular Department.

<i>Tamil.</i>		<i>Telugu.</i>	
M. Moorogasa Mudaliar	1st Tutor.	T. Singara Charlu.....	1st Tutor.
K. Singaravaloo do.	2nd do.	S. Theenmarungiah.....	2nd do.
C. Loganatha do.	3rd do.	O. Alwanah.....	3rd do.
P. Ramasawmy Iyer.....	4th do.	M. Butchiah Puntulu	4th do.
A. Ragava Chetty.....	5th do.		

C. STRENEVASSA PILLAY'S VERNACULAR GIRLS' SCHOOL,

Established in 1866, Black Town, Somoosoonthra Mudaliar's Street.

Telugu Department.

N. Anunthu Charlu.....	Head Master.	V. Venkataramanooja Iyah.....	Head Master.
T. Vakoolibarama Iyah.....	2nd do.	A. Streenevassiah.....	2nd do.
S. Nummalwariah	3rd do.	T. Theroomala Chetty	3rd do.
L. Sawmy Sastrulu.....	4th do.	A. Rajoo Mudaliar	4th do.

Mrs. A. Locke, Stitching Mistress.

Number of Pupils in Patcheappah's High School.425

Do. in Govindu Naidu's Primary School 500 |

Do. in Patcheappah's Branch School at Conjeveram. 200 |

Do. in do. do. at Chedumbarum..... 200 |

Do. in Streenevassa Pillay's Girls' School 200 |

N. B.—Govindu Naidu's Primary School is no other than the Junior Department of Patcheappah's High School, formed into a separate Institution.

Admissions into the above Schools twice a year, in the months of January and June.

PART X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY AND AUXILIARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PATRONS

The Right Honourable the Governor
His Highness the Rajah of Travancore
His Excellency the Rajah of Cochin

PRESIDENT

The Honourable Sir W. Morgan, *K. C. S. I.*

VICE PRESIDENTS

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras, Hon. R. S. Ellis, Hon. J. D. Sim

MANAGING COMMITTEE

The Hon. W. Holloway	Hon. A. I. Brown,	Hon. W. Robinson, <i>C. S. I.</i>
The Hon. L. C. Innes,	J. Cross, <i>Esq.</i>	H. I. Stokes, <i>Esq.</i>
W. R. Cornish, <i>Esq.</i> ,	H. Williams, <i>Esq.</i>	I. Balfour, <i>Esq.</i>
P. M. Mafadyen, <i>Esq.</i> ,	I. B. Powell, <i>Esq.</i>	

Lieut. Col. R. M. Macdonald, *Hon. Secy.* | Mr. J. I. Riordan, *Librarian*

A good library containing upwards of 16,000 Volumes, to which new works are added as published, is now open to the public.

TERMS—Quarterly subscription, Rupees 10, Entrance Donation, Rupees 10 payable by all permanent residents in Madras except Officers in Garrison and Clergymen. For further particulars apply to the Honorary Secretary, old College, Nungunbaikun.

The Society receives monthly supplies of New Books, including every work of note published at home.

Gentlemen wishing to join the Society should intimate their wish to the Secretary, and forward a recommendation signed by one Member, when their names will be enrolled and Catalogues furnished to them.

FORM OF RECOMMENDATION

"I recommend Mr. _____ to be a Member of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society."

A new Member admitted in the 1st month of the Quarter pays the whole subscription in the second month, two thirds—and in the third month, one third of the subscription for the current Quarter.

Members absent from the Presidency on duty or otherwise are exempted from subscription.

Extract from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Managing Committee held on the 10th April 1873

Resolved with reference to the proceedings of the last Annual General Meeting that the following rules be passed for regulating the admission of subscribers on 8 annas per mensem.

RULES

- 1 The use of the stock books in the Library shall be open on the following conditions to persons, who are not members of the Society.
- 2 Any person, whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 250 may be admitted as a subscriber at the recommendation and on the responsibility of a member.
- 3 The subscription shall be 8 annas per mensem, and may be paid either monthly or quarterly.

4. No subscriber shall be allowed to have more than one work at a time. If the work is a novel, it shall be supplied complete. If it is not a novel, not more than two volumes shall be taken out.

5. Books may be kept for the following periods exclusive of the day of delivery.

Octavo volumes...10 days. | Quarto Volumes...20 days. | Folio volumes...30 days.

6. Any detention of a book beyond the prescribed period will render a subscriber liable, at the discretion of the Committee, to a fine not exceeding one anna a day.

7. Any subscriber returning a book in a damaged state, or failing to return it within three months, may be called on to pay the amount required to complete or renew the work, which amount shall be determined by the Committee.

8. Every subscriber will be furnished with a book, which must be presented or sent with every remittance, every book returned and every order for fresh books. The amount of the remittance and the title of the book required will be filled in by the subscriber. The date on which any remittance was received or any book was either issued or returned will be filled in by the Librarian.

9. In the event of any subscriber failing to pay his subscription, or any sum due by him on account of fines or on account of books lost or damaged, his name shall be removed from the list and the Member introducing him shall be held responsible for the amount due.

10. In the event of a member who has introduced any subscribers leaving India, he shall be required to transfer his responsibility to any other member or members, who may be willing to accept the same. In the event of no such arrangement being made, the names of the persons introduced by him shall be erased from the list of subscribers.

11. Every member introducing a subscriber shall be required to sign a recommendation in the following form on a printed copy of the Rules.

I recommend Mr. _____ as a subscriber living at _____ under the Rules passed on the 10th April 1873, and I accept the responsibility imposed on me by those Rules.

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

J. Hunter-Blair, Esq. Protector.

Surgeon-Major W. J. vanSomeren, M. D., 1st District, Medical Inspector.

MAURITIUS AGENCY.

Dr C. G. Conran Agent and Medical Officer

Mr. J. Johnson .. . Clerk and Accountant

PONDICHERRY.

Lieut.-Col H. Doveton, Mad. Cavalry..... British Consular Agent and Protector.

KARICAL.

Captain B. Fischer, M. S. C. British Consular Agent and Protector

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS,

ESTABLISHED 15TH JULY 1835.

PATRON.

H. E. The Right Hon'ble Lord Hobart.

VICE-PATRON.

H. E. Lieutenant-General Sir F. P. Haines, K. C. B.

CHAIRMAN.

The Hon'ble J. D. Sim, C. S. I.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Benson, Colonel R., F. L. S., *Honorary Secretary.*

Bidie, G., Esq. M. B., *Honorary Botanical Secretary.*

Cornish, W. R., Esq., F. R. C. S.,

Liddell, W. B., Esq.,

Loch, J. C., Esq.,

Pothum Vencatachella Chetty,

Pritchard, Captain H.,

Shaw, J., Esq.,

Simpson, C., Esq.,

Stewart, Colonel Shaw,

Stevenson, J., Esq.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Colonel H. Colbeck,
C. Dale, Esq.,
Sir Walter Elliott, K. C. S. I.,
General Ferrier,

Alex. Hunter, Esq., M. D.,
J. D. Hooker, Esq., M. D., C. B., F.R.S.,
H. H. The Maha Rajah of Travancore,
Colonel C. A. Denison.

EXTRAORDINARY MEMBER.

H. F. C. Cleghorn, Esq., M. D.

Messrs. Binny and Co., *Treasurers.*

Mr. J. M. Henry, *Superintendent.*

This Society, which has been established nearly a quarter of a century, owes its existence in great part to the exertions of Dr. Wight, formerly a Surgeon in the Madras Army, and whose valuable contributions to Botanical Science have gained for him a widely-spread and well-earned celebrity.

The Company's gardens are situated opposite to the chief entrance to the Cathedral, and an additional piece of ground on the east of the Cathedral was purchased in the year 1856-57. This is at present chiefly employed as nursery for young plants and for experiments in Agriculture and Horticulture.

The Garden occupies a space of about 71 acres, which were originally granted by the local Government. It is laid out in a highly ornamental manner, and contains a magnificent collection of tropical plants, from various parts of the world, which is constantly being increased by exchanges and purchases. It is open at all times to the public, and forms a healthful place of recreation for the inhabitants of Madras.

A nursery for seedlings and cuttings of useful and ornamental trees, is maintained to meet the requirements of the Members who are supplied from it gratis. European vegetable and flower seeds are also similarly distributed; but all these advantages are open to the general public on payment.

A portion of the ground is now being laid out as a Botanical Garden, to illustrate the various tropical families of plants. This addition will be of great service to those who may wish to acquire a practical knowledge of botany.

The general affairs of the Society are managed by the Committee who meet on the 1st Wednesday at 6½ A. M. in each month, and compile annually, in the month of March, a Report of the year's Proceedings which is submitted to a General Meeting of the Subscribers at large. Publicity is also given to the Proceedings of each Meeting of the Committee in the Newspapers; and they are afterwards published and distributed to Members.

Persons of all nations are eligible as Members of the Society, and have a voice in the annual election of the Committee and Office-bearers.

The rate of subscription is 7 Rupees a quarter; no entrance fee being demanded, and the subscription being allowed to lapse, temporarily, should a Member be absent from Madras.

Up-country Subscribers are entitled to all the advantages of Members, which it is possible to place at their disposal.

An annual show is advertised to be held about the end of February, when a large number of prizes will be awarded for ornamental flowers of various kinds, fruits, vegetables, and several articles of importance in connection with botanical science. The Society has also made arrangements to award prizes for agricultural produce.

Lists of the prizes to be then distributed, and all information may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary or Superintendent, by whom lists of Members, Rules of the Society, &c., will be supplied gratis to any one anxious to peruse them.

MADRAS MEMORIAL HALL.

The Madras Memorial Hall was erected by public subscription as a Memorial of the goodness and forbearance of Almighty God in sparing this Presidency from partaking of the Sepoy Mutiny which devastated the sister Presidency of Bengal in the year 1857. It is governed by a Committee of Gentlemen representing the various religious bodies in Madras.

Fundamental Rules for the management of the Madras Memorial Hall.

RULE 1. That the Memorial Hall be vested in the Lord Bishop of Madras for the time being as a Corporation Sole, to be held by him on behalf of the Subscribers, under conditions to be specified in a formal Deed of Trust, such Deed to be drawn up under the direction of the Committee of Management in communication with the Lord Bishop.

II. That a Committee of Management be formed, consisting of representatives of the following Societies, such representatives being nominated by their respective Madras Committees:—

Bible Society, 2.
Religious Book and Tract Society, 2.
Society for the Prop. of the Gospel, 2.
Church Missionary Society, 2.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2.
Colonial & Continental Ch. Society, 2.

London Missionary Society, 1.
Wesleyan Mission Society, 1. [seated.
American Mission Society, not repre-
Free Church Mission Society, 1.
Church of Scotland Board of Missions, 1.
Christian Ver. Education Society, 1.

III. That the following Societies, in consideration of their having contributed to the building, shall be entitled to nominate two representatives each in the Committee of Management, the other Societies nominating one each.

Bible Society,
Religious Book and Tract Society,
The Society for Prop. of the Gospel,

Church Missionary Society,
Christian Knowledge Society,
Colonial Church Society.

IV. That on a vacancy occurring in the Committee of Management, by the death, resignation, or departure from Madras for a period exceeding six months, of any Delegate, or from any other cause, and in the event of the Society of which he is the representative failing, within three months after the receipt of a notice from the Secretary of the Committee of Management, signifying the occurrence of such vacancy, to nominate another in his place, the Trustee of the Hall shall be empowered to fill up the vacancy by appointing a Delegate from the Committee of the Society in which the vacancy has occurred, or, in the event of all the Members of that Committee refusing to serve, from the Committee of any of the other Societies named in Article No. II.

V. That the action and constitution of the Committee of Management shall not be impeded or vitiated by the neglect or refusal of any of the said Societies to nominate a Delegate or Delegates.

VI. That in the event of the Committee of Management having from any cause become extinct, it shall be the duty of the Trustee of the Building to call on the several Committees referred to in Article No. II, to supply the vacancies, and in case of their refusal to do so, to adopt the course laid down at the close of Article No. IV.

VII. That in the event of all the Committees refusing to delegate any Members of their body, and no Members of the several Committees named being found willing to serve on the Committee of Management, then it shall be lawful for the Trustee to allow the building to be used in the manner and for the purposes laid down in Articles Nos. VIII, IX and X, and to discharge all the other duties devolving on the Committee of Management as laid down in these Rules, and in the Trust Deed, until another Committee can be formed in accordance with Article II.

VIII. That the Hall shall be available for the Public Meetings of the Religious Societies named in Article No. II, and of such other Religious Societies as the Committee of Management shall approve.

IX. That all Societies or parties obtaining the use of the Hall shall pay a Fee of Rs. 50 for each occasion of such occupation, except in the case of its use for several days consecutively by the same Society or party, in which case the Fee shall be Rs. 25 per diem. But it shall be competent for the Committee of Management from time to time to modify this Rule, and to determine what rate of fees shall be paid generally, or by any Society or party specially, provided however the Rule shall not be altered unless two-thirds of the Members of Committee concur in the change.

X. That subject to the approval of the Committee of Management in each case, the Hall shall be available for Religious, Educational, Charitable and Scientific purposes, and for such other objects, not being included under the above terms, as may be pronounced by the Committee of Management to be not inconsistent with the design of its erection, viz., to the Glory of God, and as a memorial of his goodness in exempting this Presidency from the Mutiny of 1857. Provided nevertheless that it be distinctly understood, that among the objects left to the discretion of the Com-

mittee of Management are not included balls, concerts, theatrical exhibitions and such like entertainments as have the character of mere worldly amusements.

XI. That the Committee of Management shall be authorized to receive the sums obtained on account of the Hall, and to apply them in defraying the expenses incurred on account of servants, assessment, repairs, &c.

XII. That the Committee of Management shall publish in the *Fort St. George Gazette* every year a statement of money received and expended on account of the Hall.

XIII. That the Committee of Management shall appoint one of their number to be their Secretary, and shall also appoint a Treasurer, and that 5 Members shall form a quorum.

XIV. That these Rules shall be regarded as *Fundamental*, and that therefore it shall not be competent, at any time, to the Committee of Management, or to the Trustee or to any other person, to introduce any alteration or addition in them inconsistent with their spirit, principle or scope.

REV. ALEXANDER CLARK, *Secretary*.

PRAYER AND READING HALL, NEW TOWN.

(Opened 12th October 1867.)

COMMITTEE.

Mr. Patrick Burke,	Mr. James Sausman,
„ Robert D'Sylva,	„ William Thomas,
„ Hony. Asst. Surg. Robert Hutton,	„ George Trutwein.

Mr. Joseph Robert Fewkes, *Secretary*.

The above Hall was built by voluntary contributions, and for a four-fold object, namely—1st, for Weekly Prayer Meetings; 2nd, for Lectures; 3rd, as a Reading Room; and 4th, for Tamil-preaching on the Sabbath and week days.

It has a Library of about 1,000 Volumes of Religious and Miscellaneous Literature.

A Ragged Sunday School consisting of 150 children is held in the Hall, and a plain meal of curry and rice is given before dismissing them.

A Sunday School for heathen children is also held in the Hall where about 20 of them are taught to love and serve the true God.

THE MADRAS WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND,

ESTABLISHED 1ST MARCH 1831.

Vested Capital in Government Securities on 30th September 1872—Rs. 12,58,800.

Payments to Widows and Children in 1872—Rs. 1,00,220

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. G. Ferrand, Esq.,	W. Sloan, Esq.,	J. T. Greatorox, Esq.,
G. Norton, Esq.,	M. Percy, Esq.,	R. P. Campbell, Esq.,
P. B. Gordon, Esq.,	B. Lavery, Esq.,	T. G. Clarke, Esq.,
J. Mills, Esq.,	Jas. Clark, Esq.,	W. Plum. Williams, Esq.

TRUSTEES.

G. Norton, Esq.,	T. G. Clark, Esq.,	J. G. Coleman, Esq.
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BANKERS.—Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.

SECRETARY & TREASURER.—W. Plumbridge Williams, Esq.

The object of this Association is to make provision for Widows and Orphans by means of small monthly payments.

Its chief characteristics are:—Mutual assurance—members may reside in any part of the world without involving an increased rate of subscription—members have a vote in framing new or altering old Rules, and in all matters affecting the interests of the Fund—claims paid immediately on proof of death—5 months' grace allowed in paying subscriptions—Funds invested in Government Securities only, in the joint names of the Trustees.

The Fund has worked successfully for the last 37 years. It has hitherto contributed more than thirteen lakhs of Rupees towards the support of Widows and Orphans, and during the last ten years its capital has nearly doubled and is yearly augmenting. It has two branches of operation, the Widows' and the Children's.

WIDOWS' BRANCH.

The following statement exhibits the subscriptions and donations payable by members in this branch of the Fund and the pension to which Widows become entitled by virtue of such payments.

Classes	Monthly subscription.	ENTRANCE DONATION.			SPECIAL DONATION PAYABLE		Amount of monthly pension to Widow.
		To secure full pension to Widow.	To secure 5-6th of pension to Widow.	Payable by 48 instalments to secure do. after a lapse of 34 years.	By Medical, Maritime and Military men and those whose age exceeds 50 years.	By those whose ages range from 45 to 50 years.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1st Class.....	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1st Grade.....	20	4,000	1,200	480	240	120	120
2nd Grade.....	14	2,800	840	336	168	84	84
3rd Grade.....	10	2,000	600	240	120	60	60
2nd Class.....	7	1,400	420	168	81	42	42
3rd Class.....	5	1,000	300	120	60	30	30
4th Class.....	3	600	180	72	36	18	18
5th Class.....	2	400	120	48	24	12	12
6th Class.....	1	200	60	24	12	6	6

The payment, in one sum, of the entrance donation shown in columns 3 and 4, secures a pension to the Widow *absolutely and certainly, immediately* on the death of the husband whenever that may occur; but the payment of the donation by small instalments, as indicated in column 5, *defers* the title to pension for a period of 40 months, and if the Subscriber meanwhile die, his widow gets no benefit whatever. At any time in the interval, however, a Subscriber may, on production of a medical certificate of health, make up the amount entered in columns 3 or 4, paying the difference between it and his previous aggregate payments. This will entitle his widow to an immediate benefit. Should those who pay the donations, as entered in columns 4 and 5, survive sufficiently long to make their total payments to the Fund, *i. e.*, donation + subscription at the time of their death equal or exceed the amount entered in column 3, then their widows also receive the full rate of pension. The deduction of 1-6th from the widow's pension, is added to her husband's payments until the sum entered in column 3 is made up, when she draws the full amount of pension.

A Subscriber may remove from a lower to higher class, by paying the difference of the donation between the two classes, as entered in column 5, and a bonus equal in amount to 2 years' subscription of the higher class.

- *N. B.* - The two first grades of the 1st Class have not yet been entirely formed, but names are required on the express condition, (1) that neither of the grades shall be considered to have come into operation until 50 Subscribers shall have been admitted into it, and (2) that if a Subscriber admitted to either of these grades dies before it come into operation, the pension of the 3rd (the present first class) *viz.*, 60 Rupees shall be given to his widow, subject to the Rules of the Fund, and all sums paid by him over and above the amount paid by him to secure that pension, shall be returned to her.

CHILDREN'S BRANCH

The rate of subscription in this branch ranges from 4 Annas to 10 Rupees, and the donation payable is 12 times the amount of the subscription; exclusive of the special donations on account of age, &c., which are 50 and 25 per cent. of this sum as in the widows' branch, vide columns 7 and 8. The pension to the children is four times the amount of subscription; or when deprived of both parents, six times that sum, provided they be enrolled during the life-time of their mother. Boys receive pensions until the age of 18, girls until 21 or marriage, whichever may first occur. The pensions may be extended to a further period on payment of a special premium.

For further particulars, copies of the Rules, Forms of Application, &c., apply to

W. PLUMBRIDGE WILLIAMS,
Secretary and Treasurer, M. W. & O. Fund

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, Old College, Madras.

V. Kristnama Charriar.....Curator of Government Books, Madras.
P. Sadasiva MudeliarManager.

Names of Up-Country Curators.	Districts.	Names of Up-Country Curators.	Districts.
N. Vyapuri Mudeliar.....	Berhampore.	C. Manikam Mudeliar	Salem.
V. Ramamurti.....	Vizagapatam.	Mr. H. M. Winfred.....	Trichinopoly.
C. Cupusawmy Sastri.....	Rajahmundry.	T. Rungasawmi Aiyer	Combaconum.
T. Srinivassa Charri ..	Masulipatam.	A. Vythialingam Pillai.....	Coimbatore.
K. Udiappa Row.....	Kurnool.	L. Devanayagam Pillai	Palamecottah
M. Venkiah	Cuddapah.	C. H. Thumbu Pillai.....	Madura.
H. Hanumunta Row.....	Bellary.	P. Nanu Ayyan	Carmanore.
Rev. J. Macmillan, M.A.....	Nellore.	N. Sarvothama Row	Calicut.
N. Ruthnasami.	Cuddalore.	Mr. C. Stolz.....	Mangalore.
B. Krishniah, B.A.....	Chittur.		

N. B.—No credit or discount allowed.—Terms, strictly Cash.

Office of the Registrar of Books—Old College, Madras.

V. Kristnama Charriar, *Registrar*.

Hours for registration, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE, ROYAPOORAM.

PRESIDENT.—Major Balmer.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

Rev. B. O'M. Deane, E. Barclay, Esq.,	Surg-Major W. J. vanSomeren, J. Ansell, Esq., W. G. Litchfield.— <i>Governor</i> .	W. B. Wright, Esq., J. B. Crowther, Esq.
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The Institution known as the European Strangers' Home ceased to exist when the Government Workhouse was established under Act XXI of 1869.

The existing Rules of the present Establishment are published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 9th March 1871

MADRAS CLUB.

General Committee.

PRESIDENT—The Hon A. F. Brown | VICE-PRESIDENT—Lieut. Col J. H. M. Shaw Stewart.

MEMBERS.

Mr. W. Robinson, C.S.I., Mr. M. Gould, Major E. M. Norie, Dr. W. R. Cornish, Major R. A. Walters, Mr. G. Banbury, Mr. J. W. Handley, Mr. P. O'Sullivan,	Mr. P. Macfadyen, Mr. C. H. P. Christie, Mr. J. Grose, Captain W. H. Hallett, The Hon. Justice Kernan, Lieut.-Col. T. Ross Church, Mr. J. R. Boyd, The Hon. Justice Kindersley,	Captain C. L. Highmoor, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Rideout, Lieut.-Col. N. G. Campbell, Colonel A. Stewart, Captain T. Weidon, The Hon. H. S. Cunningham, Major R. T. Snow, Mr. H. Wigram.
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Mr. W. T. Hamilton Holmes, *Secretary*.

MADRAS TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY, ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 1868.

PRESIDENT—Mr. H. F. Doll | SECRETARY—Mr. J. J. Chatterton.

The Pledge may be taken before any of the above at their residence at Napier Park, Chintadrepettah.

SCHOOL BOOK AND VERNACULAR LITERARY SOCIETY,

INSTITUTED A. D. 1820.

COMMITTEE.

The Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham—*President*.

Col. R. M. Macdonald,	Hon. V. Raniyengar, C.S.I.	Syed Mohideen Saib, Royal Carnatic Family.
J. T. Fowler, Esq., F.S.A.,	V. Krishnama Chari, Esq.,	
Rev. R. C. Macdonald, M.A.	Y. Venketramiah Garu, Esq.,	
Professor Oppert, Ph. D.,	D. S. Seshiengar, Esq.,	

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Rev. R. Caldwell, LL.D.,	Rev. T. Foulkes,	C. Runge Charloo, Esq.
Rev. G. U. Pope, D.D.,	A. C. Burnell, Esq., C.S.,	
Rev. J. Clay,	J. T. Margoschis, Esq., F.R.G.S.,	

J. T. Fowler, Esq., *Honorary Secretary*.

The Society was established in the year 1820, with a view to the general diffusion of useful knowledge, by the supply of approved works at the cheapest possible rates, and particularly for the purpose of furnishing such elementary works, both in the English and Vernacular languages, for the use of schools as would tend to open the minds and improve the character of the natives. It has now extended its operation by helping to form a solid vernacular literature by means of translations and original works, and it issues a monthly Tamil Magazine named Janavinodini.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED 21st APRIL 1861.

PATRONS.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras, | The Lord Bishop of Madras.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, |

PRESIDENT—Hon'ble J. D. Sim, C.S.I.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—Dr. Cornish and D. F. Carmichael, Esq., C.S.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Madame Anna Bishop Schultz, T. Davenport Chatterton, Esq., C. D. Maclean, Esq., Mus. Doc.
Signor Giacinto Marras, and J. T. Mayne, Esq.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

J. Grose, Esq.,	J. W. Handley, Esq.,	Dr. Martin,
R. F. Chisholm, Esq.,	J. T. Fisher, Esq.,	W. B. Liddell, Esq.,
A. Huson, Esq.,	H. Cornish, Esq.,	A. Champion, Esq.,
Capt. H. Wright,	J. H. Spring Branson, Esq.	E. D. Estill, Esq.
Capt. Stuart, 21st Fusiliers,		

HONORARY DIRECTOR OF MUSIC—E. A. Reeves, Esq.

HONORARY SECRETARY.—G. F. Pater, Esq.

HONORARY TREASURER.—D. Rasbotham, Esq.

RULES.

I. The "MADRAS PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY" is established with the following objects :—

1st.—The practice of sacred and secular music, both vocal and instrumental.

2nd.—The gradual development of a musical taste amongst all classes of the community.

3rd.—To afford to all lovers of music an additional means of social recreation and amusement.

II. The Society shall consist of :—

1, Patrons; 2, a President; 3, Vice-Presidents; 4, Committee of Management; 5, Director of Music; 6, a Secretary; 7, a Treasurer; 8, Performing Members; 9, Non-performing Members; 10, Honorary Members.

BIDEN HOME FOR SAILORS.

NORTH BEACH, ROYAPOORAM ESTABLISHED MAY 1838.

PATRON.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras.

COMMITTEE.

H. D. E. Dalrymple, Esq.,	J. C. Loch, Esq.,	Lt-Col. J. H. M. S. Stewart,
J. G. Coleman, Esq.,	C. A. Ainslie, Esq.,	Hon'ble P. Macfadyen.

J. B. Crowther, Esq., Secy. | J. A. Boyson, Esq., Treasurer | John Hunter, Supt.

The object of the Home is to afford a comfortable temporary place of abode for Seamen and also for Soldiers and their families, travelling from up-country to Madras, and to preserve them from the temptations common to sea ports and large cities.

<i>Charges per diem are,</i>	RS. A. P.
Board and Lodging in Officers' Quarters	1 8 0
Board to Seamen when permanent Lodgers.	0 12 0

Destitute Seamen are admitted and provided with Board and Lodging free of all charges on their producing a Certificate from the Master Attendant, certifying that they are fit objects of charity.

A good Library and Reading Room are open to the inmates of the Institution

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM,

PANATHION ROAD,

Established on the 14th August 1851, by the Madras Government

G. Bidie, M.B., and F.R.G.S.
P. Rungasawmy Moodelliar
C. Authecasavooloo Nardoo.

Superintendent
Curator
Assistant Curator

This is a Museum of Natural History, Raw products used in the arts and manufactures, specimens of Manufactures, Implements and Machinery, Ethnography, Antiquities, &c. The Natural History section is the most extensive and embraces a small number of Mammals, and extensive collections of Birds, Reptiles, Fish, Shells, Insects, Crustacea, &c. There is also an extensive Herbarium and very large collection of mineralogical and geological specimens. The Museum is intended chiefly to illustrate the natural history, natural resources and manufactures of British India, and the manners, customs and antiquities of its inhabitants. There is also a very interesting collection of Gold, Silver and Copper Coins, which can be seen by personal application to the Superintendent or Curator. As the collections in the various sections are yet far from complete, specimens for any of them will be very acceptable, and the Superintendent will be glad to enter into arrangements with contributors or collectors which will prove advantageous to both parties. Attached to the Museum there is a general Library and Reading Room, in which any one may consult books daily from 6½ A.M. to 5 P.M. Tickets for admission to the Library may be obtained by application to the Superintendent.

The Museum is open gratuitously to the Public daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted, from 6½ A.M. to 5 P.M. The Popular Lectures at the Institution are also free to the Public.

THE MADRAS LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The new Lunatic Asylum at Locock's Gardens, Kilpauk, provides accommodation for over 300 inmates of all classes. At present there are vacancies for about 80.

The staff of the Lunatic Asylum consists of,

John Murray, Esq., M.D., Superintendent.	Mr. Samuel Vaughan, Junior Chief Attendant
Mr. Daniel Henry Gray, Resident Apothy.	Mrs. B. Morrison, Matron,
„ Stephen Chalke, Resdt Asst. Apothy.	V. Darvescamoney Moodelly, Steward,
„ Charles Clement Cottrell, Senior Chief Attendant.	

and a numerous staff of male and female native attendants and servants.

Refer to Lunacy Act XXXVI of 1858, or to the "Rules" for management and superintendence of Lunatic Asylums, for information as to the mode of seeking admission for persons afflicted with insanity into the Lunatic Asylum.

FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY.

Committee.

Hon W Robinson	President	J W Grant Esq	Hon'y Secretary
Ven Archdeacon J Gorton	Vice President	Mc Sars Arbuthnot & Co	Treasurers
Major I H Iscke	Financial Secy		

Local Committees

ST THOM

Rev I Jermy	M Jordan, Esq	St J J Reilly, Esq
Rev B Sheridan	W Winton, Esq	J G Leonard Esq, <i>Paymaster</i>
I J Inth, Esq		

MOUNT ROAD

Colonel J G Touch	Gr Hammet Esq	Mr S J Sims
W I H Holmes, Esq	Capt Huelskint hawl	Mr W Thomas, <i>Paymaster</i>
Rev J Burton	Capt W H Hillitt	

TOWNS

The Ven the Archdeacon	W Donnell Esq	Mr James Gray
Rev A Walker	R Allen Esq	Mr A Trench, <i>Paymaster</i>
W I Shaw, Esq		

VILLAGE

Rev G Clarke Esq	B Levey Esq	Mr C A M Horns [master]
Rev H Hennessy	Mr C S Tait	W J Newbigging, <i>Pay</i>
J Mills, Esq		

TOWN TERRACE

Rev J Sell	Mr J I O'Hara	Mr J I Meriton, <i>Paymaster</i>
Mr J I Lawrence	I H Jones	

BLACK TOWNS

Rev R C W Ralton	Mr I D Silva	Mr C Burton
Ven Rev J C Linn	C R Duly	G S Casmer, <i>Paymaster</i>
Mr J S Huntley	, C R Duly	

FARCHURCH

Rev I H DuBai	Mr I I Bond	Mr J W Brunton
Rev B O M Deane	I Deane	J D Alver, <i>Paymaster</i>
Mr W Burns		

KIDDERHAM

Mr A Panshet	Mr G D Stephen	Mr J Siumun, <i>Paymaster</i>
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Men's Workshop

W T H Holme, Esq	President	Mr I I M F n	Secretary
	Mr I I McClay	Superintendent	

Women's Workshop

LADIES' COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT—W Donnell Esq

COMMITTEE

Mr Clarke	Mrs Branson	Mrs Smith	Mrs Powell
" Cockerill	" Simpson	" Prown	" Shaw, <i>Secretary</i>
Miss Gell	" Waller	" Balcan	" Cornish, <i>Treasurer</i>
	Mrs Ashton	<i>Superintendent</i>	

This Society was originally founded in 1807, and remodelled in 1813 by the Reverend Marmaduke Thompson. Its object is to relieve the poor and destitute of the European and East Indian community of whatever religious denomination, and of both sexes, who from old age, natural infirmity, or the ordinary misfortunes of life, are reduced to distress or necessity. Pensions are allotted to the aged and infirm who are physically incapable of work, and those who are able bodied are employed at the Workshops. Every case referred to the Society for relief is investigated into strictly with all the advantages of local knowledge and inquiry.

MONEGAR CHOULTRY.

DIRECTORS FOR 1873.

The Honorable R. S. Ellis, C.B.,
 W. Wigram, Esq.,
 W. Robinson, Esq., C.S.I.,
 The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
 Presidency District,
 The Honorable V. Ramiengar, C.S.I.,
 The Superintending Engineer, 4th Divn.,
 M. Venkataswamy Naidoo,
 W. J. vanSomeren, Esq., M.D.,
 The Commissioner of Police,
 Hyder Jung, Bahadoor,
 T. Ramachandra Row,
 R. Walker, Esq.,
 The Hon. Goday Sarraim Gajapathi Rau,

T. G. Clarke, Esq., (*Treasurer*),
 P. Somasoodrum Chetty,
 R. P. Campbell, Esq.,
 R. E. Chisholm, Esq.,
 S. Vizianagavooloo Chetty,
 J. T. Ramanjooloo Naidoo,
 S. Jesudasen Pillay,
 The Honorable P. Macfadyen,
 C. V. Iyaswamy Moodelly,
 L. Chengulroy Naidoo,
 Honorable V. Sanjiva Row,
 R. A. Dalyell, Esq.,
 C. P. Lutchmeepathy Naidoo.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Honorable W. Robinson, C.S.I.,
 T. Ramachandra Row, Esq.,
 M. Venkataswamy Naidoo, and

The 2 Visiting Members for the month
et-officio.

The Executive Committee sits once a month for the audit of accounts and the transaction of business.

THE MONEGAR CHOULTRY is an Institution which affords shelter, food and raiment to the Native poor, lame, halt and blind of Madras, without reference to caste. It was founded in the year 1808, and why named as above cannot now be ascertained. The Institution is supported by public contributions aided largely by the Government. The management is placed under the supervision of a Committee selected annually by Government, from amongst the European and Native gentlemen of Madras.

In its early days, large contributions were made by Lord William Bentinck, Colonel Martinz, Mr. D'Monte and Pollum Arnachellum Chetty. The nature of the Institution having been explained to His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, he munificently agreed to subscribe 300 Pagodas a year, which sum is still continued.

In 1868, Sir Stafford Northcote kindly remitted a sum of money through Lord Napier to be distributed amongst the Charitable Institutions at Madras. His Lordship kindly sent the sum of 1,000 Rupees to the Directors. Two wards, Male and Female, have been furnished with bedding for 25 Patients, and are called "NORTHCOTE SURGICAL AND MEDICAL WARDS."

The late Doctor Wyllie, C.B., of the Madras Medical Establishment, bequeathed the sum of 18,025 Rupees for the poor of this Institution.

Lord Napier has kindly furnished bedding for 12 Patients, which is called the "NAPIER WARD." His Lordship, with the Honorable R. S. ELLIS, has also undertaken liberally to build a School-room which is now completed to educate the Foundlings, the children of the Paupers in the Institution, and the poorer children in and about the neighbourhood.

The Honorable Gajapathi Rau has kindly contributed 1,000 Rupees, which was applied for furnishing a Ward for 8 Patients, and which Ward has been designated as that of the family of "SIRRE GODAYS." This contribution is in addition to 400 Rupees annually granted by this charitable Native gentleman.

The Maharajah of Vizianagrum has also lately very liberally placed the sum of 10,000 Rupees at the disposal of the Directors for the erection of a Ward, for Bed-ridden Paupers. The Ward is now completed and will contain about 20 Beds and designated after the name of the Maharajah.

The Zemindar of Kalahstry very kindly sent a donation of 2,000 Rupees after visiting the Institution, as indicative of his satisfaction and good-will towards the charity.

The new buildings in the Choultry are now completed, viz., 3 blocks; 2 blocks are to contain 25 Paupers each, and the other 30 Paupers. The improvements are now complete.

The Choultry is undergoing great improvements. The old Alms House has been pulled down, and three new buildings in separate blocks have been completed.

The block to accommodate 25 Paupers is already finished. The Native Infirmary attached to the Choultry has also undergone great improvements. Several of the old buildings were removed, and three new blocks have been erected. Two other blocks have been built by Government on the north-west of the Infirmary, for the reception and treatment of contagious diseases. By the above improvements and additions, the Infirmary can now accommodate 100 Patients, and the Contagious Wards 20. The Native Infirmary is undergoing further improvements. Mr. D. Sassoon of Bombay has kindly through Lord Napier given 4,000 Rupees for the Institution, out of the sum it is proposed to build an Operating room and Surgery over the present Surgery. This building is now completed.

In the year 1867 the Venetagherry Rajah built a Choultry to the east of the Monegai, which cost about 9,400 Rs., in which 70 Paupers are fed daily and clothed, besides 108 out-door poor receive 2 ollocks of Raw rice per diem. The Rajah contributes annually Rupees 5,000 to meet the expenses of this branch of his charity. The Rajah has forwarded to the Directors the sum of one lac, the interest of which is to support this Institution.

MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

Fundamental Rules, as revised July 4th, 1873.

I. The object of this Institution is to afford a refuge and means of moral recovery to such unfortunate females of European and East Indian parentage, as, having strayed from the paths of virtue, are desirous of leading a new life.

II. All persons subscribing not less than 1 Rupee per month shall be members of this Institution, and all donors of 70 Rupees or upwards in one year shall be Life Members.

III. The Lord Bishop of Madras shall be President of the Institution, and shall be asked to nominate a Chaplain who shall be responsible for the religious instruction of the inmates.

IV. The Subscribers shall elect at the annual meeting a Vice President and a Treasurer, who, with the Chaplain, shall form a Board for the general management of the Institution.

V. The Board of management shall appoint a Committee of Ladies of which the Chaplain shall be ex officio President, to superintend all the *moral* arrangements of the Institution, and who shall appoint such officers and servants as they may deem necessary.

Board of Management

<i>President</i> —The Lord Bishop of Madras	<i>Chaplain</i> —The Rev. J. Burton
<i>Vice President</i> —The Venetable Archdeacon	<i>Treasurer</i> —Hon. W. R. Arbuthnot

Ladies' Committee

Mrs. Balfour,	Mrs. Iscke,
" Bowden,	Mrs. Mudd
" Brooking,	Nancy
" Carmichael,	Walter
" Enth,	Edwin, <i>Act of Secretary</i>
" Croton,	
<i>Hon. Physician</i> —Dr. C. Nancey, Esq., M.D.	<i>Warden</i> —Miss Lambert

THE INDIAN CONTAGIOUS DISEASES' OFFICE.

(Under Act XII of 1868)

Health Officer and Superintendent of Lock Hospital—H. Stanborough, Esq.

Manager—Mohammad Yusuf Sub

Head Office—Royapettah, Fallow Field
Branch do.—High Road, Vepery
Do 42, Popham's Broadway
Do Arathoon St., Royapootam

Branch Office—Chintadiapetta
Do Implicane
Do St. Thome

26 East Indian and Native Inspectors and Gomastahs

Superintendent—H. Stanborough, Esq.

Registered Lock Hospital—Popham's Broadway

Apothecary—Mr. S. Hall, Examiner
Matron—Mrs. James

PEOPLE'S PARK,

INSTITUTED IN 1859.

(CUSTODIANS—MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS FOR THE TOWN OF MADRAS.

Mr. James Hay Ellis, Superintendent.

We owe the People's Park to Sir Charles Trevelyan. It is not at all improbable that the idea of some such place suggested itself to many a man in power before his day. It would be singular indeed if Europeans should, for a hundred years, have seen a large native town growing up on the site of a small village—a vast population massing together with lungs to be fed with fresh air and limbs to be allured to exercise and health without sometimes thinking it possible that the “village greens,” “commons,” and “parks” of his native land *might* perhaps be re-produced with advantage within reach of Black Town. The monotony of Indian life, and the lack of sympathy between the classes of Indian society, may be regarded as the causes why such an idea, if suggested, was never carried into execution. While the “upper ten thousand” could have their drive along the Beach and round the Island, it mattered little to them that the “masses” (unfriendly phrase) who could not drive, or were to be stimulated to recreation, had no place convenient for health, exercise and amusement.

But then Sir Charles Trevelyan was a man not given to routine; and somewhat wide in his sympathy. So the idea of the people's want suggesting itself to him, and he having the power as well as the will the people got their Park. Thousands who know nothing of the step that cost him a Governorship, will hold his name in memory by the People's Park.

But when Sir Charles was re-called, the scheme was in a most elementary state. The plan was on paper; but never adopted. Little else was done, and little else would have been done if the inheritors of Sir Charles Trevelyan's dignity had not also inherited his sympathy with the people. We owe it to the various gentlemen who have been entrusted with the execution of the scheme, that the “plan” was not thrown into the official waste paper basket, and the idea, recorded as one of Sir Charles' amiable follies. It is in unison with Sir William Denison's career, previous to his arrival in this country that he should have shown a hearty approval of an undertaking so intimately connected with the health and pleasure of the middle class population.

There can be no doubt that the Park has been a success. Any one may convince himself of that by a visit morning or evening. The place has already fixed its character as a popular resort, and it is certain that it will be so in a much greater degree when the attractions of the ground are fully developed. It is pleasing to see that the native population appreciate the pleasure provided for them, and when the sternness of social life amongst them is relaxed, we may expect to see not only the Ramasawmies, but the Lutchmies of Black Town taking their ease in the fretted shade of well grown trees.

But we must suspend any further remarks, and lay before our readers a brief description of the Park.

The gate adjacent to the Hospital Bridge is the main entrance. The trees are planted in avenues and groups. Twelve lakes of various dimensions and shapes are completed; and various other things have been achieved: but we cannot do better than print the following description (though brief) of the Park, kindly furnished by the Superintendent, which will convey a clear idea of the Park.

In the North-west angle of the Park is a Serpentine lake with two large raised islands one at each end. One of these is 30 feet above the water, and is well-calculated for a large basin, from which cascades might hereafter be made to fall over the sides. The second or Victoria lake, with a central island, is situated almost midway between the Band-stand and the northern end of the Park. The island is approached by two bridges of ornamental design, measuring respectively 150 × 4,

and $200 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The third is a small lake on the west side, elliptical in shape, and contains good drinking water for cattle. The fourth is a small lake close to the Aviary. The fifth a similar one. The sixth is a semi-lunar lake near the Band-stand, with a gravel walk around it. The seventh is a medium lake, between the Band-stand and the Superintendent's house. The eighth is an irregularly shaped lake, with a central island and two small rustic bridges on each side of the main road, gravel walks are completed round the lake and on the island, and trees of various sorts have been planted. The ninth is a large lake on the west side of the main road. The tenth is a medium lake west of the last-mentioned. The eleventh is a medium lake, with a central island at the south end. The twelfth is a small lake, near the Bear-shed.

There are two masonry basins, one elliptical, measuring 170 feet \times 73 feet, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth, formed of solid masonry with brick-on-edged foundation and central fountain; the latter, of ornamental design, galvanized. The roads of the Park, embracing $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, are complete.

The sheds for Zoological specimens are as follows. —

A large shed with four cages contains 2 Tigers, 3 Cheetahs, a Lion and Lioness

The Committee and the Public are much indebted to Colonel Carpendale and Wilkieson; also to Dr. Mudge, the late Honorary Secretary, for the addition of the two last popular and attractive specimens of Natural History. Dr. Mudge, while on sick leave to England, succeeded in effecting an exchange with the Clifton Zoological Society for Tiger Cubs.

The Tiger Cubs were provided by Sir William Denson and Hon. J. D. Sim, C.S.I.

The Zoological collection in the Park consists of the following specimens: — 2 Black Bears, 1 Kangaroo Rat, Guinea Pigs, 2 Black Panthers, 1 Nylghan, 8 Spotted Deer, 6 Elks, 1 Emen, 4 Black Swans, 16 Monkeys of different species, 1 Wild Dog from Burmah, 1 Porcupine, 3 Muskints, 1 Rhinoceros, 2 Striped Hyenas, 1 Boa Constrictor, and a variety of Rabbits.

The Aviary contains a great variety of handsome Ornithological specimens, too numerous to detail here.

The area of the Park is 88 cawmes or 116 English acres.

It is, in some measure, self-supporting, and will be almost so in time. The principal source of revenue just now is the hay, which is cultivated with much success, and obtains ready sale at Rupees 50, 1st Class, and Rs. 35, 2nd Class, per ton.

Newly-built Sheds.

1 Shed for Lions, 1 Shed for Elephants, 2 Galvanized Aviaries from Europe.

Additions to the Zoological specimens are as follows:

1 Elephant, 1 male Emen, 2 Black Bears, 2 Cheetahs, 1 Hog Deer, 1 half-bred between the Hog Deer and Spotted Deer, 3 Spotted Deer, 1 Black Panther.

All the hay sold this year, 50 Rupees per ton.

Two new Europe Aviaries covered in

A new Shed and enclosure built for Abyssinian Goats and Gazelles, presented to the People's Park by Major B. F. Heysham.

A new Boat-house built.

A new Shed and enclosure built for the small breeds of Zebu cattle.

The following buildings were completed during the year. One for Bears, one for Deer, two for the Lions, two for Birds, and a large shed is now completed for Cattle, Poultry and Game of all kinds, which latter will be sold to the Public. The Park has had many new Lamps put up, which are now lit with Kerosene oil.

A large building has been built on the west side of the Park for milch cows and calves and working cattle with store rooms, and calf pens attached.

Through the instrumentality of the President of the Municipal Commission, channels have been cut, tanks deepened, and tanks connected with each other to preserve all the rain water; and the overplus of water from the Shoolay tank and Sydenham road are brought into the Park, which gives water to a very large number of native families, and that *gratis*.

Increase of various Animals.

Of the young Lions that were born in the Park on the 25th September 1868, the male Lion lost his tail; it was bitten off by the Tiger; they are growing and doing well. The Lioness cubbed the second time on the 19th of August 1869, three were born dead and one alive, all four are now dead. The Cheetahs are all breeding freely.

Free Visitors to the Animals of the Park without fee.

Colonel McMaster presented to the Park one Sun Bear, 1 Hog-Deer, one Wild Dog, and a number of other animals and birds.

Major B. F. Heysham presented two Abyssinian Goats and two Gazelles.

Nullathore Shunmoogaroya Moodelliar presented a pair of large working Bullocks.

Cavatee Nuggarum, Zemindar, presented two young Tigers, one Lynx and one Morphotide Sheep.

Increase of Stock

One large Sarus Crane, four Australian Black Swans, two White Swans from Europe, brought out by Dr Shortt, two Australian Ducks, one Cockatoo, Pea and Jungle Fowls, a number of other birds, one Nylgha, two Aden Monkeys, two Porcelain Vases for the Band-stand, three pairs of Malta Pigeons, and one Mowing Machine brought out from Europe.

Increase of Wild Animals.

The Lioness cubbed on the 28th May 1872, 2 young Lionesses were born, both are doing well.

The Black Panther cubbed in August. She has three Cubs, all doing well.

Another Cheetah has two young Cheetahs, born in September, one died, and the other is doing well.

5 large Cheetahs,
2 Cheetah Cubs,
2 Black Panthers,
3 young Tigers,
2 large Lions,
2 Lioness,
2 young Lionesses,
2 Hyenas,
1 Porcupine,
1 Rock-Bear,
2 Jackalls,
1 Eagle,

3 Calcutta Adjutants,
1 Turkey Buzzard,
1 Emu,
1 Rhinoceros,
2 Antelopes,
1 Nalla Guy of the Deer
tribe,
2 Pelicans,
14 Deers,
16 Monkeys,
1 White Swan,

5 Black Swans,
A large number of Pigeons,
2 pairs of Maltese Pigeons,
1 Cockatoo,
A number of Parrots and
Birds of various tribes,
1 Kangaroo Rat,
1 Opossum,
1 Rattle,
1 Russian Monkey,
1 Otter.

THE NAPIER PARK.

Madras owes so much to the administration of the nobleman whose tenure of office is so near its end, that it is very fitting that some permanent and palpable token of the public approbation of his labors should remain in our midst, at once to stimulate succeeding Governors to walk in Lord Napier's steps, and to remind generations to come of how much the sick, the suffering and the poor must always owe to one who has initiated so great improvements in all our public charities that their effect must long continue—blessing those who are too weak or poor to help themselves. The Napier Park is such a memorial. Its very position is most fitting. Standing midway between Government House and one of the most squalid quarters of Madras, its beneficent influence will rest upon both. Its site had been for scores of years a pestiferous swamp, covered for months in each year by salt and stagnant water, the overflow of the filthy Cooum. Within was a wretched parcherry, notorious for its liability to epidemic disease, that spread from thence throughout the city. To partially remedy the evil, the Municipality made it a depot for street sweepings, so that in time its level might be raised sufficiently to ensure its being free from water. This while amending one evil created another—placing on the borders of a dense population masses of putrescent matter that could not but be very injurious to both the water and air of the locality. This grew to be such an evil that the Sanitary Commissioner at last put a stop to the discharge of sweepings on the land. It was, however, impossible to build on such a spot and the whole remained a useless “dismal swamp.”

At present all is changed. The level has been raised by material dug from ornamental tanks. Trees of useful and beautiful kinds have been planted, and are rapidly growing to their full height. Roads and side-paths have been laid out, and in the midst a band-stand will probably be erected. Parks are things of slow growth, and it must be years before this can be worthy of the name it bears, but it is hoped that before Lord Napier leaves our shores, the whole of the area will be ready for the public—a boon that cannot but greatly influence for good the whole population of Chintadrepettah and Nursingapooram.

The Park contains an area of about 18 cawnies. A great part of this was formerly the property of Government, but was generously given to the town on condition that the Municipality purchased the rest from the native owners. For this purpose the Municipality has expended several thousand rupees, and the total cost previous to the public opening will not be less than twenty thousand Rupees. The river-face of the Park has already been protected by a simple elegant fence palmyra and laterite, while a new road divides the northern side from Chintadrepettah. The design and laying out the park are the work of Mr. Standish Lee, the Municipal Engineer, who deserves great credit not only for this but also for the economical but yet effectual manner in which the whole work has been performed.

As a last gift Lord Napier has provided the whole of the funds required for erecting on the west side of the Park a handsome building for a girls' school in the Indian fashion. The cost will not be less than 6,000 Rupees. It is intended to be a purely national girls' school and to lead on through carefully gained experience to some mode of teaching which will embody the best western systems while not departing from Hindu customs any more than may be necessary. It is greatly to be hoped the scheme will move a benefit to the public while the school shall ornament the Park.

MADRAS MOHAMMADAN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

PAI RONS { H F Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras.
 { H H Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, Prince of Arcot.

PRESIDENT —Ameer Ood Dowlah Bahadoor

MANAGING COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT —Ibait Jung Bahadoor

MEMBERS.

Hyder Jung Bahadoor,
 I. G. Biltour, Esq.,

Captain J. H. Finell,
 Rev. E. Sell and six other Members

HONORARY SECRETARY — Abdul Ghani Khan Bahadoor

This Library was established in the year 1850, in accordance with a proposal made by I. G. Biltour, Esq., and by means of the liberal assistance of the Government of Madras, the late Nabob of the Carnatic and the Mohammedan community generally.

The Library contains about 2000 Books in the Arabic, English, Turkish, Persian, Hindu, Sanskrit and other languages. The entrance fee is one rupee, and the annual subscription three rupees. There are at present about 40 subscribers. Subscribers can take away, in accordance with the rules, any book, and non-subscribers can go to the Library and there read books with the consent of the Secretary.

The Catalogue of Books, Annual Reports, Rules and any other information can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary.

GOVERNMENT LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

Near St. Andrew Church, 1 more Op. Oct 26th 7 by 1844

Surgeon Major W. H. Harris M.D.

Superintendent

Mr. F. W. S. Newland

1st class Asst. Apothecary—Resident Ap.

Mr. H. H. M. Judge

2nd class Assistant Apothecary

C. Mootoosamy, No. 393

1st class Hospital Assistant

Mrs. J. Seclun

Matron

Y. Tennengudi Modallu

Writer and Steward

Europeans, Indo Britons and Native Women of all castes are admitted into Hospital, the two former are dieted during their stay at the Institution, the latter receive a money allowance of two annas per diem.

Scale of Charges sanctioned for Civil patients who may avail themselves of the benefit of this Institution

With salaries or means under 25 Rupees per mensem *Free*

	Per diem		Per diem
With from 25 to 49 Rs. per mensem	0 4 0	With from 150 to 199 Rs. per mensem	1 0 0
Do 50 to 99 " "	0 8 0	Do 200 to 299 " "	2 0 0
Do 100 to 149 " "	0 12 0	Do 300 and upwards	5 0 0

Except in the case of the families of Government servants, ten days' payment to be made in advance on admission, and repeated every tenth day

Out patients are seen every morning between 7 and 9 o'clock.

A class, consisting of a limited number of European and East Indian female pupils for instruction in practical Midwifery, exists at this Institution by permission of Government. European and East Indian Candidates are required to pass through a course of training as Nurses at the General Hospital previous to entry at this Institution. During that period they will be resident in the General Hospital and will receive pay at the rate of 15 Rupees per mensem, and at the end of six months will, if qualified, receive a *Nurse Certificate*.

The pupils are resident in Hospital and are allowed to remain under instruction for a period not exceeding twelve months, when, if found by examination competent to practice as Midwives, they are presented with Certificates of qualification.

Pupils receive an allowance of 7 Rupees per mensem as ration money.

Candidates who are desirous of being instructed both as Nurses and Midwives should furnish, with a written application for admission as a pupil, testimonials of character, and state her age, condition, residence, previous experience in nursing, &c., and whether European or East Indian.

There is no establishment at this Institution for procuring Wet Nurses.

It is expected that the sum of 2 Rupees will be sent with all applications for assistance in obtaining Nurses to cover cost of cooly and carriage hire.

List of Midwives residing at MADRAS who have received Certificates of Qualification at the Government Lying-in Hospital.

NAMES.	European or East Indian.	RESIDENCE.
Mrs. E. S. Weston	East Indian.....	Anthony Street, Park Town.
" A. G. Cameron	do	Hunter's Road, Vepery.
" E. Curzon(1)	do	Moonecapah Maistry Street, Pursewalkum.
" J. Duffus	do	New Town.
" A. Groom	do	Pursewalkum.
" J. A. James	do	Matron, Lock Hospital, Black Town.
" M. Dunn(2)	do	Pursewalkum.
" E. M. Brady(3)	do	Anderson Street, Black Town.
" C. Capell	do	Peraimbore.
" A. Colkers(4)	do	Royapooram.
" A. Ours	do	Do.
" M. A. Hosie	do	New Town.
" Louisa Sewell	do	Chintadrepettah.
" A. M. H. McLean ..	do	Maddox Street, Vepery.
" S. J. Shaw	do	High Road, Vepery.
" Leah Sewell	do	Pursewalkum.
" E. Martin*	do	Vepery.
" S. Thompson	do	Narasingapooram.
" M. L. Boffin	do	New Town.
" A. Thompson	do	Do.
" M. Spain	do	Wootocottan Street, New Town.
" L. Gibbons*	East Indian	New Town.
" E. Scales	do	Wootocottan Street, New Town.
" E. J. Stuart	European	Hunter's Road, Vepery.
" R. Beard	East Indian	Royapooram.
" A. Wildegose	do	New Town.
" E. Robertson*	do	Park Town.
" J. M. Ford*	do	Do.
" C. Luppain*	do	Pursewalkum.
" J. A. Prager*	European	Gomes' Street, Black Town.
" A. Vaughan	East Indian	Locock's Gardens, Kilpauk.
" M. Atkinson	European	Nungumbaukum.
Thoye	Native	Teynampet.
Mrs. C. Dixon*	East Indian	Park Town.
" P. Newland*	do	Pursewalkum.
Sarah	Native	Aryan Street, Vepery.
Mrs. V. J. Jeremiah ..	East Indian	Chintadrepettah.
" L. A. Yettie*	do	Park Town.
" E. Smith*	do	Royapooram.
Miss Ellen Sands	do	Park Town.
Mrs. C. Shandley	do	New Town.
" C. M. J. Baker*	European	Madras.
" M. A. Harris	East Indian	Ordinance Lines.
" E. Howard*	do	Near Penitentiary.
" M. A. Woodlock	do	Black Town.
Mary Ann	Native	Pursewalkum.

(1) Formerly Mrs. Burke; (2) Formerly Mrs. Askin; (3) Formerly Mrs. Moss; (4) Formerly Mrs. Marriott.

* Possesses a Certificate of qualification as Sick Nurse.

*List of Midwives residing in the MOFUSSIL and other Presidencies who have received
Certificates of Qualification from the Government Lying-in Hospital.*

NAMES.	European or East Indian.	RESIDENCE.
Mrs. M. A. Manley(1) ...	European	Cubbon Hotel, Bangalore.
" S. M. Lane ...	East Indian	Rangoon.
" H. Leonard ...	do.	Richmond Town, Bangalore.
" C. Yates(2) ...	do.	Vizagapatam.
" S. McNamara ...	do.	Tinnevely District.
" H. Crumney ...	European	Trichinopoly.
" E. Charles ...	East Indian ...	Civil Dispensary, Secunderabad.
" E. Hargreaves(3) ...	do.	Bangalore.
" N. Hennessey ...	do.	Bellary.
" M. G. Moss ...	do.	Madura.
" J. Gallagher ...	European ...	England.
" E. Enar... ..	East Indian	Bangalore.
" H. Riely ...	European	Calcutta.
" E. Yore... ..	East Indian	Rajahmundry
" M. Dean ...	do.	Morar -Bengal
" A. Macfarlane ...	do.	Singapore.
" E. Strugnell ...	do.	Do.
" A. Collis ...	do.	No. 5 Battery, 20th Brigade, R. A
" E. Barber(4) ...	European	2-19th Regiment
" S. A. Ashton... ..	East Indian	Matron, Lying in Hospital, Trevandrum.
" E. Gilmore(5)... ..	do.	H. M.'s 89th Foot, Bangalore.
" E. Fitzsimmons ...	do.	Patna.
" E. White(6) ...	do.	Bangalore.
" M. A. Andrews ...	do.	Do.
" C. R. Jellie ...	do.	Do.
" M. Stagg(7)... ..	European	Toonikoor.
" J. G. Secluna ...	East Indian	Pothanore.
" J. D'Rosario ...	do.	Rangoon.
" Tripp(8) ...	do.	Coimbatore.
" H. Gibson ...	do.	Ootacamund.
" A. Daley ...	do.	Bombay.
" E. H. King ...	European	Matron Lying-in Hospital Cuddalore.
" R. Farley ...	do.	Goodalore, South East Wynnad
" M. Sherwood ...	do.	Ootacamund.
" E. Foreman ...	do.	Hyderabad.
" M. Torpy ...	European	Belgaum.
" M. Antonio(9)... ..	East Indian ...	Port Blair.
" H. Fox ...	do.	Bellary.
" S. J. Farley ...	do.	Burmah.
" E. J. English(10) ...	do.	Bangalore.
" M. Tracey ...	European ...	England.
" L. Hennen ...	East Indian ...	Bengal.
" A. Sterling ...	do.	Palaveram.
Auricum... ..	Native ...	Dindigul.
Mrs. M. Pulney Andy(11).	East Indian ...	Trevandrum.
" A. McMahon ...	do.	Bangalore.
" J. Sherry ...	do.	Calicut.
" M. Arnold ...	do.	Bangalore.
" E. Clifford ...	do.	Palaveram.
" E. Doyle ...	do.	Trichinopoly.
" C. Robinson ...	do.	No. 1 Battery, 5th Brigade, R. A.
" J. Philben ...	do.	H. M.'s 16th Lancers
" M. Creasey ...	European	D Battery, D Brigade, R. A.
" M. Reynolds ...	East Indian	H. M.'s 45th Regiment.
" E. A. Bussell... ..	do.	Ootacamund.
" S. Allan ...	do.	Vellore.
" M. A. Girling ...	do.	Vizagapatam.
Chellum ...	Native	Dindigul.

(1) Formerly Mrs. Conley; (2) Formerly Mrs. Pooney; (3) Formerly Mrs. Goodger; (4) Formerly Mrs. McCann; (5) Formerly Mrs. Dean; (6) Formerly Mrs. McHugh; (7) Formerly Mrs. Eyles; (8) Formerly Mrs. Chambers; (9) Formerly Mrs. Robertson; (10) Formerly Mrs. Ross; (11) Formerly Mrs. Douglas.

List of Midwives residing in the MOFUSSIL and other Presidencies, &c.—(continued.)

NAMES.	European or East Indian.	RESIDENCE.
Mrs. S. Hunt... ..	East Indian	Ootacamund,
" C. Thompson .	European	2-21st Fusiliers
" M. Durgen . . .	do.	Rangoon.
" E. Parker... ..	East Indian	Bangalore.
" M. Thomas . . .	do.	Palaveram.
" J. A. Macfarland ..	do.	Bangalore.
" A. Macleod(12) ...	do.	Palaveram.
" M. Wood	European	England.
" S. White	East Indian	Do.
" Catherine Smith ...	do.	Palaveram.
" M. McCarthy	do.	St Thomas' Mount.
" M. Schultz	do.	Bangalore.
" W. Dixon	do.	Coimbatore.
" L. J. Skinner	European	Bombay.
" M. Fuller	East Indian	Trichinopoly.
" A. Collins... ..	do.	Bangalore.
" Agnes Clarke	do.	Cocanada.

(12) Formerly Mrs. Brown.

List of Midwives who have received Certificates of Qualifications from the Government Lying-in Hospital, whose residences are not known.

Mrs. Russell	European.	Mrs. E. Barri	East Indian.
" C. Doherty	do.	" M. A. Cosgrove ...	do.
" A. Dawes(1)	do.	" E. Green	European.
" S. Warburton	East Indian.	" M. A. Bouvard ...	East Indian.
" A. Taylor	do.	" M. Beale	do.
" A. Foster	European.	" M. Johnston	European.
" A. Williams(2)... ..	do.	" C. Whittle	East Indian.
" M. A. Hayes	do.	" M. Webb	European.
" M. Weller... ..	East Indian.	" M. A. Dawson ...	East Indian.
" E. Kelly(3)	do.	" Sarah Rebeiro ...	do.
" A. Horne	do.	Mary Ann	Native.
" M. Monks	European.		

(1) Formerly Mrs. Davison ; (2) Formerly Mrs. Burling ; (3) Formerly Mrs. Chisoman.

MASONIC BODIES.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ADOPTED MASONS
OF THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.*Fiduci et Religione Tenemur*

R W Bro A Macdonald Ritchie, (N.A.) Barrister-at-Law, D G M

W Bro John Miller, Barrister-at-Law, Dy D G M

OFFICERS FOR 1871 72

W Bro Colonel G W Russell	D G S W	Bro W E Goodchap.....	D G Supt of Wks
" Surgeon W Pearl.....	D G J W	W Bro Lieut G F Rumsey	D G D C
" Rev F G Lys, (M.A.).....	D G Chap	" C W Pearce	D G A D C
" J G Coleman.....	P D G S W D G Tr.	" J B Cardozo	D G S B
" G A Murray.....	D G R	" W B Bartlett	D G O
" J T Groatorex.....	P D G S W D G Sy	" Maurice Percy	D G Pt
" J J Franklin.....	D G S D	Bro J S Dring	D G Tyler
" Major W L Twentymman.....	D G J D		

Members.

W Bro W M Scharlieb, Barrister-at Law	P Dy D G M	W Bro Surgeon H T Shaw	P D G J W
" W Fraser, C E	P D S G W	" Major F O Smithers	P D G J D
" W Joyce	P D G S W	" Capt B L Gordon.....	P D G R
" John Mills.....	D G S W	" Lieut Col J G Palmer	P D S G D
" Capt A W O Saunders.....	P D G S W	" Lieut Col A J P Ewart, (M s c).....	P D G D C
" H Gardiner	P D G S W	" H Tate	P D G D C
" Capt J R Macgrath, (R A)	P D G J W	" Capt A W P Anderson.....	P D G A D C
" Major F Gadsden	P D G J W	" J E Atkinson.....	P D G A D C
" Surgeon J E Dickinson	P D G J W	" J H Walker	P D G Pt
" Major H T Duncan, (M s c).....	D G J W	" Captain J P James	P D G S R
		" Capt R C W Campbell.....	P D G Pt

and the Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of Subordinate Lodges.

Lodges under the jurisdiction of the D G L. of Madras

Perfect Unanimity.....No.	150, Madras, W Bro J W Handley, W M
Rock	260, Trichinopoly, W Bro Captain O'Grady, W M
Universal Charity.....	273, Madras, W Bro J T Groatorex, W M
St. John	434, Secunderabad, W Bro E Sheppard, W M
Good Will.....	405, Bellary, W Bro H T Wahab, W M
St. Andrew	500, Kamptee, W Bro A Scott, W M
Mount	926, St Thomas' Mount, W Bro H W Borthistle, W M
Bangalore	1,043, Bangalore, W Bro Nepean Smith, W M
Western Star	1,049, Cannanore, W Bro Cowasjee Herjee, W M
Anchor of Hope.....	1,003, Wellington, W Bro J C Mercer, W M
Pitt-Macdonald	1,198, Madras, W Bro Maurice Percy, W M
Faith, Hope and Charity	1,285, Ootacamund, W Bro G W Russell, W M
Mayo.....	Trimulgherry, W Bro B Sinner

Grand Masonic Charity Fund of Southern India,

FOUNDED A. D. 1818.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

W Bro John Miller, Dy D G M—President

W Bro W M Scharlieb.....	P Dy D G M	W Bro J G Coleman.....	D G T
" Col G W Russell	D G S W	" J T Groatorex.....	D G S Secretary

Lodge Perfect Unanimity, No. 150—Madras.

Veni Audi, Tace.

W Bro J W Handley, W M and D G R

Officers.

Bro The Rev F G Lys.....	S W	Bro A Champion, J W	
W Bro J B Cardozo.....	Treasurer	Bro E A Reeves.....	Organist
Bro W Grant.....	Secretary	" J Brockman.....	J G
" W H Bartlett	S D	" W. Morgan.....	S B
" T J Browne.....	J D	" J Stevens.....	J S
" C Venkatapathy Row.....	D C	" J S Dring.....	S Tyler
" C V Soobaramanya	A D C	" G W Gray.....	J Tyler

Members.

R W Bro A M Ritchie.....	P M & D G M	Wor Bro G A Murray.....	P M
" John Miller.....	Dy D G M	" W Fraser.....	P M & P G S W
" W M Scharlieb.....	P M & P Dy D G M	" J H D'Salis.... and D G J W of Bengal	
Wor Bro H Gardiner.....	P M & P G S W		
Bro C Runganadum Shastry	Bro H Gale	Bro R T Tasker	
" C V Soobaramanya Shastry	" A C Burnell, M C S.	" Leander Miller	
" P Smith	" R Evans	" F J Symonds	
" W Sloan	" R C A Marshall, M S C.	" R W Thompson	
" P O'Sullivan	" H St. Mair Wynch, M S C.	" J G Coleman	
" C Ramalingam Moodelly	" A Gerdes	" F W Pixley	
" J E Breary	" C Ramiah	" G Narrain Gajapathy Rao	
" G P Johnstone	" W King	" A O W Saunders	
" G St Martin	" C V Soondrum Shastry	" E Jernyn	
" E W Barnett	" C V L Vencataramiah Gau		

General Lodge of Instruction.*Unity and Perseverance*—HELD UNDER THE SANCTION OF

LODGE PERFECT UNANIMITY, No. 150 - MADRAS.

W Bro Murray	W M	Bro Reeves	Treasurer	Bro Soondrum.....	Mem
" Greatorex.....	P M	" Parsons.....	Secretary	" C Eduljee.....	"
" Mills.....	P M	" Pitchi Pillay.....	D G	" Hamilton.....	"
Bro. Stiven.....	S W	" Symmonds.....	J G	" Crowe.....	"
" Champion.....	J W	" Vencataramiah.....	Mem	" St. Martin.....	"
		J S Dring, Tyler			

Lodge "Universal Charity" No. 273 - Madras.

W Bro J T Greatorex, W M

Omnibus Omnia.

W Bro C Tate.....	P M	Bro R Shortland.....	S D	Bro T Beaumont.....	Mem
" C W Pearce.. P M & Treas		" R B Ward.....	D C	" R J Ramsbotham.....	"
" J Mills.....	P M	" D Jesudasen Pillai.....	Orgt	" R Parsons.....	"
" W Joyes.....	"	" D S Pitche Pillai.....	J G	" J. A. Douglas.....	"
" J G Coleman.....	"	" J S Dring.....	Tyler	" A Holmes.....	"
" J Gray.....	"	" Cowasjee Eduljee.....	P S W	" C F Rounds.....	"
" J J Franklin.....	"	" A E Price.....	P S W	" C J H Ellis.....	"
" A W O Saunders. P M		" J F Flood.....	P S W	" M Punchacherund.....	"
" W M Scharlieb.....	Hon Mem	" J C Lyster.....	P J W	" G Holland.....	"
" G Lewis.....	"	" T A Doyle.....	P J W	" F. Doderet.....	"
Bro J Tate.....	S W	" H B Bernard.....	P J W	" G T W Facer.....	"
" S T Wood.....	J W	" C Stolberg.....	Mem	" P Thorpe.....	"
" W Hamilton.....	Sec	" W Green.....	"	" E Rowlings.....	"

Non-Resident Members.

W Bro H Tate.....	Mem	Bro J W Munday.....	Mem	Bro H Soorabjee	Mem
Bro H E Curthys.....	"	" W A Goodchap.....	"	" T Robson	"
" R H Hayes.....	"	" T Clarke.....	"	" S E Ottmann.....	"
" F Graham.....	"	" A Kistnamah Charry.....	"	" J Pemberton.....	"
" J W Ellis.....	"	" J W Gerrard.....	"	" T F Vincent.....	"
" W Lowe.....	"	" A Crowe.....	"	" S T Fisher.....	"
" F A Dawes.....	"	" G L Ward.....	"	" J LeHair.....	"
" R H Kebby.....	"	" E Cassidy.....	"		

Lodge Good Will, No. 465—Bellary.

W Bro H J Wahab, P M W M

W Bro R C Babington	P M	Bro E Feneran.....	Mem	Bro S E Carriapiett.....	Mem
Rev F G Lys.....	S W	" J Macartney.....	"	" W Langhan.....	"
Bro S Claridge.....	J W	" R D Shortt.....	"	" C Little.....	"
" A T Lilley.....	Trea	" W J Lem.....	"	" R H Goudie.....	"
" C J Smith.....	Secy	" E W Macalister.....	"	" J Pereira.....	"
" J Knox.....	S D	" E G Shortt.....	"	" J Game.....	"
" J Parker.....	J D	" J Spurr.....	"	" J Miller.....	"
" D Hodson.....	J G	" J Wilcox.....	"	" J R Wilson.....	"

Bro J Tully, Tyler

Honorary Members.

W Bros A W O Saunders and J H Walker, P M's

Regular Meetings—First and Third Saturdays in each month.

Lodge St. Andrew, No. 500, E. C.—Kamptee.

W Bro A Scott.....	W M	Bro G Taylor.....	J G	Bro C Cooper.....	Mem
Bro W Thomas.....	S W & Treas	" W Byers.....	Org	" J Colhoun.....	"
" W Harris.....	J W	" J W Reid.....	Secy	" P Bultitude.....	"
" A Bain.....	S D	" P Vine.....	Tyler	" T Power.....	"
" H Masson.....	J D	" F J Currick.....	Mem	" S Neary.....	"

Lodge Mount, No. 926—Saint Thomas' Mount.

W Bro J W Borthistle.....W M	Bro H M Harris.....S W	Bro J F Dorward.....Mem
H P A iderson.....P M	J G Davis.....J W	Cosmo Gordon....."
H T Shaw.....P M	William Monaghan.....S J G	E T Ouchterlony....."
E A Gibbon.....P M	W Asprey.....Tyler	W Warnock....."
F Wilson...P M, PDGSB	A O'H Clay.....Mem	J D Chatterton....."
Bro R H Cunliffe.....S W	C A Liardet....."	Martin Kernon....."
J W Fairfield.....J W	A L Lister....."	Joseph B Tapsell....."
L Buckley.....Secy & Treas	Charles Sibthorpe....."	

Bangalore Lodge, No. 1043.

Established 24th June 1863.

W Bro Nepean Smith.....W M	Bro H D Gifford.....S D	Bro R Pellatt.....I G
J J Franklin.....P M	W R Pratt.....J D	W B Hounsfield.....Tyler
Bro J W Hayes.....S W	T J W Smith.....Secy	S A Bartels.....Organist
T P Pownall.....J W	H Reuben.....Treasurer	

Members.

Bro J Smith.....Mem	Bro W Lennox.....Mem	Bro G Henricks.....Mem
C E Gibson....."	J J North....."	R R Lowe....."
J H McColly Hayes....."	H J Thompson....."	J W Hayes....."
T Corbett....."	N R R Viziendra Row....."	J Brown....."
F Giles....."	W Brotherston....."	S A Godfrey....."
R Kenney....."	C S Bonifacio....."	R P Lennan....."
H Vaningen....."	J Putnam....."	A Allen....."
J D McLeod....."	E Christian....."	P Cullen....."
G P Torrens....."	J Dodson....."	J Anderson....."
G Dempster....."	E Swaine....."	Walker....."
J W Hayes, Jr....."	E P Clarke....."	E Haldwell....."
J H Hunter....."	J A Hicken....."	Ewart....."
J J Watts....."	M Mellor....."	E Sutton....."
J J Tomlinson....."		

Honorary Members.

W Bro Davis, P M
Bro S R Dawes
W Bro J T Gheatorex, P M, P D G S W and D G S
G Lewis, P M
J Mills, P M, D G S W
J H Walker, P M, P D G Pt

Regular Meetings - First Saturday in the month

Anchor of Hope Lodge, No. 1093- Wellington.

W Bro J C Mercer, WM

W Bro J Everett.....P M	Bro J W Eagan.....Secy	Bro E F Green.....M M
C J Watts.....S W	J Bridgen.....S D	J Burrows.....M M
Bro P Kilcoin.....J W & Treas	G T Davis.....J G	G Elgar.....M M

Lodge Pitt-Macdonald, No. 1,198.

W Bro M Percy, W M

R W Bro A M Ritchie.....D G M	W Bro J E Atkinson.....P M	Bro H L Johnston.....J G
W Bro J Miller.....Dy D G M	G Simmons.....S W	W A Goodchap.....Mem
W M Scharlieb...P Dy D	S Lee.....J W	H Morgan....."
G M	E A Reeves.....Treasurer	T K Nordman....."
J T Gheatorex.....P M	Bro A Gerdes.....Secretary	T H Castor....."
J Mills.....P M	R Harvey.....S D	J Breary....."
W Joyce.....P M	G L Winch.....J D	Willie Stephenson....."
H Gardiner.....P M	R Parsons.....S Sd	Edw Grant....."
J Short.....P M	R Best.....J Sd	A Kistnama....."

Bro J S Dring, Tyler.

Lodge Mayo, Trimulgherry, No. 1406—Secunderabad.*Ex fumo dare lucem.**Officers.*

W Bro Pemberton Harrison, Wor Master

W Bro B Sinner, P M 1005—P G W B.....J Past Master & Treasurer.

Bro Herbert Stone.....S W	Bro J B M Taylor.....Stewd	Bro J Davidge.....J D
Rev. C. Smith, M.A.... Chap	Clement Smith.....J W	J Bohannan.....I G
C H Beddek.....S D	C J E Rhenius.....Secy	J S Foster.....Tyler

Members.

Bro A A Logan.....M M	Bro Hume.....E A	Bro R C Pott.....M M
" A A Stewart.....M M	" H W Blake.....M M	" John Agnew.....M M
" W Franklin.....M M P W 1095	" H W Franks.....M M	" F S Goad.....M M
" John Mackay.....M M	" F W Going.....M M	" Levinge.....M M
" W G Morris.....M M		

Honorary Members

The W Master, Past Masters and Wardens of Lodges No. 434, St John's, Secunderabad, and
No. 1444 Lodge Deccan, Chudderghaut.
Meets First Tuesday of every month.

18th*

Ancient and Accepted Rite.

Coromandel Chapter Rose Croix, H R D M,

W Bro J Miller, M W S.

W Bro A Macdonald Ritchie, P M W S.

Bro J T Greatorex.....H P	Bro W Fraser.....Mem
" J Mills.....1st General	" C Grant....."
" W Joyce.....2nd "	" Rev E H DuBois....."
" J B Cardozo.....Gd Marshal	" G A Murray....."
"Raphael	" C A Pearce....."
" S Jesudasan.....Herald	" A Gardes....."
" G P Johnstone.....Cap of Gd	" G Wallace....."
" J G Coleman.....Treasurer	" Dr Pearl....."
" J E Atkinson.....Registrar	" J J Franklin....."
" W H Bartlett.....Organist	" Nepan Smith....."
" J Grose.....Mem.	" J S Dring.....Equerry
" Dr J M Joseph....."	

MARK MASONRY.**Provincial Grand Lodge of Mark Masters.**

R W Bro A Macdonald Ritchie, M W Pro Grand Master.

W Bro W M Scharlieb.....D P G M	W Bro C W Pearce.....P G S D
" Major F Gadsden.....P G S W	" C Tate.....P G J D
" J Mills.....P G J W	" Col. G W Russell.....P G I W
" J J Franklin.....P G M O	" Col S Hodgson.....P G D C
" J W Walker.....P G S O	" Capt R W O'Grady.....P G A D C
" G F Rumsey.....P G J O	" Nepan Smith.....P G S B
Bro The Rev. F G Lys, MA.....P G C	" Jesudasan Pillay.....P G O
W Bro G A Murray.....P G R	" J B Cardozo.....P G I G
Bro J G Coleman.....P G T	" J S Dring.....P G Tyler
W Bro J T Greatorex.....P G S	

**St. Mark's (in the East) Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 61, under the
English Constitution, attached to Lodge U. C., No. 273—Madras.**

Mark Will.

W Bro J J Franklin.....W M	W Bro W Hamilton.....J W	W Bro Cowasjee Eduljee..P S W
" C Tate.....P M	" D S Piche Pillai.....M O	" John Tate.....M
" C W Pearce...P M & Tr	" E T J Cassidy.....S O	" W Parkinson....."
" H Tate.....P M	" D Jesudasan Pillai.....O	" R H Cunliffe....."
" W Joyce....."	" C Stolberg.....Secy	" T Beaumont....."
" J Mills....."	" J A Douglas.....S D	" P Webber....."
" J T Greatorex....."	" M Princhacherum.....J D	" H R Curthas....."
" H T Shaw....."	" H H Lynsdale.....D C	" H Kistnamah Charry..B
" W M Scharlieb..P M Hy	" W Green.....R M	" S T Wood....."
" G Lewis....."	" A Holmes.....I G	" W A Goodchap....."
" J B Cardozo....."	" C Rounds.....Steward	" H Browne....."
" J G Coleman....."	" J S Dring.....Tyler	" J S S Richardson....."
" J C Lyster.....S W	" H B Bernard.....P S W	" R T Ransbotham....."

Hiram Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 82—Bangalore,

Opened 11th December 1866.

W Bro N Smith.....W M	Bro W S A Anton.....Secy	Bro G Henricks.....Mem
Bro F W Aabourn.....S W	" J H McCully Hayes..Tr & R M	" R B Lowe....."
" A Long.....J W	" Greaves.....J G	" A M Hayes....."
" J W Hayes, Senr.....M O	" W B Hounsfield.....Tyler	" Dempster....."
" W Lennox.....S O	" N Vijayondra Row.....Mem	" Walker....."
" J P Pownall.....J O	" R Kenny....."	" Keefe....."
" C E Gibson.....S D	" W Brotherton....."	" Bartels.....Organist
" W R Pratt.....J D	" E Lewis....."	

Honorary Member.

W Bro Franklin.....P M D C M O

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

District Grand Chapter.

M E Comp John Miller	.. D G H	M E Comp J J Franklin	D G 2d Asst Sojr
" W B W Joyes	D G J	" G A Murray	D G R
" J T Greateox	D G S E	" J G Coleman	D G T
" Col G W Russell	D G S N	" Major W L Twentymen	D G S B
" The Rev E H DuBois	D G C	" Surgeon W Pearl	D G S B
" Major F Gadsden	D G P S	" Surgeon J Wilkins	D G D C
" Lieut. G F Rumsey	D G 1st Asst Sojr	Comp W H Bartlett	D G O

Frater, J S Dring, District Grand Janitor

R. A. Eureka Chapter attached to Lodge No. 1043.

M E Comp N Smith	Z	Comp S A Bartels	Organist	Comp T Barton	Mem
" Twentymen	P Z	" W B Hounsfeld	Janitor	" A Leaffair	"
" J J Franklin	P Z	" H Idgell	Mem	" T Mullins	"
—	H vacant	" Shatto	"	" H vaningen	"
—	J do	" C E Gibson	"	" Viziyendra Row	"
Comp J W Hayes, Sr	Scribe E	" W R Pratt	"	" Wynter	"
" J Smith	Scribe N & Tr	" W I ennox	"	" E Giles	"
" H J Jones	Prin Sojr	" T Le Onard	"	" M Meller	"
" J P Pownall	1st Asst do	" A M Hayes	"		
" H Reuben	2d do	" J F Flood	"		

R. A. Chapter of St. John attached to Lodge U. C. No. 273.—Madras.

Post Tenebras Lux

E Comp J G Coleman	.. Z	Comp J A Douglas	S N	Comp S T Wood	.. Mem
" C Tate	.. H	" W Hamilton	.. P S	" W Parkinson	.. "
" J W Borthistle	.. H	" J Tate	.. Mem	" W Green	.. "
" C W Pearce	.. P Z	" J C Lyster	.. "	" K H Cunliffe	.. "
" J Mills	.. "	" Cowasjee Eduljee	.. "	" J G Dawes	.. "
" J T Greateox	.. "	" S Jesudasen	.. "	" H H Harris	.. "
" W Joyes	.. "	" H B Burnnd	.. "	" T Beaumont	.. "
" W Scharlich	.. "	" W A Goodchap	.. "	" D Jesudasen	.. "
" G Lewis	.. "	" H Kristinuth Harry	.. "	" A Holmes	.. "
" J J Franklin	.. "	" I Cassidy	.. "	" J S Dring	.. Janitor
Comp C Stolberg	.. S L	" H Brown	.. "		

ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL.

Provincial Grand Conclave

M Emt Sir Kt A Macdonald Ritchie	P G C	Emt Sir Kt C Tate	.. P G C
Emt Sir Kt W M Scharlich	P D P G C	" C W Pearce	.. P G P
Emt Sir Kt John Miller	D P G C	" Nepean Smith	.. P G A
" W B W Joyes	.. P G S	Sir Kt H B Bernard	.. P G W R
" John Miller	.. P G S P	" H W Curllis	.. P G E
Sir Kt E H DuBois	.. P G P	" G P Johnstone	.. P G 1st S B
" H Gardiner	P G 1st Capt	" H Brown	.. P G 2nd S B
" G A Murray	.. P G 2nd Capt	" J W Fairfield	.. P G Aid-de Camp
Emt Sir Kt J T Greateox	.. P G C	" E A Gibson	.. P G Capt of Lines
" Major F Gadsden	.. P G R	" E Sheppard	.. P G 1st H
Sir Kt J G Coleman	.. P G T	" H B Cunliffe	.. P G 2nd H
Emt Sir Kt Major W L Twentymen	.. P G C	" Standish Lee	.. P G S B
Sir Kt J B Cardozo	.. P G H	" E Atkinson	.. P G B R
Emt Sir Kt H Tate	.. P G D of C	Frater J S Dring	.. Equerry
Sir Kt W Goodchap	.. P G S of W		

Encampment of Knights Templar of St. John of Jerusalem and of Malta and Pitt Macdonald Priory attached to St John's Chapter, No. 273- Madras.

Per Marc per Terras

Emt Sir Kt C W Pearce	.. E C	Sir Kt A Holmes	.. Capt of Lines	Sir Kt J C Lyster	.. Mem
Sir Kt H B Bernard	.. 1st Cap	Frater J S Dring	.. Equerry	" S Jesudasen	.. "
" B H Cunliffe	.. 2d	Emt Sir Kt J T Greateox	.. P E C	" W Pearl	.. "
" J J Franklin	.. Pre	" J Mills	.. "	" R P Carr	.. "
" W Fairfield	.. Exp	" W B W Joyes	.. "	" J G Coleman	.. "
" W Hamilton	.. Reg	" Clement Tate	.. "	" J E Atkinson	.. "
" J W Borthistle	.. 1st Her	Sir Kt H Tate	.. "	" W A Goodchap	.. "
" H Browne	.. 2d				

Observance Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar, Madras.

D G. Condr A Macdonald Ritchie	Sir Kt G A Murray, 2nd Capt & Offg Treas
P E C W M Scharlieb	J B Cardoso, Registrar
P E C J Mills	G P Johnstone, Expert
P E C W Jones	Albert Gerdes, Capt of Lines
Sir Kt J Miller, Lint Comdr	Herald
J T Groatorex, Prelate	Frater, J S Dring, Equerry
H Gardiner 1st Capt	

Meetings Last Thursday of every Quarter

Priory of Malta attached to the exalted Religious and Military Order of Knights Templar, "Observance Encampment."

V L P Sn Knight A Macdonald Ritchie, E P Pro Gd Comdr

Worthy Knight J Miller	.. .. . Capt General	Worthy Knight, Capt of the Outposts
.. .. . 1st General		W Jones Grand Marshal
.. .. . 1st Lieut		J B Cardoso Member
G A Murray 2d Lt & Chan	1 rate	.. .. . Equerry

Members of the Royal Mysore Excelsior Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar.

Established Pro Warrant in 1872

I Sn Kt G N Smith	I C	I Sn Kt H Tate	Expert	E Sir Kt T Leonard	Mem
J F Flood	1st Capt	H J Jones	of Lines	" J W Schmid	"
H Guthrie	2nd do	J Smith	Almoner	" A Long	"
J W Hayes	Sent Pro	I Barton	Registrar	Comp Keffe	Equerry

Royal Mysore Excelsior Priory

I Sn Kt G N Smith	F I	Sir Kt H Tate	Maics	Sir Kt Le Onard	Sencopollier
Sir Kt Flood	Capt C I	H J Jones	1st Lieut	T W Schmid	Mem
Guthrie	1st Genl	J Smith	2d Lieut	" A Long	"
J W Haye	Sent Pro	I Barton	Chancellor	Comp Keffe	Equerry

Honorary Members

Excelsior Encampment attached to Her Majesty's 21st Fusiliers

L Sn Kt F Gell		L Sir Kt Furlong	
Twentyman	.. .. .	Patterson	.. .. .

Regular Meetings Second Wednesday every alternate month

BRITISH BURMAH.**District Grand Lodge of British Burma**

List of Officers for 1879

Rt W Bro H T Duncan D G M

W Bro C J Brown P M No 646, D G M

W Bro Joseph Dawson P M	322..D S G W	W Bro G B Brown, P M	646..D S D G
W D Cruickshank P M	1 268 D J G W	" J McPhiel, P M.....	614 D J G D
J Fairclough P M	542 D G Chap	Bro H Barckhausen.	1268 D G Org
H Macleod, P M	674 D G Regr	W Bro E Pereira, P M	646 D G S B
F Maynard P M	1 268 D G Treas	" F Simonsin, P M..	542 D G Pur
J V Douglas de Wet, W M	614 D G Secy	Bro T J Gilmore....	D J Tyler

Names of Lodges under the jurisdiction of the District Grand Lodge of British Burma.

Philanthropy, 542	Maulmain	Leeson Chapter Rose Croix 18° M E Bro Jos Dawson, M W S
Star of Burma, 614	Rangoon	Loyal Burma Preceptory and Emmaus Priory of Malta Sir Knt W D Cruickshank, M E P
Arracan, 646	Akyab	Royal Burma Chapter E Comp Jos Dawson, Mark Masters' Lodge Victoria in Burma No. 68
Astre, 1376	Thayetmyo	W M Jos Dawson
Victoria in Burma 832. . . .	Rangoon	
Greenlaw Lodge, 1095	Toungoo	
Lodge of the Isles, 1103	Port Blair	
Rangoon Lodge, 1288	Rangoon	

PART XI.—MOFUSSIL DIRECTORY.

BANGALORE.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE AND COORG.

Colonel R. J. Meade, C.S.I., Chief Commr.	H. Hudson, Esq., Deputy Accountant Genl.
J. D. Gordon, Esq., C.S.I., B.C.S. Jull. Commr.	Maj. Genl. Fenton, Comd., Mysore Division
Mt. H. W. Wellesley, Offg. Secy. to Chief Commissioner	Maj. Genl. A. Arbuthnot, Asst. Adjt. Genl.
Major R. C. Stewart, Milly. Assistant to do	Lt. Col. R. H. Bolton Offg. Asst. Qr. Mstr. Genl.
Dr. H. R. Oswald, Surg. Genl. to the Chief Commr.	Lt. Col. G. P. B. Sherrin, Deputy Judge Advocate

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

The highest Court of the Province is that of the *Judicial Commissioner*, whose decisions are final, and only open to revision in special cases by the Governor General of India in Council. No sentence of death can be carried into execution unless confirmed by the Judicial Commissioner.

J. D. Gordon, Esq., B.C.S., Jull. Commr.	Compt. Sawmy Moolli	Nab. Sherstadin
Sandhu Hunge Row, Acting Minister		and Interpreter.
Seshadri Iyer, Head Sheristadin		

The Court is held in the new Offices, and sits every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. The Court sits by appointment on other days—Sundays and Holidays excepted.

The Commissioners of Divisions have the Civil and Criminal powers of a Civil and Session Judge. An appeal lies from their decisions to the Judicial Commissioner.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Held in under the Mofussil Small Cause Court Act XI of 1865

Twelve rupees up to 1,000 Rupees, within the local limits of the Cantonment

Major A. C. Lindsay, Officiating Judge	B. Lutchmunniah, Interpreter
Mt. W. Jennings, Registrar, with power to dispose of Suits up to 20 Rupees.	G. Clark, European Bailiff
Subapathy Moodulu, Clerk & Cashier	Izzet Mahomed Hashim Sub. Sworn
A. Raminah, Munger & Examiner	Broker and Appraiser

COURT HOUSE—NEW OFFICES

The Court sits daily, Sundays and holidays excepted

The Office of the Registrar is opened daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Sundays and holidays excepted

No money is received into Court, nor paid out, before 12 and after 3 P.M.

The Mofussil Small Cause Court Act XI of 1865 and the Court Fees' Act VII of 1870, have been extended to the Mysore Province by an order of the Governor General

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, RESIDENCY ROAD.

Major E. D. Gompertz..... Dy. Insp. Gl.	D. Raghava Charier..... Translator.
E. Hewetson, Esq..... Asst. Supt.	A. Vijiarunga Moodelliar..... Accountant.
S. Venkatarungiengar..... Manager.	

INSPECTORS.

Mr. J. E. Kilman..... B I Division.	Mr. G. Norris..... B III Division.
„ W. North..... B II do.	„ J. L. D. Stuart..... C do.

CHIEF CONSTABLES.

Mr. G. Burns..... B I Division.	Mr. H. Collis..... B II Division.
„ W. C. Colquhoun..... do.	„ H. M. Court..... B III do.
„ W. Carney..... do.	„ W. Hern..... do.
„ B. Lacey..... B II Division.	„ T. H. Ross..... do.
„ F. Simpson..... do.	„ T. Kirk..... do.
„ W. Mellor..... do.	

MAGISTERIAL DEPARTMENT.

BANGALORE TOWN AND CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, BRIGADE ROAD.

Capt. C. S. Blair..... Town & Cant. Mag.	P. Balakrishna Naidoo..... Interpreter.
M. Thainotharam Mdlr. Manager.	A. Ponnumbala Modeliar... Record-keeper

BANGALORE CANTONMENT SUB-MAGISTRATE'S COURT, BROADWAY.

Mr. E. Pereira..... Sub Magistrate, 1st Class.	T. Soobramoneya Pillay . . . Head Clerk.
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BANGALORE TOWN SUB-MAGISTRATE'S COURT, PETTAH OF BANGALORE

Garudachari.... 1st Class Sub Magistrate.	Vencoba Row... 2nd Class Sub Magistrate.
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MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

Dr. J. H. Orr, C.B.—*President.*

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

The Depy. Surg. Genl. of Hospls., I. M. D., Mysore Division.	The Superintendent of Police. The District Engineer.
The Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl., Mysore Division.	The Sar Amcen.
The Asst. to the Chief Engr. of Mysore.	

Sub-Conductor, Mr. M. Gaynor..... Executive Engineer.

Mr. James Manly.... Assessor and Collr. of Municipal Taxes.

Mr. S. A. Bartels... Sanitary Commissioner.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS, 1ST DIVISION, ULSOOR.

P. Raujoo Moodelliar.	T. Narsimalloo Naidoo.
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2ND DIVISION, SHOOLAY.

J. D. Jordon, Esquire.	P. Veerasawmy Naidu.
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3RD DIVISION, ARAB LINES AND FORT.

Abdul Husen Saib.	F. N. Abraham, Esquire
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4TH DIVISION, GENERAL BAZAAR.

Abdul Khudus Khadri Khajee Saib.

5TH DIVISION, BLACKPULLY.

H. R. Curths, Esquire.	B. Ramalingam.
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6TH DIVISION, HIGH GROUND.

G. G. Brown Esquire.,	J. Higginbotham, Esquire.
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LIST OF SALARIES OF OFFICERS OF THE MYSORE AND COORG COMMISSIONS.

	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Chief Commissioner.....	4,666	10	8	Inam Commissioner's Allowance	200	0	0
Judicial do.....	3,166	10	8	Supt. Revenue Department..	1,299	1	6
Commissioners	2,500	0	0	Depty. Supt., Revenue Survey	895	0	0
Deputy do, 1st Class.....	1,666	10	8	Assistants, 600, 560, 460 and	300	0	0
Do. do, 2nd do	1,333	5	1	Inspector General	200	0	0
Do. do, 3rd do	1,166	10	8	Chancery Supt., (Mysore)	300	0	0
Do. do, 4th do	1,000	0	0	Guard in to the Maharajah of			
<i>Assistant Commissioner</i>				Mysore	2,500	0	0
1st Class.....	800	0	0	Director of Public Instruction..	900	0	0
2nd do	700	0	0	Inspector of Schools	700	0	0
3rd do	600	0	0	Conservator of Forests.....	1,000	0	0
4th do	500	0	0	Depty. Conservator of Forests ..	700	0	0
5th do	400	0	0	Assistant do do	350	0	0
<i>Judges of Small Cause Court</i>				Do. do. do ..	250	0	0
Judge.....	1,000	0	0	Sub-Asst. do do	150	0	0
Registrar	400	0	0	<i>COORG.</i>			
Cantonment and Town Magis-				superintendent	1,200	0	0
trate.....	1,000	0	0	Asst. do, 1st Class	700	0	0
Asst. Superintendent of Police	400	0	0	do. 2nd do	300	0	0
Supt. of Inam Settlement	1,500	0	0	<i>Survey Department.</i>			
Assistant do	400	0	0	superintendent's allowance	250	0	0
Do. do	300	0	0	Do salary ..	520	12	0
Commissioner, Survey and Set-				<i>Forest Department.</i>			
tlement Department.....	1,257	3	6	Assistant Conservator	250	0	0

UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS

**In the General, Revenue and Judicial Departments of the Mysore
Administrations, drawing Rupees 100 to 600 per mensem.**

Names.	Designation of Office	Department.	District.	Salary
B Gopalak	Head Sherstad	Chief Commr.'s Office	Bangalore.	700
D Sathoo Rao	Treasury Buckshee	Treasury Office	do	600
Mr. J F Pereira	Head Assistant	Chief Commr.'s Office	do	500
„ J P Garrett	Supt. & Compiler Mysore			
„ T B Clarke	Gazette	Government Press	do	575
„ J P Pope, B.A.	Chief Asst. Acct., Audit			
„ J G North	Department	Dy. Acct. Genl.'s Office.	do	450
„ J P Pope, B.A.	Offg. Prin., High School.	Educational	do	250
„ J G North	Manager	Commr.'s Office, Asst.		
„ C Robbins	Manager	Exam Division	Mysore	250
„ Marsden, B.A.	Offg. Insp. II Circle	Record	Bangalore.	350
Ameen-ud-deen	Military Buckshee	Educational	do	250
Mr. W Jennings	Registrar	Sowar & Barr Cutcherries	do	300
A Appasawmy Pillay ..	Treasury Naib Buckshee	Small Cause Court ..	do	400
Scindia Hemaja Rao ..	& Supt. of Stamps	Chief Commr.'s Treasury	do	300
Mr. W Eccles	Acting Manager	Judicial Commr.'s Office	do	310
„ J Dunning	Confidential Clerk to the			
„ G P Sanderson	Chief Commissioner.....	Chief do.	do	300
Rev. G. Richter	Head Master	Educational High School	Mysore	300
B Venkatchariar	Superintendent	Channel Conservancy	do	300
M Amoorthalingum Md.	Principal	Educl. Central School	Mercara	300
B Rajagopalengar	Civil Buckshee	Sowar and Barr	do	400
C Vyasa Row	Archo Buckshee	Postal Department	do	300
„ J W Knight	Manager	Inam Supt.'s Office	do	250
B Nursima Char	Head Clerk and Title			
„ J W Knight	Deed Examiner.	Do. do. do.	do	150
B Nursima Char	English Head Acct.	Military Asst.'s Office	do	100
„ J W Knight	Vernacular do.	Do. do. do.	do	100

Uncovenanted Servants—continued.

Names.	Designation of Office.	Department.	District.	Salary
Mr. James	Manager	Commr.'s Office, Nundidroog Division	Bangalore.	250
Mr. W J Lincoln	do	Commissioner's Office, Nugger Division	Shimoga...	250
A Krishna	Head Accountant	Treasury, Chief Commr's	do ...	200
Mr. W Walker	Offg. Superintendent	Lal Bagh	do ...	100
" J A Gow	do. of Stores	Military Asst.'s Office ...	do ...	200
" E Pereira	Sudr Ameen & 2nd class			
N Chelviengar	Sub-Magistrate	Cant. Sub Mag.'s Court.	do ...	200
	Sheristadar	Judl. Commr.'s Office, Nundidroog Division	do ...	200
C Krishniengar	Revenue Sheristadar ..	Do. do. do.	do ...	200
	Head Master, Engineering School	Educational	do ...	200
M Soobrow	Revenue Sheristadar ..	Commr.'s Office, Astagram Division.	Mysore ...	200
Mr. J J Steele	Head Master	Educational	Kolar	200
Dava Rajia	Sheristadar	Judl. Commr.'s Office, Astagram Division ...	Mysore ...	200
T Sreenivasayengar	Revenue do	Commr., Nuggur Division	Shimoga...	200
S N Kristnasumiyer	Judicial Sheristadar and Govt. Prosecutor		do ...	250
Mr. G W Haldwell	Head Master	Educational	Hassan ...	300
" H Eagles	Manager, Audit Dept ..	Dy. Accountant Gen'l's Office	Bangalore.	175
" C Cassim	Head Clerk	Chief Commr.'s Office ...	do ...	175
" J Gibson	Darogah	Channel Conservancy Dept., Astagram Divn.	Mysore ...	175
" J E Kilman	Head Inspector	Bangalore Police	Bangalore.	160
Coopposawny	Naib Sheristadar	Judicial Commr.'s Office.	do ...	150
Mr. E A Steele	Head Master	Educational	Chicknogle...	150
" C Cross	Jailor	Central Jail	Bangalore.	150
" Nepean Smith	Govt. Prosecutor	Commr.'s Office, Nundidroog Division	do ...	150
B Garoodachary	Treasurer	Do. do.	do ...	150
Annasawmy Nynar	do.	District Treasury	Mysore ...	150
Mr. M Chapham	Head Master	Nugger Divn., Educl ..	Chittledg.	200
" W Green	Jailor	Mercara	Coorg ...	150
" A F M Birch	Head Master	Educational	Toomkoor.	150
Mathamda Appavoo	Head Sheristadar	Supt.'s Office	Coorg ...	150
Mr. E Marsden	Depty. Insp. of Schools	Educational	Bangalore.	150
" A B Bride	Asst Confidential Clerk.	Chief Commr.'s Office ...	do ...	150
" J Coleman	Curator	Central Book Depot ...	do ...	200
" E J Lavery	Depty. Confidential Clerk to the Chief Commr.	Chief Commr.'s Office...	do ...	150
" Greater	Assistant Master	Educational, Mercara ...	Coorg	150
B. Rungali	Manager	Government Press	Bangalore.	150
Mr. J D Vaz	do	Supt.'s Office	Coorg	150
" G H Gardiner	Head Clerk	Deputy Supt.'s Office, Bangalore District	do ...	140
" T B D'Vaz	do	Mysore District Office ..	Mysore ...	140
" W F Hay	do	Shimoga District Office.	Shimoga...	140
" C Leonard	Asst. Master, High School	Educational	Bangalore.	130
V Rumanooje Ayenger	Deputy Manager, Audit Department	Depty. Acct. Genl's Office	do ...	125
Mr. J Rozario	Head Writer	Judl. Commr.'s Office ...	do ...	120
Vasodeva Rao	Deputy Accountant	Treasury, Chief Commr's	do ...	120
B Vasoolaxeroo	Do. Duties Dept	Chief Commr.'s Office ...	do ...	120
J J Norenia	Head Clerk	Military Asst.'s Office ...	do ...	120
Mr. J Kilman	Inspector	Bangalore Police	do ...	150
" J W Blakie	Head Clerk	Commr.'s Office, Nundidroog Division	do ...	120
" J W Barnes	do	Commr.'s Office, Astagram Division	Mysore ...	120

Uncovenanted Servants—continued.

Names.	Designation of Office.	Department.	District.	Salary
Mr. G Reynolds	Head Record-keeper	Chief Commr.'s Office	Bangalore.	115
„ C M D'Souza	Head Clerk	Commr.'s Office, Nugur Division	Shimoga...	120
„ J L Taylor.....	Translator & Examiner	Chief Commr.'s Office...	Bangalore.	105
Mr. D Taylor.....	Head Accountant	Supt.'s Office	Coorg ..	110
B Ramasawmy Ayenger	Head Master	Educational	Shimoga ..	100
L Ram Row	Sherisd. Residency Dep't	Chief Commr.'s Office	Bangalore.	140
Mr. R Kenny	Head Moonshree	do	do ..	100
V Gajarajoo Moodelliar	Head Translator	udl. Commr.'s Office...	do ..	120
Ramasawmy Chetty.....	Deposit Checker	Depy. Acct Genl.'s Office	do ..	100
Mr. G Norris	Translator	udl. Commr.'s Office...	do ..	100
„ F Brown.....	Inspector	Bangalore Police	do ..	120
„ N Page	Deputy Jailor	Central Jail	do ..	100
V Bautcha Moodelliar..	Head Translator, Fe- riad Department	Chief Commr.'s Office ..	do ..	100
Narsimooloo Naidu.....	Clerk	Do do do	do ..	110
A Soobiah	Head Accountant ..	Commissioner's Office.	do ..	100
V P Madhava Rao	do	do Astagram Dv'n....	Mysore ..	100
Mr. W. Hutson	Govt. Prosecutor.....	do do do	do ..	100
D Appoo Rao	Jailor	Astagram Division ..	do ..	100
Venketramiah	Accountant.....	Commr.'s Office, Nugur Division	Shimoga...	100
Mr. Tate	Asst. Master, High School	Educational	Bangalore.	100
Vonketrama	Jailor	Nugur Division	Shimoga...	100
S Verdiengar.....	Treasurer	Deputy Supt.'s Office ..	do ..	100
B Kristniyeyor.....	Revenue Sheristadar ..	do do Bangalore Dist.	Bangalore.	100
Mr. Thompson	Judicial do	Bangalore District ..	do ..	100
„ A Stewart	Head Clerk.....	Deputy Commr.'s Office.	Toomkoor.	100
D Narsinga Rao.....	Inspector.....	Bangalore Town Police.	Bangalore.	150
C Kistnaga	Revenue Sheristadar ..	Deputy Commr.'s Office.	Toomkoor.	100
Mr. D Solomon.....	Judicial do	do ..	do ..	100
V Maddoo Rao	Head Clerk	do ..	Colar	100
Vencataramanah.....	Revenue Sheristadar ..	do ..	do ..	100
Lutchmana Moodliar..	Judicial do	do ..	do ..	100
Toerumalachari	Revenue Sheristadar ..	Mysore District Office..	Mysore ..	100
Shaik Ibram	Judicial do	do ..	do ..	100
Mr. H Eames	Surveyor	do ..	do ..	100
Lutchmana Rao	Head Clerk	Hassan District Office..	Hassan ..	100
E C Sivagyanum Rao ..	Judicial Sheristadar ..	do ..	do ..	100
Mr. F H Welsh	Revenue do	do ..	do ..	100
Naraiengar	Surveyor	do ..	Toomkoor ..	100
Varant	Revenue Sheristadar ..	do ..	do ..	100
Trimalsawmy Moodli.	Judicial do	Shimoga District Office.	Shimoga...	100
J G MacDonnell	Surveyor	do ..	do ..	100
Rampersad Tavary	Head Clerk	do ..	do ..	100
P Venkatrow	Revenue Sheristadar..	Cuddoor District Office.	Cuddoor ..	100
J Bastian	Judicial do	do ..	do ..	100
Ragavender Rao	District Surveyor.....	do ..	do ..	100
Ramaswamy Iyengar ..	Revenue Sheristadar ..	Chittledroog Dist. Office	do ..	100
Mr. J King	Judicial do	do ..	do ..	100
P Timmapa	Dargah, No. 3 Circle..	Channel Conservancy	do ..	100
B Lutchmen Rao	Treasurer	Dept., Astagram Dv'n.	Mysore ..	100
S Venket Rungiengar ..	Manager	Commr.'s Office...	Coorg ..	100
	do	Registrar General's Office	Bangalore.	100
		Police Supt.'s Office...	do ..	120

List of Gentlemen enrolled and admitted in the Judicial Commissioner's Court as Pleaders in the Courts of Mysore and Coorg.

Mr. G. Nepean Smith	Y. Ramalingiah	S. Ramasawmy Iyer
Mr. W. Sloan	G. Rugonath Rao	S. Devaraj Iyer
E. Anartharayoo Rama	S. Vencaturungunagar	T. Narahari Rao
Naraina Shastri*	C. Ruthnavulloo Moodelhar	Goorgoomoorte Iyah
T. Nagaya	Ananda Charloo	Parthasardi Iyengar
Mr. P. B. Gordon	S. C. Runga awmi Iyer	T. Venkat Rao
E. Chidambaraya	Mr. W. Grant*	Y. Venkatageryen
S. Hemajee Rao*	Kodunda Ramasawmy Iyer	D. Sivaramaya Moodelhar
Mr. J. E. L. Mayer*	Captain Ralph Taylor	P. Chengulvaroy
H. Krishna Rao	Mr. H. G. Prichard*	Mr. W. E. Jellicoe*
Mr. E. S. Smith	Mr. C. N. Aldritt*	„ W. Hickey*
Mr. J. A. Lazaro	J. Rama Rao	„ A. Champion*
C. Venkatasubbia Siryamboo	A. Srinivasachari	Basheeka Charloo
M. Krishnaswami Iyer	T. Srinivasachariyer	Mr. Josiah Evers, B.L.
P. Ayavaiyer	Mr. T. R. Tasker*	„ Francisus, Advocate of
M. Sundra Iyer	A. D. Venkia	the Sup. Court, Ceylon
V. Ramachendria	Mr. E. Barclay*	C. G. Vasoodaya Iyer
S. P. Saminatha Iyah	M. S. Desikacharloo	Mr. Daniel Solomon
S. Gopalachariyer	Ramasawmy Iyer	„ Arthur Montague Corner
Mr. J. Middleton*	N. Raghavendroo Rao	Kunnathur Ragava Charry
Venketapathi Rao	N. Soobramanyam Iyer	Arcoot Coopiah
Mr. J. O. Wright	R. Balaji Rao	Mr. Charles William Wilson
M. Srinivas Rao	Mr. James Carr*	„ Henry Gardner Atkinson
Mr. T. Ballard*	C. Kupperamasawmy Sastri	„ Henry Charles Gooch
A. Ragavachari	Mr. J. Shay*	E. T. Suchedanudum Pillay
Mr. J. W. Hayes	A. Sambasiva	Mr. Alfred Cooper Abbs
Mr. J. D. Jordan	Mr. J. Lacey*	A. Rungasawmy Iyengar
Govind Rao	C. Venkatakrishna Moodelhar	Mr. Edwin Willoughby Shaw
Mitha Ram Rao	P. Venkatarayalu Naidu	

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH MISSION.

ESTABLISHED IN 1817

The present Church was built by the Rev. G. Trevor, and consecrated on the 31st March 1840.

An increase in the Tamil congregation having necessitated the enlargement of the Church in 1864, a Chancel was added with a Vestry, and the Church greatly improved and beautified through the exertions of the then Honorary Secretary, the Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, by whom also the very pretty compound wall was built.

The Mission premises, which are close to the Church, contain a residence for the Native Pastor, as well as School-rooms for boys and girls. The present Pastor, the Rev. G. Lazarus, was appointed in August 1870, in succession to the Rev. J. Eleazer. He is assisted by a Catechist; and there are also a Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress attached to the Mission. A Girls' Boarding School has been established in connection with the Mission, and is supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions.

The Mission has a Branch at Oossoor under the Rev. J. Eleazer, which numbers 50 souls, most of whom are converts from Heathenism.

The number of Christians in connection with the Mission in Bangalore is 474, and the average attendance on Sundays from 150 to 200.

The salary of the Native Pastor in charge of the Mission is provided by the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the rest of the expenses of the Mission are met by local subscriptions and donations.

Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received by the following Members of the Committee :—

- Rev. C. H. DEANE, Chaplain of Trinity Church
- „ H. FIGOT JAMES, Chaplain of St. Mark's do., *Honorary Secretary* -
- „ C. RHENTUS, Chaplain of St. John's Church
- „ G. LAZARUS, S. P. G., Missionary
- „ E. JERMYN, *Secretary*, S. P. G., Madras

BISHOP COTTON'S SCHOOLS AND COLLEGE.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

PRESIDENT—Colonel R. J. Meade, C. S. I., Chief Commissioner of Mysore & Coorg.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kindersley, J. D. Gordon, Esq., C. S. I.,
 Honorary Treasurer, and the The Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras.

MEMBERS.

Major General Barton, C. B., Comdg. Mysore Division.	Capt. vanSomeren, Conserv. of Forests.
Dr. Ranking, Depy. Insp. Genl. I. M. Dpt.	Col. Prendergast, V. C.
Col. Pearce, Supt., Nundidroog Division.	G. G. Brown, Esq., <i>Hony. Treasurer.</i>
Rev. H. Pigot James, B. A.	The Rev. The Warden.
Rev. Charles Deane, M. A.	Lt. Col. E. Melville Lawford, <i>Hony. Secy.</i>
Major Arbutnot, Asst. Adj. Genl., My. D.	

VISITOR. The Lord Bishop of Madras

WARDEN.—Rev. G. U. Pope, D. D.

MASTERS.

J. Arbutnot, B. A.	G. P. P. Flynn.	A C Flynn.
T. J. Taylor, B. A.	R. Taylor.	

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. H. B. Smith, assisted by
 Miss Simpson, Miss Schmidt.
 H Zscherpel, Esq., Professor of Music.

N.B.—A Master from the Boys' School assists in the Girls' School for 3 hours daily. There are special classes for Drawing, Painting and Mapping.

The Bishop Cotton's Schools were established at Bangalore in 1865, in accordance with a scheme framed by the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta and approved of by the Supreme Government.

Their design is to impart a sound English and General Education on Church of England principles to the children of European and Eurasian parents.

The Institution is divided into—

I. COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

VI. Form, B. A. Students.

V. Form, F. A. Students

II. UPPER SCHOOL

IV. Form, Matriculation, (last year). | III. Form, Matriculation, (first year).

III. LOWER SCHOOL.

II. Form, Latin, &c.,

I. Form, Beginners.,

} Each form has two removes.

The course of instruction pursued in the school is brought in to unison with the requirements of the Madras University for the Matriculation, First in Arts and B. A. Examinations.

In addition to the regular studies of the school, there are special classes for Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing and the Vernaculars.

School Fees and Boarding Charges are to be paid in advance, not later than the 15th of each month.

No deduction will be made for occasional or contingent absences.

A month's notice will be required before the removal of a pupil.

A full month's charge will be made for all pupils entering between the 1st and 15th day of the month—after the latter date, half a month will be charged.

WESLEYAN MISSION ENGLISH GIRLS' SCHOOL,

DICKINSON'S ROAD, BANGALORE,

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 " C. McBride, *2nd do.*
 " G. Nepean Smith, *3rd do.*

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 Mr. R. W. Rodgers, *Drill Master.*

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A Medical man has been engaged by the year to attend on the Boarders.

TERMS.

These will vary according to a boy's position in the School.

Boarders, 35 Rs. a month for all ages—when more than one of the same family are boarders, an arrangement with the Head Master will not be objected to.

A charge of 1 Rupee for Washing, and 1 Rupee for Medical attendance per mensem, will be made in addition to the usual Monthly Fee.

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Matriculation Class... 6 Rs. each.
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Conducted by Mrs. Howell with the assistance of other Teachers.

The design of this School is to impart a sound English education on Christian principles. It is visited by the Inspector of Government Schools and receives a grant-in-aid from the Mysore Government.

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Conducted by Miss S. Millard, assisted by her Sisters and Nieces.

The course of instruction comprises Scripture, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic, English Literature, French, Music, Drawing, Painting, plain and ornamental Needle-work.

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COCHIN.

His Highness Rama Wurma, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Maha Rajah of Cochin, born 11th May 1835, ascended the Musnud 28th March 1864.

British Residency.

At the Court of H. H. the Maha Rajah.

HEAD QUARTERS, BOLGHATTA.

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Hospital Assistant, Valoyden Pillay.

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Accountant, A. LaRive

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This Establishment consists of 8 Vaccinators divided into two classes.

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Pundit, Bhima Chaiyar.

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Trippoontrah, Ennacollum, Cochim, Palhippam, Chingmoor, Karappadimny, Enjalakkuday, Chulakkuday, Trichoor, Meenepil, Puttikkaud, Kakkid, Wadakkancherry, and Pazhy moor

Travellers' Bungalows

Karappadimny, Kuvannoor, Trichoor, Puttikkaud, Kakkid, Cochimumparah, Wadakkancherry, Shorimoor.

HYDERABAD

Is the capital city of the Nizam's territories and the present seat of its Government. It is situated within 12 mile from the Fort of Golcondah, its distance from Calcutta is about 962 mile, from Madras 460, and from Bombay 470 miles. The Nizam's country contains an area of about 80,000 square miles, viz, that part under the sole management of His Highness's Government. Although no census has been taken of the population, yet it is generally computed at ten millions. It is situated having, Berar on the north, the Madras Presidency on the south, Bombay on the west, and the Central Provinces on the east. The population of the city of Hyderabad is supposed to be about (four) 4 millions. It is approached by numerous bridges, gates and posterns. The city itself being surrounded by a stone wall, which, however, is in a weak and ruinous state. Great improvements are, however, being effected in the city by widening the streets in several parts, and sanitary arrangements are being slowly introduced under the present enlightened minister, Sir Sulu Jung, G.C.S.I.

The Hill Fort of Golcondah was anciently the seat of its Government, and in the Fort, and outside near the Fort, are the famous Tomb of Golcondah, a series of splendid mausoleums built in **Oriental style** over the departed Sovereigns and Princes of the Hyderabad dynasty. The Tombs are greatly admired for their extent and beauty.

The Nizams' Government.

The last Highness Afzool ud Dowlah Bahadoor, G.C.S.I., was the fifth Nizam or Ruler of the Deccan who was the descendant in succession from the celebrated Asaph Jih Nizam ool Mooll, the "First Nizam," or founder of the Hyderabad Dynasty since the 17th century. Asaph Jih Nizam ool Mooll died in 1748.

The late Afzool ud Dowlah, the seventh Nizam or Nawab of Hyderabad, departed this life in February 1859, after a reign of twelve years, and he been succeeded by an infant son.

The infant Prince was placed on the Hyderabad Musnud on the 1st March 1869 as H. H. Nabob Meer Myboob Ali Khan Bahadoor shortly after the demise of the late Nizam, Afzool ud Dowlah. During the minority of the present Prince, Meer Myboob Ali Khan Bahadoor, a Regency had been appointed to conduct the affairs of the Hyderabad Government.

Regency

Nabob Mookhtiar ool Moolk Sir Sulu Jung Bahadoor, G.C.S.I., Minister

Nabob Oomduh ool Moolk, "Shamsool Oomiah" Bahadoor Ameri Kubor

The reconstruction of the Government of the Nizam, during the minority of the present Prince, is one proof of the Minister's administrative ability and sound judgment, for which advantages this country will be indebted, and the benefit thereof will be fully appreciated in due course of time.

The undermentioned four Noblemen had recently been selected as Commissioners to superintend the various departments of the City Public Service—

JUDICIAL

Adilwut, or Chief Commissioner of Justice—Bushir ud Dowlah, Commissioner, Syed Mohedeen, Assistant

FINANCIAL

Malgoozaree, or Commissioner of Revenue Department—Makarum ud Dowlah Bahadoor, Jevanjee Pestonjee, Assistant

CRIMINAL

Cutwalee or Police Department, as Chief Commissioner of Police—Shumsheer Jung Bahadoor

MISCELLANEOUS

Department of Public Work, Medical and Sanitation of the City—Mee Yawu Ali Khan, Superintendent, Sudoolool Islam Khan, Assistant

Mooktimool Moolk, Sir Salim Jung Bahadoor—Sir Dewan of Prime Minister
Nabob Oomlutool Moolk Shumool Oomlutool Bahadur Amir Khan, Commandant of Household Troops

Chief Commissioners of State; or Sudool Mahum

Nimah Bishnool Dowlah Bahadur—Secretary
Nimah Mooktimool Dowlah Bahadur
Nimah Shumsheer Jung Bahadur
Nimah Mee Yawu Ali Khan Bahadur
Rajah Nizam Keptoolool Fashan
Rajah Rave Koyen Bahadur—Keeper of Records, North and East Districts
Rajah Indraguth Bahadur—Keeper of Records, South and West District
Teazdree Adawlut, or Civil Court of Justice—Bushnuth Dowlah—Chief Commissioner,
Moulvie Morden Khan, Chief Judge
Dewanee Adawlut, or Small Cause Court—Moulvie Mahomed Sadey, Judge
Cutwalee, City of Hyderabad—Police—Magistrate—Shumsheer Jung Bahadur, Chief Commissioner—Jaffer Ali Khan Zouwarung, Magistrate—Captain Lacom, Assistant Superintendent
Maulgoonoo or Revenue Board—Nimah Mooktimool Dowlah Bahadur—Mr. Jeyanjee Pestonjee—Mr. Abdool Kader, Sheristadar—Mr. Sheik Homed Hooan
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Lithographic Press—“Persian Press,” or Government Gazette—Muzee Mahomed Khizeen Aga Jem, Superintendent

Madrassah Darool-oom, or Nizam's College of Education

Comprises four Vernacular Departments as follows

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I. W. Regel, Esq., Head Master

ARABIC DEPARTMENT

Moulvie Syed Vejeeuldeen Ahmed, Principal | Moulvie Ayoth Khan, Head Master

PERSIAN DEPARTMENT—Moulvie Zienoolibdeen, Head Master

TAMIL DEPARTMENT—Rum Row, Head Master

MAHARAJA DEPARTMENT—Narayan Row, Head Master

Nizam's Engineering College

H. W. Wilkinson, Esq., Principal | Mr. J. Jones, Assistant Master
Mr. W. J. Edwards, Head Master | „ F. Schaffer, do

Hyderabad Museum

Is located in the Barandance of His Excellency Sir Salim Jung, G. C. S. I.

Agar Abdooluthcef Khan, President | Abdoolbasuth Khan, Secretary.
Agar Moosa Khan, Vice President | G. J. Swamy Dossan, Curator

S. J. Wyndowe, Esq., M.D.

Dr. Hukem Mahomed Vazee, in charge of Hospital

Amogum Pillay, Assistant

THE RESIDENCY HOUSE AT CHUDDERGHAUT

Is a lofty and spacious mansion situated on the bank of the river Moosce, and is built after the model of the Government House at Calcutta. It is enclosed with a high wall and protected with gun bastions at the entrance gates, surrounded with Office buildings and a large garden. Chudderghaut is becoming a very wealthy place, and contains a great number of extensive bazaars. It is a Civil Station, where reside the servants of Government employed in the Residency Offices, as also a great number of Officers belonging to the Reformed Troops of H. H. the Nizam, and employes of the Native Government. The

Second Assistant Resident performs similar duties to those of a Cantonment Judge and Magistrate, under the orders of the Resident, and in matters connected with the sanitary improvement of the place, is assisted by a Municipal Committee, the members of which are selected from the most influential residents of the station. Within the past few years great improvements and additions have taken place in the appearance of Chuddeghaut. New buildings having been erected, bridges built, roads improved, and finally a beautiful People's Park is under formation under the superintendence of an Officer of the Nizam's P. W. Department.

Chuddeghaut contains—

The Residency Mansion and Garden	School Rooms (for European and Eurasian youths of both sexes)
St. George's Church	Public Rooms Library and Reading Rooms combined in one building
Cutwall's Choultry, (with clock at top)	College of "All Saints," (Catholic)
Post Office, (with recent additions in alterations)	Church of St. Thomas, (do)
Anglo Vernacular School (with Tower clock)	Christ's Church (for Protestant Native Christians)
Police Office, Resident's Court, Judicial Department	Theatre Royal, (supported by Chuddeghaut Community)
Medical School and Dispensary (with new additions)	Civil Engineering College, (Nizam's Government)
Government Telegraph Office	
Branch Bank of Bengal	

THE HYDERABAD RESIDENCY IN THE DECCAN

C. B. Saunders, Esq., C.B., Resident
 Major W. Tweede, First Assistant
 Captain G. H. Trevor, 2nd Assistant and Superintendent of Police
 Lt Colonel Hastings Fraser, Military Secretary and Auditor of Military Accounts,
 Hyderabad Contingent
 Surgeon S. J. Wyndow, M.D., Residency Surgeon and Supt. of Medical School
 Captain R. G. Kennedy, Commanding Resident's Escort
 J. Muckey, Esq., Deputy Accountant General, (at Polurum)
 H. C. Towler, Esq., Unpaid Extra Assistant Commissioner and Superintendent of Residency Civil Offices, and Superintendent of Stamps, Hyderabad Assigned Districts

The Resident at Hyderabad exercises both Administrative and Political functions, Administrative in respect to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, commonly called the Berars, Political in regard to that portion of the Hyderabad country administered by the Native Government. The principal towns in the Berars commercially considered are Oomaote and Khamgaon. Some twenty miles from Belchpur are the Chikiddah hills, 3,777 feet above the sea level.

Berar is divided into two divisions, viz, East and West Berar, the Districts being as follow —

East Berar	West Berar
Oomaote	Akola
Belchpur	Buldina
Woon	Issam

The area in acres being, East Berar Division, 59,34,871, West Berar Division, 46,35,138 or both together Acres 1,05,70,009. The population is said to be

Males	Females	Total
1,153,197	1,073,365	2,231,565

Each Division has its own Commissioner, who is subordinate only to the Resident. There are five Deputy Commissioners, fifteen Assistant Commissioners, and eight Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Hyderabad Telegraph Office—Bangalore Division

H. E. Thompson, Esq., Superintendent | Mr. J. W. Duthy, Asst. Superintendent
 Mr. W. I. G. Wilson, Telegraph Master, in charge of Telegraph Office

Post Office at the Residency

T. W. Hill, Esq., Inspecting Post Master

T. C. Rozario, Esq., Post Master | Mr. W. Jones, Head Clerk.

Branch Bank of Bengal

J. M. Lindsay, Esq., Agent Bank of Bengal and in charge of H. M.'s Treasury
 H. K. Gordon, Esq., Sub Agent do

Saint George's Church.

This new Church was opened in April 1867. It is a commodious, handsome, Gothic building, and was erected under the patronage of the Resident Sir George and Lady Yule, with contributions from all the Members of the Chudderghaut community, each subscribing one month's salary towards the completion of the building.

The Rev. T. A. C. Pratt, M.A., Chaplain, officiating twice during the week.

Residency School (formerly Ohrist's Ohurch).

Is patronized by the Resident at where European and Eurasian youths are educated in English. This school is supported by the subscription of its Members.

Youths' Department.

Mr. J. E. Adshead, Head Master.

Girls' Department.

Mrs. E. Williams, Head Mistress.
Miss Edwards, Assistant do.

Residency Dispensary and Medical School for Native Students.

The above-mentioned Medical School was established in 1816, and is patronized by the Resident and His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, the Minister. Annually public examinations are held and *Diplomas* granted to advanced students when duly qualified, who are afterwards appointed to Medical duties in the Nizam's local Civil Districts and to the Hyderabad Contingent Force.

Surgeon S. J. Wyndowe, M.D., Superintendent.

Dr. B. Johnston, Assistant.

Apothecary Channarotte, Dispensary Assistant, with two Native Medical Assistants.

The Residency Library and Reading Room

Is patronized by the gentlemen and community at Chudderghaut, and is supported by donations and subscriptions of its Members.

COMMITTEE.

Mr. H. Bowen, *President*.

„ P. J. Charles, *Member*.

Mr. C. Prayero, *Member*.

Mr. Henry Ogilvie, *Secretary*.

Shank Chand, *Librarian*.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

In January 1866, an Anglo-Vernacular School for native youths had been built and established by Captain Hastings Fraser's efforts when Superintendent of Police formerly.

The Managing Committee consists of one European President and seven native Members, one Treasurer and one Honorary Secretary, as follows —

President.—Captain G. H. Trevor, the Superintendent of Police and Bazaars.

MEMBERS.

P. Somasoodrum | Rajah Cundasawmy Moodelliar. | C. DePenning, *Hony. Secy.*

Treasurer—Pudumsee Nainsee, Soucar Firm.

Mr. S. J. Adolphus, Head Master.

Native Protestant Schools for Boys and Girls.

Mr. J. P. Martin, Schoolmaster.

Ohrist Ohurch.

(For Protestant Native Christians.)

This new Church was erected in 1868, during the incumbency of Sir George Yule, who was much interested in the work, and who added largely to the liberal contributions of the European and East Indian community residing at the Station, by whom the work was completed.

Resident's Civil Office.**FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.**

Mr. J. B. Hughes, Head Accountant.

Mr. G. C. Price, Accountant.

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Charles Prayero, Head Clerk, with ten Clerks.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Poorshotum Row, Clerk of the Court.

Mr. Kishen Row, Mahratta Karkoon.

PERSIAN DEPARTMENT.

Mahomed Ameeroodeen, Sheristadar

Syed Mahomed, Head Persian Moonshee.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. S. Edwards, Superintendent.

Mr. R. J. Thorpe, Assistant.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Summers, Money Order Clerk.

Military Secretary's Office.

Mr. C. B. DePenning, Acct. & Head Clerk. | Mr. C. L. D. Prayero, Clerk.

Mr. F. Bayley, Clerk.

Military Cantonment at Secunderabad.

Five miles north of the Residency is the Head-quarters Station of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

•Troops composing the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force are as follows:—

- 1 Battery of European Horse Artillery
- 3 Batteries of European Foot Artillery.
- 1 Regt. of Eur. Cav. (16th Lancers).
- 2 Regiments of H. M.'s European Foot.

- 1 Regiment of Native Cavalry.
- 2 Companies of Native Sappers and Miners.
- 3 Regiments of Native Infantry.

Staff.

Major Genl. G. DeSausmarez, Commanding,
(on leave).

Major Genl. H. W. Blake, Commanding

Lieut. F. DeSausmarez, Aide-de-Camp

Col. A. C. McMaster, Asst. Adjt. General.

Lt.-Col. F. Dawson, Asst. Qr. Mr. Gl., Eur.

Col. W. C. Phillips, Offg. Qr. Mr. Genl.

Lieut.-Col. F. Mardall, Dy. Judge Adv.

C Barclay, Esq., Depy. Insp. General of

Hospitals, Indian Medical Dept.

Lt.-Col. R. G. Jones, Cantonment Mag.

Lt.-Col. L. F. C. Thomas, Commy. of Ord.

Secunderabad.

This is an extensive Military Cantonment divided into several portions for the location of the various troops composing the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. Vast improvements and additions have recently been made in its general appearance by several new buildings, good roads, &c.

At Trimulgherry are the Barracks of the European Regiments of the Subsidiary Force, as also of the Horse Artillery. Nearly all the Troops have been removed from Secunderabad and Baigumpett to the new and stately building, erected at Trimulgherry. At Trimulgherry is also an entrenched fort, which contains all the Barracks and principal buildings of one of the two Regiments of European Infantry, affording accommodation if need be, for four thousand people. It is surrounded by a store ditch and earthen parapets flanked by five batteries. Besides there are an Arsenal (removed from Secunderabad), two Magazines, Commissariat Store Houses, a Bakery, and a good supply of water. To the north of Trimulgherry, and near Bolarum, double-storied barracks are in course of erection for the one Regiment of European Cavalry of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

A Church is also purposely built there to answer the convenience of British Europeans at that place.

Rev. C. Smith, B.A., Church of England, Chaplain of Trimulgherry.

Rev. J. F. Browne, Church of England, Chaplain of St. John's Church, Secunderabad.

Rev. W. A. Liston, Church of Scotland, Chaplain of Secunderabad,

Secunderabad contains—

St. John's Church,
Brigade Orphanage and English School.
Public Rooms, Victoria Theatre, Library
and Reading Room, all combined in one
building.

Masonic Lodge, (St. John, No. 434).

Travellers' Public Bungalow.

Post Office near the Travellers' Bungalow.

Band Stand.

Bible and Book Depôt.

Famil Mission Chapel.

Mission School for Native Christian children.

Strangers' Home for destitute Europeans.

Workshop for European and East Indian
Women, under the superintendence of a
Committee of Ladies.

Cutwall Police Choultry with a Guard of
Europeans.

Grand Police Nakah or Tannah, with a
clock attached at top.

Anglo-Vernacular School, (for Native
youths).

Parsee Merchants' Shops, (Cursetjee & Co.)

Parsee Agiary, (Fire Temple).

Parsee Tower of Silence, (Burial Mount).

Grand Auction Sale Room, (Nuswanjee &
Co., Eduljee & Co., Proprietors).

Milliner's Depôt, (J. Hales & Co.)

Ice Depôt, (Simpson & Co.)

Photographic Depôts, (Barton Brothers,
Thoy & Co.)

Crescent Printing Press, for Newspa-
pers.

Undertakers' Establishments.

Catholic Cathedral.

Catholic Orphanage and Nunnery.

Livery and Coach-hire Establishments.

Nib and Coach Building Establishment—Rookmoojee, Proprietor.

Coach-hire and Repairing Establishments—Rookmajee.

Bullock Coach-yard—Mr. Ross.

Mail Coach and Cart Horse Establishments for Postal Department.—Somasoondrum Moodliar, Contractor and Proprietor.

Nib and Bullock Cart Transit Establishment—Somasoondrum Moodliar, Contractor and Proprietor.

Omnibus and Livery Stables—C. P. Cama, Parsee Proprietor.

Coach-hire Proprietor at Secunderabad—Shunmogum, Proprietor, Trimulgherry.

Secunderabad Workshop for European and East Indian Women.

The above useful Institution was recently established at the recommendation of Mrs. Saunders, and is conducted under the superintendence of a Committee of Ladies.

Executive Engineer's Department—Secunderabad.

Captain G. Swetenham, R. E., Executive Engineer, Trimulgherry Construction Division.

Lieut.-Colonel E. D. R. Ross, Executive Engineer, Secunderabad Division.

J. Craig, Esq., Civil Engineer, (Trimulgherry).

Lieut J. A. Little, Assistant Engineer, Secunderabad.

Post Office—Secunderabad.

J. W. Hill, Esq., Inspecting Postmaster. | W. A. Johnson, Postmaster.

Bolarum, 12 miles north of the Residency, is a Military station for troops of the Hyderabad Contingent. The Protestant Church at this place is a neat Gothic structure, erected by public subscription in 1845. The Rev. T. A. C. Pratt, is the Chaplain of Bolarum and Chuddergaut. There are also two Catholic Chapels, (Irish and Goa), a Post Office and an English school for children of both sexes of Europeans and East Indians. A People's garden has also been beautifully laid out, and is a great ornament to the Station. The Band of the Infantry Regiment plays in the garden once a week.

The following Civil Offices are located at Bolarum.—

Superintending Engineer's Office—Bolarum.

Major J. O. Mayne, Superintending Engr., | Capt. Cunningham, R. E., Asst. to Supg. Engr.
P. W. Dept. and Secy. to the Resident | Mr. J. White, Head Clerk.

Contoller of Public Works Accounts.

Captain E. A. Trevor, Controller. | Mr. Francis, Head Accountant.
Mr. R. A. Butterfield, Head Accountant.

Deputy Accountant General's Office—Bolarum.

J. Mackey, Esq., Dy. Accountant General. | Mr. P. Stracey, Supt. Book-Department.
Mr. J. Rose, Chief Assistant. | „ R. A. Flanagan, Examiner, Civil Accts.

Money Order Department—Berar Circle.

J. Mackey, Esq., Controller, Money Order Office.

Hyderabad State Railway.

Major R. C. B. Pemberton, Superintending Engineer, Hyderabad State Railway.
E. H. Stone, Esq., Assistant to do
Mr. G. W. Newman, Head Clerk.

Police Office.

Major Eustace Hill, Police Superintendent.

Aurangabad, about 300 miles from the Residency, is the Head Quarter Military Station for Troops of the Hyderabad Contingent. Brigadier General H. D. Abbot, C.B., Commanding, and the Brigade Major reside here. It contains—

An English Church.
A Post Office.
A Travellers' Bungalow.
A Police Office.
A Mess House.

An Arsenal for Military Stores.
An Anglo-Vernacular School.
A Telugu Mission School.
A Shop for the sale of English Goods.

Ellichpoor, (in Berar,) about 340 miles north of the Residency, is a Military Station for Troops of the Hyderabad Contingent. Anciently it was a very important and prosperous City, held in Jageer by the celebrated Nabob Namdar Khan, deceased.

Near Janinah.—A Native Christian Mission Settlement with a Church and other requisite and useful buildings, viz., wells, a manse, two school-houses for boys and girls, an hospital and industrial shed, were established under the able, zealous and indefatigable superintendence of the Rev. Narrain Sheshadri, a Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland from Bombay.

Ecclesiastical.

Benar, or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, form a separate Ecclesiastical District, in connection with the See of Madras. There is at present no Chaplain. The Head Quarters are at Oomraote.

There are Churches at

Oomraote, opened in October 1871.

Akola, do. do.

The Out-stations of the Chaplaincy are—

Akola.	Yeotmal.
Ellichpur.	Bassim.
Chikulda.	Buldana.
Khamgaon.	Hingolee.

There is a Mission for the conversion of the Gonds at Chikulda, under the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and a Mission connected with the Church Missionary Society at Buldana. The Deputy Commissioners of the several Districts are Marriage Registrars.

Mr. E. Kees, Church Clerk, Oomraote.

" T. W. Stacey, do. Akola.

" J. Richardson, do. Ellichpur.

Churches are in course of erection at Ellichpur and Hingolee.

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HYDERABAD ADMINISTRATION.

UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS RECEIVING Rs. 100 PER MENSEM AND ABOVE.

Names.	Designation.	Office and Salary.
HYDERABAD.		
Mr. H. C. Fowler	Extra Asst. Comr & Supt. of Stamps	Residency Office . . . 600
Vishnoo Sudaseo Punt	Clerk of the Court	do. . . 300
Mr. C. Prayero	Head Clerk	do. . . 300
" J. B. Hughes	Head Accountant	do. . . 300
T. Cunniah	Clerk	do. . . 250
Mr. G. C. Price	do	do. . . 200
" E. Shoeffler	Accountant	do. . . 175
C. Parthasarthy	Clerk	do. . . 150
Mr. S. D'Costa	Accountant	do. . . 145
" S. H. King	Clerk	do. . . 100
M. Visvanadum	do	do. . . 100
Mahomed Ameer-ud-deen	Sheristadar	do. . . 150
Mr. J. S. Edwards	Superintendent	Residency Printing Dept . . 175
Mr. C. Mayne	Deputy do.	do. do . . 115
" C. B. D'Penning	Head Clerk	Military Secy.'s Office . . 300
Sreenevasrow	1st do.	do. . . 175
Mr. C. D. Prayero	2nd do.	do. . . 130
" W. Jones	3rd do.	do. . . 100
" S. Murray	Clerk	Residency Office . . . 110
" G. A. Brady	do.	Military Secy.'s Office . . 125
BOLARUM.		
Mr. R. A. Butterfield	Head Accountant	Controller's Office . . . 430
" LeWard	Accountant	do. . . 250
" H. Buchan	do.	Executive Engineer's Office. 210
" J. Francis	do.	do. . . 240
" A. Conley	do.	Controller's Office . . . 101
" J. Rose	Chief Assistant	Depy: Acct. General's Office 325
" P. E. Stracey	Superintendent, Book Dept.	do. . . 295
" R. Flanagan	do. T. A. Dept.	do. . . 180
" S. Marchant	Examiner Local Funds	do. . . 150
A. Coomaraswamy	Examiner Military Accounts	do. . . 130
V. Shunmoogum	Auditor	do. . . 110
Vacant	do.	do. . . 100
" W. H. Wharton	Ledger-keeper	do. . . 100
" J. White	Head Clerk	Suptg. Engineer's Office . . 270
" Crowe	Record-keeper	do. . . 130
T. Venkateshullum	Accountant	Exec. do. . . 200
T. Rajendur Row	Head Clerk	do. . . 190
Mr. S. Newman	do. Suptg. Engineer's	Nizam's State Railway . . 170

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Names	Designation	Office and Salary
AKOLA		
Mr A D Jones	Head Clerk	Dy Commr's Office 200
„ R J Thompson	Clerk	do 100
Vishnu Succaram	Sherishtadar	do 150
Succaram Moreshwur	Treasurer	do 200
Govindraux Vencatachellum	Tahsildar, 2nd Class	Akolah 175
Govind Row Yeswunt	do do	Ballapoor 200
Arlasir Dinshajee	do 3rd Class	Akote 150
Dorabjee Cowasjee	do do	Khamgaon 150
Succaram Duttatrya	do do	Julgaum 150
Mr J E Powell	Patrol	300
„ G Aviet	do	300
„ W S Morley	Assistant Patrol	175
„ W Clarke	do do	150
Golfuth Hooasain Khan	do do	150
Mr J D C Sirrell	do do	120
„ J W Liddal	do do	125
„ W R Burgess	do do	125
„ W Siddons	do do	150
„ T W Stacey	Head Clerk	Commissioner's Office 300
„ S Madeira	2nd do	do 150
Madeorow Hurree	Clerk of Court	do 200
Mr C H Pillans	Gardener	Akolah 833 10 8
„ A A George	Head Clerk	Sanitary Commr's Office 150
Shunker Ranchendur	Clerk of Court of Small Causes	Khamgaon 125
Mr J Slaton	Jailor	Akolah 120
„ E J Stephenson	Inspector, 1st Class	Police Force, Akolah 200
Mr S W Savlel	do 3rd do	do 125
Meer Sufdur Ali	do 4th do	do 200
S Braganza	Head Clerk	Director of Pub Instruction 125
Wamun Balajee	Deputy Inspector	Akolah 200
Wamun Cristina	Curator, Govt Book Depot	do 100
Mr G C Aitkin	Head Master	Akolah High School 405
Vishnu Moreshwur	1st Assistant Master	do 170
Mahomed Zahoorodeen	2nd do	do 150
Pandoorung Damodur	3rd do	do 100
Wamun Prabakur	Principal	Akolah Normal School 120
Keshao Bramagiri	Head Master	Ing Maratta School, Akote 105
Nileunt Narayan	do	do do Khamgaon 100
Wamun Raghonath	do	do do Julgaum 100
Mr J Pitts	Apothecary	Civil Dispensary, Akolah { 200
		Personal Allowance.. { 30
BASSIM		
Mr T McCoy	Head Clerk	Assistant Commr's Office 170
„ G Cotter	2nd do	do do 100
Kristnaje Govind	Revenue Sherishtadar	do do 100
Saadat Meerkhan	Tahsildar 2nd Class	Bassim 170
Soobhanjee Khundoojee	do 3rd do	Poosud 150
Goolam Mohideen	2nd Class Inspector	Police Force 155
Khajey Mymood	3rd do do	do 125
Venkyk Ramchandra	Deputy Educational Inspector	Bassim 120
Raghunath Balkrishna	Head Master	do 100
Mr J Vital	Civil Surgeon	do 355
BOOLDANAH		
Mr A R Menajise	Civil Surgeon	Booldanah 450
Bipoojee Hurree	Head Clerk	Deputy Commr's Office 170
Mr C Dupuy	2nd do	do 100
Edujee Jamsetjee	Clerk of the Court	Booldanah 120
Abdool Rymon Khan	Tahsildar, Chiklee	Chiklee 150
Eknath Moreswar	do Mulkur	Mulkur 200
Trimbuck Row Ishwunt Row	do Mulkapore	Mulkapore 150
Mr G Collins	1st Class Inspector of Police	Booldanah 200
Bahikram	3rd do do	do 125
Krishna Row Sukara	4th do do	do 100
Dondoo Trimbuck	Head Master	Chiklee School 100
Balakrishna Luxmon	Deputy Educational Inspector	Booldanah 150
Bellajee Nursiah	Head Master	Mulkapore School 125

Names.	Designation.	Office and Salary.
ELlichpore.		
Baporow Bhicajee	Head Clerk	Deputy Commr.'s Office 170
Charles H. Peters	2nd do.	do. 100
Purshram Juggunnath	Revenue Sheristadar	do. 100
Luxmon Ballaram	Tahsildar, 1st Class	Ellichpore 200
Sheik Yad Alli	do. 2nd do.	Durriapore 175
Gopaul Mahadeo	Clerk of the Court	Small Cause Court 125
Mr G. S. Richardson	1st Class Inspector	Police Force 200
Ballapersad	3rd do. do.	do. 125
Wamon Gunness	Deputy Educational Inspector	Ellichpore 125
Vishvanoth Ruggoonath	Head Master	Ellichpore Cantonment Eng. Maratta School 125
Koomnasing	Gond Rajah	800
Jhansing	do.	150
Tarrahsing	do.	150
Gunputsing	do.	100
Maunsing	do.	100
OOMRAWUTTEE.		
Mr. S. A. Maine	Head Clerk	Deputy Commr.'s Office 200
N. George	Second Clerk	do. 100
Purshram Succaram	Clerk of the Court	do. 150
Succaram Bulwunt	Treasurer	do. 150
Abdool Barroo	Tahsildar, 1st Class	Oomrawuttee 200
Bhaskar Maheshwar	do 2nd do.	Morsee 175
Wamun Narrain	do 3rd do.	Chandore 150
Moobaruk Ali	do 3rd do.	Moortizapore 150
Mr R. Kees	Head Clerk	Commissioner's Office 300
W. F. Maine	2nd do.	do. 150
Bhaskar Succaram	Clerk of the Court	do. 200
Mr Gueslar	Jailor	Oomrawuttee 120
Keshow Muliput	Registrar of the Court	Small Cause Court 200
Mr J. Madelra	Head Clerk	Office of Insp. Gen. of Police 200
Doomlasingh	1st Class Inspector	Police Force 200
Vittul Bulwunt	3rd do do	do. 125
Shaw Mahomed Khan	4th do do	do. 100
Chinnajee Rajam	Deputy Educational Inspector	Oomrawuttee 200
Mr. McKintosh	Head Master	High School, Oomrawuttee 300
Rugoonath Balkrishna	1st Assistant Master	do. do. 175
Bulwunt Row Ram Kristna	2nd do	do. do. 150
Noor Khan	3rd do.	do. do. 100
WOON.		
Mr J. Hill	Head Clerk	Deputy Commr.'s Office 170
W. A. Chamarott	2nd do	do. 100
Purushram Gunesh	Revenue Sheristadar	do. 100
Abdool Aziz	Tahsildar	Woon Taluq 175
Deorao Jeykrishen	do	Darwa do 150
Vacant	1st Class Inspector	Woon Police 200
Raojee Ramajee	2nd do do	do. 150
E. Ballia	3rd do. do	do. 125
Bajaba Ramchunder	Deputy Educational Inspector	Woon District 150
Janardan Narayan	Head Master	Woon Eng. Maratta School 100
Mr. P. Chamarott	Civil Surgeon	Yeatmall 450
T. W. Bourne	Mining Engineer	Woon 500
R. B. Smythe	In charge Coal Mining operations	do 400
W. Laidlow	Local Fund Engineer	Akola 500
J. Lloyd	do.	Basim 150
J. G. Rendell	do.	Buldana 200
Mr. Moreau	do.	Oomrawuttee 350
Narain Babajee Joshi, L.C.M.	do.	Ellichpore 200
Mr. A. McKenzie	do.	Woon 150
Ambadoss Suintoo	Tahsildar	Yeatmall 150
Kishen Lal	4th Class Inspector of Police	Woon 100
FOREST DEPARTMENT.		
Mr. A. T. Drysdale	Offg. Dy. Conservator of Forests	Chickulda 500
J. Ballantyne	Assistant do.	Booldanah 400
Russool Khan	Sub Asst. do.	Malghat 300
	Darogah, 1st Class	Oomrawuttee 100

MANGALORE.

P. W. Department.

Assistant Engineer, E. H. Pringle
Mangalore Range Executive, C. A. Lawford

Barrister-at-Law.

Eyre B. Powell, Junior.

Zillah Surgeon.

Jail Department, Dr. R. Dempster

Military.

31th Regiment Light Infantry, Commanding
Officer Colonel T. M. French

Postmaster.

Mr. A. Siquera

Printing Presses.

The Collectorate—Superintendent, J. Keroo
The Basel Mission—do. C. Stolz
The Hindu Press Proprietor, K. Krishna Rao

Stamp Vendor.

B. V. DeRozario

Government Book Depot.

Curator, C. Stolz

Public Literary Associations.

The Rozario Society—Secretary, C. V. D. Rozario
The Literary Club—Secretary, U. Subba Rao
The Hindu Reading Club—Secretary, B. Sarvothama Pillai
The Debating Club—Secretary, S. Ragnathya
The Book Club—Members, A. C. Burnell, Capt. Jamieson, Capt. T. G. Jenkins, E. B. Powell, A. Primrose and H. S. Thomas
The Bolar Reading Room
The Codi-Moil Reading Room

Government Schools.

Provincial School—Head Master, Bradshaw, M.A. (on other duty)
J. Moss, B.A., Acting.
Normal School—Head Master, A. Ganapati Iyer

Lay Trustees.

H. C. Thomas, c.s. and B. C. Leggatt, u.c.s.

Municipality.

President, H. S. Thomas, Esq., c.s., Collector of South Canara

Vice-President, J. P. Fernandez
Members, Dr. R. Dempster, N. Shiva Rao, S. Mangueshya, G. Lacksman Prabhu, Hajee Ali Shett, Abbu Baker Beari, Vally Abbu Beary, N. Gundu Rao, G. Pfeiderer, C. Stolz

Inspector, J. Curran

Manager, Municipal Office, L. Lobo

Meteorological Observer.

Dr. R. Dempster

Publications.

Bi-monthly—The South Canara Gazette (English and Canarese)
Annual—The Malayalam Almanac, the Canarese Almanac

Local Fund Board.

Official Members—The Collector, President, The Head Assistant Collector, Vice President, The Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury, Assistant Engineer, The Zillah Surgeon, The Inspector of Schools of the Divisions, The Tahsildar of Mangalore

Non-Official Members.

Mr. John Ball	}	Mangalore Taluk
S. S. Mascarenhas		
G. Pfeiderer		
S. Mangueshya		
N. Gundu Rao	}	Cassergode Taluk
Kodoth Arubu		
Narana Shambog		
K. Manja Shetty		
Gururaza Chari	}	Udipi Taluk
Y. Hongappa Shetty		
B. Nagappa Shambog	}	Kundapur Taluk
Makadeva Bhatt		
		Upinangadi Taluk

Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor.

U. Babu Rao, B.L.

NILGIRIS.

J. R. Cockerell, Commissioner
H. B. Grigg, Acting Asst. Commissioner
T. G. Davis, Manager, Commr.'s Office.
Capt. J. E. Morant, R.E., District Engr.
Lt. Col. E. L. Hankin, Joint Magistrate.
Rev. J. B. Sayers, LL.D., Chaplain.
Col. C. J. Richards, Jt. Mag., Wellington.
Major A. G. Murray, Supdt., Nilgiri Forests.

Dr. W. F. Davis & Dr. James Ross, Medical Officers, Ootacamund
Dr. Adam, Medical Officer, Coonoor.
Capt. Ogilvie, Acting Supt. of Police.
John Broughton, Govt. Quincologist.
W. G. Melvor, Supt. of Govt. Chinchona Plantation.
A. Jamieson, Supt. of Govt. Botanical Gardens.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

J. R. Cockerell, Esq., President,
W. E. Schmidt, Esq., Vice-President,
H. R. Dawson, Esq.,
Captain J. E. Morant, R.F.,
L. F. Chapman, Esq.,

Colonel G. W. Bussell.
Surgeon W. Farquhar Davis, M.D., F.R.C.S.,
H. A. Leigh, Esq.,
Gool Mahomed Sait,
H. B. Grigg, Esq., *Honorary Secretary.*

LIBRARY.

This Library is well provided with standard works in every department of literature and science.

The most useful and popular books of the day in every subject are procured immediately upon publication.

A Reading Room is part of the Institution, and in it are nearly all the magazines and principal newspapers.

The subscription is 3 Rupees 8 Annas a month, and an entrance fee of 7 Rupees, paid once for all, is required. The half-month's subscription is 1 Rupee 12 Annas.

A large and handsome building has been erected. The Committee have incurred a considerable debt in order to finish this building. The benefit of this Institution is fully appreciated by both the permanent residents in Ootacamund and visitors from all parts of India.

On behalf of the Committee,

J. BROUGHTON,
Honorary Secretary.

OOTACAMUND, 19th October 1871.

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM,

FOUNDED IN 1858.

PATRONS.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras,

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

J.R. Cockerell, Esq., Comr.,
H. R. Dawson, Esq.,
H. B. Grigg, Esq., C. S.,

Colonel Hadfield,
Lt. Col. E. L. Hankin,
Capt. Morant, R. E.,

Dr. Ross,
Colonel Preston.

Reverend T. Bliss, B. A.—Principal, Secretary and Chaplain.

MALE BRANCH.

Mr G. W. Armstrong, Head Master,
„ T Burrows, Second Master,
„ Smith, Third Master,

Mr. Claussou, Fourth Master,
Mrs. Lee, Matron.

FEMALE BRANCH.

Miss Albert, Lady Superintendent.
Miss Carroll, Assistant Mistress,

Mrs. Campbell, Matron.

Madras Committee.

Surgeon-Major G. Mackay, *Hony. Secy.*,
Archdeacon J. Gorton, M. A.,

E. B. Powell, Esq., C. S. I.

Mr. Wm. Thomas, *Superintendent of the Printing Press, Madras.*

The objects contemplated in the Establishment of this Institution are two-fold—first, to do honor to the memory of a great and good man, the late Sir Henry M. Lawrence, K. C. B.; second, “to benefit the children of the European Soldier, by providing for them a refuge, both from the debilitating effects of a tropical climate and the demoralizing influence of a Barrack life.”

The amalgamation of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum with the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum was effected in August last, on the completion of the new Buildings at Lovedale.

The number at present on the rolls are boys, 330 and girls 63.

The salubrity of the situation (which surpasses that of some of the healthiest public schools in England) is shown by the diminished percentage of sick in Hospital, and the robust appearance and healthy appetite of the children.

Although the Institution may be said to have been adopted by the State, it is not perhaps so generally known that Government has never contemplated doing more than furnishing it with a liberal *Grant-in-aid*. Contributions are earnestly requested that the benefit of the Asylum may be more widely extended to a *class* which has one of the strongest claims on British Subjects in India. Four years' annual subscription of Rupees 50, or a donation of Rupees 300, gives a title to nominate a child.

The boys receive such a training as will fit them for usefulness hereafter in various lines of life, whilst the girls are employed in such occupations as will tend to qualify them to become useful wives and mothers, should they be spared. The clothing and most of the in-door work in both branches is done by the children, and native servants are dispensed with as much as possible.

Contributions to the support of the Institution will be received by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, or the Bank of Madras, Ootacamund.

TANJORE.

TANJORE MISSION, ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Rev. J. F. Kearns, Missionary, S. P. G., in charge; Rev. ———, Deacon; Mr. Joseph David and Mr. T. Samuel, Catechists; Mrs. Holliday, in charge of Girls' School; 2 Native Readers—1 Colporteur 1 Girls' Boarding and Day School—1 Boys' Boarding School—3 Day Schools.

Tamil Service on Sundays, 8½ A.M., and ½ past 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, ½ past 7 A.M.

English Service—Sundays, 6½ P.M.
Daily Service—7 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Sunday School—5 P.M.
Preaching to Heathens, Morn. and Even.

TANJORE MISSION AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION,

Established in 1862 for the purpose of aiding the operations of the Parent Society.

COMMITTEE.

Rev. J. F. Kearns, Missionary, S. P. G.— *President*.

A. D. John Pillay.
Joseph David, *Catechist*.
A. Samithasen Pillay.
A. Abarnum Pillay, *Treas.*
N. Aseervatham Pillay.

S. Visoovasum.
S. Davanboo.
Isaac Daniel, *Secretary*.
T. Samuel, *Catechist*.

S. Ponna Pillay.
S. Gnanamika Rau.
D. Gnanasigaminy Pillay.
S. Paul Pillay.

TRAVANCORE.

His Highness Sree Padmanabha Dausa Vunchee Baula Rama Vurmah Kulasekhara Kireethapathi Munnay Sultan Maharajah Rajah Ramarajah Bahadur Shumsheer Jung, Kt. Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Maharajah of Travancore, born 14th March 1832; ascended the Musnud, 19th Oct. 1860.

Nair Brigade.

Commanding the Brigade, Major Bloomfield, (Madras Staff Corps)

Commanding First Battalion and Adjutant Staff Officer, and in charge of the Band and Pensioners, Capt. J C Hay (Madras Staff Corps)

Commanding second Battalion and Artillery and Quarter Master, Capt. Alfred Augustus Davidson, Associate of King's College, London, (Madras Staff Corps)

In Medical charge, Dr. J Sperschnneider.

Subadar Major, 1st Battalion, Pappu Pillay Do. 2nd do., Thanau Pillay

Chaplain, Rev. James McKee, D D

British Residency.

British Resident, George Alexander Ballard, Esq., M C S

Asst. Resident, Capt. W Hay, M S C
Treasury.

In charge, the Assistant Resident
Treasurer, Padmanabha Mudelly
F'scort.

Officer Commanding, Captain Wolfe Hay

Officers of His Highness the Maharajah's Palace.

TREVANDRUM

Sarwathi Karyakkur, N Subba Rao
Foujdary Commissioner, Kristna Rao
Chellum Karyakkur, Kandan Kumaren
Thumby

Nitthiachilavu Karyakkur, Narayana Pillay
Melezhutthu, Madhavan Pillay

Grievances' Sheristadar, Shungara Pillay

Samprathi, Suriya Naraina Iyen

Karyakkur Mootha, Tambooran's Palace,
Keshavan Thumby

Bhajanappuray Karyakkur, ———

Sroepadathu Karyakkur, Neelacunda Iyen

Karyakkur Watakkay Kottaram, Subrahmanya Iyen

Tutor to the Princes, Ragonatha Rao, B A

Persian Munshi, Syed Moonaver Pakhum Khan

Stables' Karyakkur, Enkaji Rao

Stables' Superintendent, Aboed Hussein

Physician, Surgeon Aeneas Macleod Ross,
(Madras Medical Establishment)

Huzzoor Cutcherry.

Dewan, A Sashia Sastri, M U C S F M U

K C Veloo Pillay

V Shungony Menon

Dewan Peishcars, { T Rama Rao

{ N Nanu Pillay

Deputy Dewan Peischar, Shungara Subba Iyen.

Senior Melezhutthu, ———

Melezhutthu, Thiraviyam Pillay

Asst. Melezhutthu, Mutthu Karuppa Pillay

Police Head Sheristadar, C Patcheappah Naik

Deputy Police Sheristadar, ———

Deputy Sheristadar, T Rajarama Rao, B A

Treasurer, Neelakunda Pillay, (Acting)

Huzur Sampratis, { Shunmugum Pillay

{ Subrahmanya Pillay

Head Sirkar Vakeel, C. Patcheappah Naik

Mint Superintendent, T V Subba Rao

Maramuth Department.

Sheristadar, G. Neelakunda Iyen

Supervisor, C Kolunthavelu Mdly., B C E

English Correspondence Department.

Secretary, T R A White

Manager, F. Watts

Huzur Registry Office.

Registrar, L Subrahmanya Iyen

Deputy Registrar, Veeraraghava Iyengar

Extra Establishment.

Head Rayasam, Madhavan Pillay

Jumabundi Rayasam, Kothawarman Unit

thny

Devasam Samprathi, Manikkawasakom Pillay

Police Samprathi, ———

Maramuth Samprathi, Vativelumuruga Pillay

Postal and Transit Dept. Supt., Nanu Shastry

Elephants' Superintendent, Annaji Rao

Judicial Department.

SUDDER COURT, TREVANDRUM

First Judge, M Sadashiva Pillay

Second do., C F Kohlhoff

Third do., T Vedadridasa Mudelliar

Fourth do., T Krishna Iyen

Pundit, Appu Iyengar Shastry

Registrar, K Krishna Pillay, Acting

Manager, Marathakavelu Mudelliar, Acting

Sheristadar, Hariharasubba Iyen do.

Melezhutthu, Armugum Pillay

Head Sirkar Vakeel, C Patcheappah Naik

Licensed Pleaders attached to the Sudder Court.

William Sloan, Barrister at-Law.

Wm. Sydenham Gantz, do do.

Alfred G Gover, do do.

and 32 others.

District or Zillah Civil and Sessions Court.

1.—TREVANDRUM.

First Judge, C G Gresseux, (on other duty)

T F A Watts, Esq., Acting

Second do., M K Padmanabha Pillay, B A

Additional Judge, Singaravelu Mudelliar

Sirkar Vakeel, T Raja Rama Rao, B A

Licensed Pleaders, 18

2.—PADMANABHAPURAM (NAGHRCOLL).

1st Judge, G S Ariyanayagum Pillay, B A,
B L, Acting (on leave).
2nd do, C G Gresseux, Acting.
Sirkar Vakeel, Subrahmanya Iyen.
Licensed Pleaders, 11.

3—QUILON.

1st Judge, M Krishna Rao.
2nd do, Venkatta Rao.
Addtl. do, T Lafrenais.
Sirkar Vakeel, M C Neelakunda Pillay.
Licensed Pleaders, 20.

4—ALLEPPY.

1st Judge, T Chellappa Pillay, BA, BL.
2nd do, F A Godfrey.
3rd do, Sashadri Shastiy.
Addtl. do V Subba Rao,
Sirkar Vakeel, Sundra Iyen.
Licensed Pleaders, 23.

5—PAROOR (ALWYE.)

1st Judge, Narayana Pillay.

Observatory, Trivandrum.

Native Head Asst., M J Kochchu Kunhu
(in charge.)
Native Asst., E Kachiravy Pillay.

Museum.

Capt. A A Davidson, Hon. Secy. in charge.
Writer, J T Murray.

Public Gardens.

Capt. A A Davidson, Hon. Secy. in charge
Head Gardener, J Smith.

Vaccine Department.

Genl. Superintendent, Dr. Aeneas M Ross.
Superintendent, S Pulney Andy.
Head Vaccinator, Meenakshisundaram Pily

Civil Hospital.

Supt, Dr. Aeneas M Ross.

Lying-in-Hospital.

Supt, Dr. Aeneas M Ross.
Matron, Mrs H C Ashton.

Medical Officer.

Durbar Physician, Dr. Aeneas M Ross.

Jail and Charity Hospitals, Quilon.

Superintendent, Surgeon W H Morgan,
M R S E, (attached to 23rd Regt. N I)

Lunatic Asylum, Trivandrum.

Superintendent, Dr. Aeneas M Ross.

Medical School, Trivandrum.

Chemistry, Medicine, Botany, Pathology,
Physiology, Hygiene, Clinical Medicine
and Surgery, Forensic, Medicine, Thera-
peutics, Materia Medica, Dr. Aeneas M
Ross.

Anatomy, Surgery, Midwifery, W Sper-
schneider.

Practical Pharmacy, Sub-Asst. Surgeon Bello.

Theory and Practice of Vaccination, S
Pulney Andy.

Practice of Midwifery, Dr. Aeneas M Ross.

Maryville Gardens, Peermade.

Supt., J. Sinclair.

Book Committee.

Hon. President, —
Members. { Raman Thumby,
 { Shungru Warriar.

Central Jail, Trivandrum.

In Medical charge, Dr Aeneas M Ross.
Superintendent, G Bain.

Cardamom Hills.

Supt. & Magistrate, J D'Munro

Forest Department.

Conser. of Forests, Conrad Ridsdale Vernedo.
Asst Conservators { J Scipio Vernede,
 { M Thomas.

Superintendents of Police.

Alleppy, Hugh Crawford.
Quilon, T Lafrenais.
Alwaye, F Carvalho.
Trivandram, K Pudmanabha Pillay.

Commercial Department.

ALI EPPY.

Commercial Agent, Hugh Crawford.
Do Sheristadar, Naraina Rao.
Head Clerk, P P V m Ross.

Sircar Printing Press.

Superintendent, R LaBouchardiere.
Head Printer, Abel Palmer
Malayalam Computer and Astronomer,
Ayyappan Pillay
Do Head Compositor, J Ponnews.
Overseer, Simon
Lithographer, J Baker
Warehouse Overseer, Marathanayagum
Pillay
Curator, Book Depôt, Parmaespevaran Pillay

Master Attendants.

Alleppy, Hugh Crawford. *
Quilon, T Lafrenais.

Customs Department.

Customs Master, Alleppy, Hugh Crawford.
Supt. of Customs, do Range, F F D'Lenos.
Do do Areekuttty, B Moreira.
Do do Ariankavu Range, M Subraya
Pillay.
Do do Quilon Range, Narsinga Rao.
Do Colachel do., Rassool Khan.

Public Works Department.

Chief Engineer's Office, Trivandrum.
Chief Engineer, W C Barton, M I C E.
(Bombay Estabt.)

Manager, F R Mitchell.
Correspondence Clerk, J W Bungardt
Clerk, A Veyra
Translator, A C Subramanya Pillay
Storekeeper, C Govinda Sing
Asst do A Thompson
Store Clerk, P Netto
Head Draughtsman, John Jackson
Asst. do { R Ramanuja Naick
 { W H Willer
Treasurer, C Swamy Modelliari

MOFUSSIL TRADE LIST.

Bangalore.*Auctioneers, Merchants, &c.*

Abraham & Co.....	South Parade.
Puckridge and Co.....	do.
Ross and Co.....	do.
Macaulay Hayes & Co....	do.
J Porter.....	Residency Road.
J Bryan.....	St. John's Road
T J Phaure.....	St. John's Hill.
H Rueben.....	St. John's Road.

Bankers.

W Fitzgerald.....	Agent, Madras Bank.
N R Bain.....	Ag't, Bangalore Bank
Mysore Bank.....	Pettah.

Bakers and Confectioners.

Tonroy Chetty.....	Near Railway crossing
Veerasawmy.....	New Market.

Boarding Establishment.

W W Gaunt.....	Commissariat Road.
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Book Binder

W W Gaunt....	Brigade Road.
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Book Sellers.

W W Gaunt.....	Commissariat Road
J Faulkner.....	Book Depository.
J Coleman.....	Govt. Book Depot.

Boot and Shoe-makers.

Eagan and Sons.....	Residency Road
W W Gaunt.....	Brigade Road
Kenny and Co.....	Choolay.
Todd.....	Cavalry Road.
Hardey	Do.

Carrying Agents.

Ross and Co.....	South Parade
Indian Carrying Company...	Brigade Road

Chemists and Druggists.

Biggs and Co.....	Brigade Road
O'Hara and Co.....	Residency Road
J Zillhardt.....	St. John's Hill.
R Watcham.....	New Market Road.

Civil and Military Tailors.

Werner, Jacob & Co.....	Residency Road.
J P Pownall.....	South Parade.
Gifford & Moonesawmy....	Cavalry Road.
H Donevly & Haroon.....	Do.

Coach Builders.

Gow and Co.....	Richmond Road
T Launder, (also Undertaker),	Old Mkt. Rd.
H C Luxa and Co	South Parade.
H Tate.....	Central Street.

Engravers, Sculptors and Painters

S Mulleneux	St. John's Road.
J Palin.....	Choolay.

A Marlam.....	Cavalry Road.
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Electro-Plater and Gilder.

S Byrant.....	Cavalry Road.
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General Shopkeepers.

Abboy Chetty & Co....	Cavalry Road.
Abdool Kader & Co....	Commercial Street.
Appoo Moodliar & Co.	Do.
Arcoot Narrainswamy Modly, & Co.	Cavly. Rd
Coopoo Chy. & Sons....	Commercial Street.
Cooposwamy & Co....	St. John's Hill.
Jaun Mahomed.....	Residency Road.
N Narrain Chy. & Co....	Cavalry Road.
S B Jaun Mahomed & Sons	Do.
Soobroy Chetty.....	Brigade Road.
Tippoo Saib and Co....	Commercial Street.
Veraswamy Chy. & Co..	Do.

Hotels.

Cathcart, Mrs. Haslar,	High Ground.
The Cubbon, Mr. Brown,	Cubbon Road.
The Bangalore, Mr. Britain,	Bellary Road.
The Bowring, Dickinson's	Road.

Livery Stable-keepers.

The Bangalore Comm. Stables,	Brgd. Road.
W Lee.....	Ulsoor.
S C Scott.....	Hospital Road.
W Green.....	Do.
Doutre and Co.....	Brigade Road
H A Taylor.....	Do.
E H Smaller and Co....	Do.
W B Atkinson.....	Do.
H C Luxa.....	South Parade

Midwives residing at Bangalore.

Mrs. Manley.....	Cubbon Hotel.
" H Leonard.....	Richmond Town.
" E Enar.....	Do.
" Bourke.....	Hospital Road
" M A Andrews.....	Do.
" C R Jelly.....	St. John's Hill.
" M Neave.....	Residency Road.
" Barton.....	Hospital Road.
" E Leville.....	Richmond Town.
" Schultz.....	Dickinson's Road.

Milliners and Tailors.

Mrs. Lincoln.....	Richmond Town.
" Cullen.....	St. John's Road

Photographers.

Orr and Barton.....	South Parade.
J Isalah	Brigade Road

Printing Presses.

Albion, Mr. Gaunt, Proprietor.	
Government, Mr. Garrett, Superintendent.	
Roman Catholic, Rev. T. A. Chevalier, Supt.	
Spectator, H. V. Curth's.	
Examiner, J. W. Hayes.	

Veterinarians.

W Farmer.....	Rest House Lane.
W Garwood & Son.....	St. John's Road.
R Siddons	Residency Road.

Victoria Iron Works.

S G Wallace.....	Proprietor.
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Watch and Clock makers, Jewellers, &c

Orr and Barton.....	South Parade.
H C Luxa	Do.
Barnes.....	Brigade Road.
A Marlam.....	Cavalry Road.
S K Narrain Row & Co.,	Do.

Beypore.*General Agents.*

Andrew Irvine & Co. (Branches at Alleppy & Calicut), Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited), Indian Life Assurance Company, & George W. Wheatley & Co (of London)	
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Madras Carrying Company.

Agent--J H D'Cruz.

Madras Railway Company.(Western Terminus *pro tem*)*Telegraph Department.*

(The Government & Madras Railway Co. Telegraphs amalgamated)

Hotels.

Railway, Proprietor, Framjee Nesserwan-
jee

Family, Proprietor, C Mooktial Naidu
Ferry Refreshment Room, Proprietor,
Anthony Fernandez.

Sea Custom Department.

Superintendent, R Frieta

Salt Department.

Superintendent, Vennimala Pillay

Steam Barge & Foundry Company.

Partners, R Stanes, W Maylor & R Carter

Bezwarrah & Guntoor.

(Kistna District)

Shopkeepers & Genl. Merchants, Ethirajuloo
Pillay & Co

Bimlipatam.

Hyslop and Co—Partners, A Hyslop, Esq.,
Bimlipatam; Assistants, Messrs. A W &
Fred Bellis, Agents British India Steam
Navigation Company—London, Lloyd's
Liverpool Underwriters' Association—
and Travellers' Assurance Company—
Standard Assurance Company—Branch at
Vizagapatam.

Arbuthnot and Co—Agent D Mackie, Esq.
J Pernon and Co—Partners, J Pernon,
Cocanada; Assistant, R Pernon, and A
Pernon, Bimlipatam.

Perreaux Freres—Partners, A Perreaux,
Esq., E Perreaux, Esq; Assistant, Mr.
Charles Perreaux

Ripley and Co—Partner, G Ripley, Esq.,
Bimlipatam

Eugene Pernon and Co—Partners, E Per-
non, Esq, Bimlipatam; Assistant, Mr
Charles LeFaucher

Simson Brothers—Partners, E J Simson, E
C Simson, A T Simson, & H M Graves,
(Cocanada); Assistant, C W Simson, Bimli-
patam

Minchin, Brothers & Co—Partners, C Min-
chin, Bimlipatam, and T J V Minchin, Esq,
Gopaulpore—Assistant, M R Horden and
W Ainslie, Bimlipatam

Bank of Madras.

A C Irwin, Acting Manager

W O Shaw, Acting Accountant

Apothecary in charge of Hospital

Mr J O Flynn

Hotel.

Union, M Padmanaboodoo, Manager

Lloyd's Surveyor

Captain Graves, Master Attendant

**Commission and Auction Salemen and
Shopkeeper.**

J D Perriman—Assistant, Mr C Moiston

Calicut.

Andrew Irvine and Co—Branches at Beypore
and Alleppy—Partners, Donald Andrew
and Alexander Irvine, Agents for Lloyd's,
British India Steam Navigation Company,
(Limited) Indian Life Assurance Com-
pany (Limited) and Messrs G W Wheatly
& Co, of London

Hinde and Co—Branches at Vythory and
Tellicherry—Partners, A R Hinde, T J

Ferguson, G L Yonge and J J Mackenzie—
Agents of the Standard Life Assurance
Company, Western Coast Agents of
Messrs Arbuthnot and Co, Madras

Jestha Ramji

Kunbi, M

Maneckji, D & Co

Peirce, Leslie and Co—Branches at Cochin
and Tellicherry—Partners, R H Peirce
and D S Gilkison, Agents for the Moyar
Coffee Company (Limited), Commercial
Union Assurance Company, Home and
Colonial Marine Insurance Company,
(Limited)

Coffee Curers and Merchants.

Hinde and Co

Maneckji, D and Co

Parry and Co—Agents J B Burnott

Peirce, Leslie and Co, Karaparamba Coffee
Works

Schlunk Brothers and Co

Importers of German Stores

Schlunk Brothers and Co

Wine Merchants

Hirje, N, Agent for Cutler, Palmer and Co's
Wines

Peirce, Leslie and Co

Auctioneer

G P Roe

Coach Builders and Repairers

Bappu

Pokken

Stamp Vendors

Karunakara Menon, P Munsiff's Court

Krishna Iyen, Civil and Session and Princi-
pal Sudr Ameen's Courts

Murugan, Huzoor Kutcherry

Government Book Depôt

Curator, N Sawatama Rao, & A

Hotels

Western Coast—Adjoining the Travellers'
Bungalow.

Publications

Weekly—Saturdays

The Malabar Government Gazette

Annual

The Vidyavilasam Press Almanac

Printing Presses

Government—Superintendent, Caleb

Naidu, P

Vidyavilasam—Proprietor, S A Calahasthy

Appa Mudelliar, Superintendent, Isaiali

Furniture Seller

Vecrankutty

Calicut Station Library

Secretary, C M Barrow, & A

Barristers

A G Gover

C E LaNauze

W S Gantz

Madras Carrying Company

Agent, J L D'Rozario

Bank of Madras (Branch)

Agent, J E. Broarey, Actg.

Accountant, W S Madden

Shopkeepers and Hawkers

Abdullah

J D'Cruz

N Hirji

Kutti Ali

Moideen Kutty

Mummy Kutty

T Elsaesser

Soliman

Engineer

A S Massey.....Cullai Works
Municipality Commissioners
 A Macgregor—*President*
 N Sarvatma Rao, B A | A Valoyda Mdlr.
 V Gopala Menon | Pulikel Kandan
 W H Roberts, M D | Vallaydom Moodel-
 P A Cole | liar, *Hony. Secy.*
 T Mamu Keyaji
 P Ramayyan.....Head Clerk.
 F D'Silva.....Overseer

Local Funds Board

President, the Collector of Malabar
Small Pox and Leper Hospital
 The Civil Surgeon in charge
Penitentiary
 The Civil Surgeon, Superintendent
 C Taveira, Jailor
Chemist and Druggist
 M J McDonald

Cannanore.**Boot and Shoe-maker.**

Lewis, A.
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers.
 Mayen Kutti and Co.
 Moorwanjee Cowasji—(Coach Builder)
 Pinto, M
General Commission Agents and Merchants
 Dhuramsoe Tajsee (Town)
 Dwarakendoss Toolsedoss (Town)
 Hirjee, M and Sons—Agents for Steamers,
 British India Steam Navigation Company,
 Limited, and for Wynaad and Coorg
 Planters; and Auctioneers
 T Eduljee, Agent, Coasting Steamers
 Joorna Jaffer, Town | Olieth Pokur, Town
 S Eduljee
Basel Mission Shop.
 C Jarnsetjee, Steamer | Schonthal, Manager
 Agent.
Hatter and Dressmaker.
 Domingo Myers.
Shop-keepers.
 Mr. Fernandez
 Koyally, A and Co.
 Mumee Cooty and Co.
 Mayen Kitti, K and Co.
 S Maneckjee

Miscellaneous.

Vinayock Prubhoo, Watchmaker
 Weaving Establishment—(Basel Mission)
 Stamp Paper Vendor—Appow, Shroff

Soda Water and Lemonade Manufactory.
 Hirjee, M and Sons. | Khanboy Jafferjee
Tailors.

D'Rozario, P B | Myers, J and Sons
 J Limas

Vakeels and Law Agents.

P C Ramam | Kanaran

Wine and Spirit Merchants, &c.

Nusserwanjee Bomanjee
 Hirjee, M and Sons
 Mr. Powell—Photographer and Painter
 Eduputa Momalee—Coffee Curor
 Pomanchee Coonjee Ahmed do.
 Palote Mumee Cooty—Baker & Govt. Contr.
 Framjee and Co.—Refreshment and Billiard
 Room-keepers
 Mrs. M Godfrey—Proprietress, Girls' School

Cocanada.**Imperial Fire Insurance Company.**

W Phillips, & Co.—Partner, W Phillips
 Abel, Will & Co.—Partners, Fredrick Wm.
 Abel (Consul for Germany), John Adolphus
 Will (Consul for Austria and Hungary)
 Assistant, Gustave Abel, Esq.
 Agents for Swiss Lloyd Transport Insur-
 ance Company; Commercial Union Assu-
 rance Company; Positive Government
 Assurance Company; and German Lloyds.

Branch Bank of Madras.

T M MacLennan, Agent
 W Hill Rennie, Accountant
Chemists and Druggists and Soda Water
Manufacturers.
 Messrs Heiden and Co.
Cigar Merchant.

Hotel-keepers.

Mrs Boenlen, Solterino Hotel
 C Chelmah Garu & J IaRivo, Victoria Hl.
Members of the Cocanada Chamber of
Commerce.

Messrs Abol, Will & Co.—Messrs Gallois,
 Montbrun & Fils—Messrs Hall, Syme &
 Co.—Messrs J Pernon & Co.—Messrs Sim-
 son Brothers—Messrs Maxwell & Co.—
 Messrs P De Losparda & Co.—Messrs
 Bowden Brothers & Co.

Merchants and Agents.

Messrs Abel, Will & Co.—Partners: Frederick
 William Abel & John Adolf Will—Agents,
 Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Com-
 pany of Wintherthur—Commercial Union
 Assurance Company, Limited.

Messrs Bowden Brothers & Co.—Partners:
 E S Bowden & F M Bowden—Agents,
 Indian Life Assurance Company, Limited,
 & Ocean Railway & General Travellers'
 Assurance Company, Limited.

Messrs P De Losparda & Co.—Partners: P
 De Losparda and Co.

Messrs Gallois, Montbrun & Fils—Partners:
 Maximilien Joseph Arthur Gallois Mont-
 brun, Francois Joseph Armand Gallois
 Montbrun, (Pondicherry), A Charles Gal-
 lois Montbrun, A Doutro (Cocanada);
 Agents, Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.
Secretaries, Coringa Company (Limited.)

L Gandolphe, Esq., Merchant.

Messrs Towle & Co., Lloyd's Agents—Part-
 ners; R H D Towle, (Insurance Surveyor
 of the Port,) E J Towle, Agent, London
 Insurance Fire Office.

Messrs Hall, Syme & Co.—Partners: Stuart
 Hall—Agents, British India Steam Nav-
 igation Company, Limited, The Universal
 Marine Insurance Company, The Standard
 Life Assurance Company; Stuart Hall,
 Consular Agent, United States, America.

Mr. James Mitchell Bryce signs p. for
 Hall, Symes & Co—Assistants, W Yelland
 and A Gibson.

Messrs W Phillips & Co.—Partners, W
 Phillips.

Messrs J Pernon & Co.—Partners: James
 Pernon, (Agency at Bimlipatam), R Pernon.
 Messrs Maxwell & Co.—Partners: Robert
 Maxwell (Eur.), & William Burnet, John
 Maxwell (Eur.); Agents, British and

Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited; Queen Fire Insurance Company.
Messrs Roberts and Co—Cigar Manufacturers. Partners, H D McLean.
Messrs Simson Brothers—Partners, Arthur Theodore Simon, (Exr.); Emile Charles Simson and Henry Montfort Graves.

Medical Practitioner.

Mr E J Heiden

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PART XII—APPENDIX.

ACTS PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, APPLICABLE TO THE THREE PRESIDENCIES.

ACT XXVII, PASSED 31ST DECEMBER 1872.

An Act for postponing the Day on which the Code of Criminal Procedure is to
come into force in the Province of Sindh
[Not applicable to Madras]

ACT I, PASSED 7TH JANUARY 1873.

THE BURMA COURTS' ACT AMENDMENT ACT

An Act to amend the Burma Courts' Act, 1872.
[Not applicable to Madras]

ACT II, PASSED 21ST JANUARY 1873.

THE BURMA FERRIES ACT, 1873.

An Act for relating Ferries in British Burma.
[Not applicable to Madras.]

ACT III, PASSED 21ST JANUARY 1873.

THE MADRAS CIVIL COURTS' ACT, 1873.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Civil Courts of the
Madras Presidency subordinate to the High Court.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Civil
Courts of the Madras Presidency subordinate to the
High Court; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Civil Courts
Act, 1873."

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the government of the
Governor of Fort St. George in Council, except the Tracts
respectively under the jurisdiction of the Agents for
Ganjam and Vizagapatam;

Commencement. And it shall come into force on the first day of March 1873.

2. On and from that day the enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of such schedule.

PART II.

ESTABLISHMENT AND CONSTITUTION OF CIVIL COURTS.

3. The number of District (heretofore designated Zila) Courts to be established or continued under this Act, shall be fixed, and may from time to time be altered, by the Local Government:

Provided that no increase to the number of such Courts shall be made by such Government without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

4. The number of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs to be appointed under this Act for each District, shall be fixed, and may from time to time be altered, by the Local Government:

Provided that no addition to the number of such officers shall be made by such Government without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

5. The place at which any Court under this Act shall be held may be fixed, and may from time to time be altered,

in the case of a District Court or a Subordinate Judge's Court, by the Local Government,

in the case of a District Munsif's Court, by the High Court.

6. Whenever the office of the Judge of a District in office of District Judge Court (hereinafter called a 'District Judge') or of a Subordinate Judge under this Act is vacant,

or whenever the Governor-General in Council has sanctioned an addition to the number of District Judges or Subordinate Judges under the provisions of Section three or Section four,

the Local Government shall appoint to the office such duly qualified person as it thinks proper.

7. Whenever the office of a District Munsif under this Act is vacant,

or whenever the Governor-General in Council has sanctioned an addition to the number of District Munsifs under the provisions of Section four,

the High Court shall appoint to the office such person as it thinks fit:

Provided that he possesses the qualifications for the time being required by the rules in this behalf which the High Court, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, are hereby empowered to make and alter.

Every appointment made under this Section shall be published in the same manner as appointments made by the Local Government.

The Local Government may, for good and sufficient reason, annul any appointment made under this Section.

8. The present Zila Courts, Principal Sadr Amins, and District Munsifs, shall be respectively the first "District Courts," "Subordinate Judges," and "District Munsifs" under this Act.

9. Every Court under this Act shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are, for the time being, prescribed by the Local Government.

Seal of Court.

PART III.
JURISDICTION.

Local limits of jurisdiction of District Court or Subordinate Judge.

Local limits of jurisdiction of each of several Subordinate Judges.

The present local limits of the jurisdiction of every Civil Court (other than the High Court) shall be deemed to have been fixed under this Act.

Local jurisdiction of District Munsifs.

Jurisdiction of District Judge or Subordinate Judge in original suits.

The jurisdiction of a District Munsif extends to all like suits and proceedings, not otherwise exempted from his cognizance, of which the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed two thousand five hundred rupees.

Appeals from decrees of District Courts.

Appeals from the decrees and orders of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the District Court, except when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds rupees five thousand, in which case the appeal shall lie to the High Court :

Provided that, whenever a Subordinate Judge's Court is established in any District at a place remote from the station of the District Court, the High Court may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, direct that appeals from the decrees or orders of District Munsifs within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Subordinate Judge be preferred in the Court of the latter :

Provided also, that the District Judge may remove to his own Court, from time to time, appeals so preferred, and dispose of them himself, or may, subject to the orders of the High Court, refer any appeals from the decrees and orders of District Munsifs, preferred in the District Court, to any Subordinate Judge within the District.

14. When the subject-matter of any suit or proceeding is land, a house or a garden, its value shall, for the purposes of the jurisdiction conferred by this Act, be fixed in manner provided by the Court Fees' Act, 1870, Section 7, Clause v.

Power to require witness or party to make oath or affirmation.

15. Every Court under this Act may require a witness or party to any suit or other proceeding pending in such Court to make such oath or affirmation as is prescribed by the law for the time being in force.

Law administered by Courts to Natives.

16. Where, in any suit or proceeding, it is necessary for any Court under this Act to decide any question regarding succession, inheritance, marriage, or caste, or any religious usage or institution,

- (a.) the Muhammadan law in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindu law in cases where the parties are Hindus, or
- (b.) any custom (if such there be) having the force of law and governing the parties or property concerned,

shall form the rule of decision, unless such law or custom has, by legislative enactment, been altered or abolished.

(c.) In cases where no specific rule exists, the Court shall act according to justice, equity, and good conscience.

Judges not to try suits in which they are interested; nor to try appeals from decrees passed by them in other capacities.

17. No District Judge, Subordinate Judge or District Munsif, shall try any suit to or in which he is a party or personally interested, or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with, or arising out of, such suit.

No District Judge or Subordinate Judge, shall try any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself in another capacity.

Mode of disposing of such suits and appeals.

When any such suit, proceeding or appeal comes before any such officer, he shall report the circumstances to the Court to which he is immediately subordinate.

The superior Court shall thereupon dispose of the case in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, Section 6.

Nothing in the last preceding clause of this section shall be deemed to affect the extraordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

PART IV.

MISCONDUCT OF JUDGES.

Suspension of Judge by Local Government.

18. Any District Judge, Subordinate Judge, or District Munsif may, for any misconduct, be suspended or removed by the Local Government.

Suspension of Subordinate Judge by High Court.

19. The High Court may, whenever it sees urgent necessity for so doing, suspend a Subordinate Judge pending the orders of the Local Government.

The High Court shall immediately report the circumstances of such suspension, and the Local Government shall make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Suspension of District Munsif by High Court. Commission of Inquiry.

20. The High Court may suspend any District Munsif who is alleged to have misconducted himself, or may appoint a Commission for inquiring into his alleged misconduct.

Exercise by High Court of powers conferred on Government by Act XXXVII of 1850.

The provisions of Act No. XXXVII of 1850 (*for regulating inquiries into the behaviour of public servants*) shall apply to inquiries under this section, the powers conferred by that Act on the Government being exercised by the High Court.

On receiving the report of the result of any such inquiry, the High Court may, if it think fit, remove the Munsif from office, or suspend him, or reduce him to a lower grade.

Suspension of District Munsif by District Judge.

21. The District Judge may suspend from office, whenever he sees urgent necessity for so doing, any District Munsif under his control.

Whenever a District Judge exercises the power conferred by this section, he shall forthwith send to the High Court a full report of the circumstances of the case, together with the evidence, if any, and the High Court shall make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Report to High Court.

PART V.

MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

Appointment, suspension or removal of Ministerial Officers of District Courts.

22. The Ministerial Officers of the District Courts shall be appointed, and may be suspended or removed, by the Judges of such Courts, whose orders in such matters shall be final.

23. The Ministerial Officers of the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs shall be appointed, and may be suspended or removed from office, by such Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs, respectively, subject to the approval or confirmation of the District Judge within whose jurisdiction such Courts are situate.

Rules regulating such appointments.

24. Every appointment under this Part shall be made subject to such rules as the Local Government from time to time prescribes on this behalf.

Duties of Ministerial Officers.

Every person appointed under this part shall perform such duties as may from time to time be imposed upon him by the presiding officer of the Court to which he belongs.

Present Ministerial Officers.

The present Ministerial Officers of the Courts under this Act shall be deemed to have been appointed under this part.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Temporary discharge of duties of District Judge.

25. In the event of the death of the District Judge,

or of his being incapacitated by illness or otherwise for the performance of his duties,

or of his absence from the station in which his Court is held,

the senior Subordinate Judge of the District shall, without interruption to his ordinary duties, assume charge of the District Judge's office, and shall discharge such of the current duties thereof as are connected with the filing of suits and appeals, the execution of processes and the like,

and shall continue in charge of the office until the same is resumed or assumed by an officer duly appointed thereto.

District Judge may nominate to vacancy in office of District Munsif.

26. The District Judge, on the occurrence within his district of any vacancy in the office of District Munsif, may, pending the orders of the High Court thereon, appoint such person as he thinks fit to act in such office ;

and he shall at once report to the High Court the occurrence of every such vacancy and such appointment.

27. Subject to the other provisions of this Act and to the rules for the time being in force and prescribed by the High Court in this behalf, the general control over all the Civil Courts under this Act in any District is vested in the District Judge.

Investiture of Subordinate Judge with Small Cause jurisdiction.

28. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, invest, within such local limits as it shall from time to time appoint,

any Subordinate Judge with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of rupees five hundred,

Investiture of District Munsif with similar jurisdiction.

and any District Munsif with the same jurisdiction up to the amount of rupees fifty,

and may, by like notification, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw such jurisdiction from the Subordinate Judge or Munsif so invested.

Power to invest Small Cause Court Judge with powers of Subordinate Judge.

29. Section 51 of Act No. XI of 1865 shall be read as if, for the words "Principal Sudder Ameen," the words "Subordinate Judge" were substituted.

Sections 1, 8, 9, 10, and 12 of Madras Act No. I of 1868 (*for the appointment of a Commissioner for the administration of civil and criminal justice and for the superintendence and collection of the revenues on the Neilgherry Hills*) shall be read as if,

Amendment of Madras Act I of 1868. for the words 'Civil' and 'Zillah,' used therein with reference to a Civil or Zillah Judge or Court, the word 'District' was substituted, and as if, for the words "Principal Sudder Ameen," the words 'Subordinate Judge' were substituted.

But save as provided in this Section nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the said Madras Act.

Vacation.

30. The High Court may permit the Civil Courts under its control to adjourn from time to time for periods not exceeding in the aggregate two months in each year.

SCHEDULE.

REFERRED TO IN SECTION 2.

I.—MADRAS REGULATIONS.

Number and Year of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
Regulation II of 1802.	A Regulation for establishing and defining the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Adawlut, or Courts of Judicature, for the Trial of Civil Suits in the first instance, in the British Territories immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation III of 1802.	A Regulation for receiving, trying and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Adawlut established in the several Zillahs immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The unrepealed part of Section 7. The unrepealed part of the first Clause of Section 16.
Regulation XII of 1802.	A Regulation for the appointment of the Ministerial Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation III of 1816.	A Regulation for rescinding Regulation VI of 1806, and for authorizing the Courts of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut to sanction the occasional Adjournment of the Civil and Criminal Courts under the Presidency of Fort St. George.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation VI of 1816.	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation the Rules which have been passed regarding the Office of Native Commissioners; for modifying and extending their Powers in the Trial and Decision of Civil Suits; and for authorizing them, under the designation of District Munsifs, to discharge certain additional duties.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation VII of 1816.	A Regulation for authorizing District Munsifs to assemble District Punchayets for the Adjudication of Civil Suits for Real and Personal Property, without limitation as to Amount or Value, within their respective jurisdictions; and for defining the Powers and Authority to be vested in such District Punchayets.	The whole.
Regulation II of 1821.	A Regulation for extending the Jurisdiction of the Registers, Sudder Ameen, and District Munsifs, and for the more effectual checking of Abuses by District Munsifs.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation VII of 1827.	A Regulation for constituting the Office of Native Judge.	The whole.

SCHEDULE.—*continued.*

Number and Year of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
Regulation II of 1828.	A Regulation for improving the Administration of Justice by District Munsifs, in certain respects.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation I of 1829.	A Regulation for amending the Rules in force relative to the Trial of Appeals, and for the better securing of Impartiality in the Administration of Justice.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation III of 1833.	A Regulation for conferring upon Sudder Ameens jurisdiction in Criminal Cases, and for extending the Civil Jurisdiction of Registers, Sudder Ameens, and District Munsifs.	So much as has not been repealed.

II.—ACTS.

Number and Year of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
Act No. VII of 1843.	An Act for abolishing the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and for establishing new Zillah Courts to perform their functions; for establishing Courts constituted according to Regulations I and II and Regulations VII and VIII of 1827, in place of the existing Civil and Criminal Zillah Courts, and for extending the Civil Jurisdiction of such Courts.	The whole Act, except Sections 26, 44 and 47.
Act No. IX of 1844.	An Act for authorizing the institution of Suits in the Courts of Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens.	So much as has not been repealed.
Madras Act No. IV of 1863.	An Act for investing certain Courts in the Presidency of Fort St. George, either wholly or in part, with the jurisdiction exercised by Courts of Small Causes, established under Act XLII of 1860.	The whole.
Madras Act No. I of 1865.	An Act to provide for the alteration of the stations of Zillah Courts and limits of Districts or Zillahs in the Madras Presidency.	The whole Act, except so much of Section 1 as empowers the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to alter the limits of existing districts.

ACT IV, PASSED 21ST JANUARY 1873.

THE PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, 1873.

An Act to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Punjab and for other purposes.
[Not applicable to Madras.]

ACT V, PASSED 28TH JANUARY 1873.

THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANKS ACT, 1873.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Government Savings' Banks.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the payment of deposits in Government Savings' Banks ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Government Savings' Banks Act, 1873":—

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India ;

Commencement. And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Act XXVI of 1855. 2. Act No. XXVI of 1855 (*to facilitate the payment of small deposits in Government Savings' Banks to the representatives of deceased depositors*) is hereby repealed.

Interpretation-clause. 3. In this Act—

"Depositor." "Depositor" means a person by whom, or on whose behalf, money has been heretofore, or shall be hereafter, deposited in a Government Savings' Bank, and "deposit" means money so deposited :

"Secretary." "Secretary," includes every person empowered to manage a Government Savings' Bank ;

"Minor." and "Minor" means a person who has not completed the age of eighteen years.

DEPOSITS BELONGING TO THE ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

Payment on death of depositor. 4. If a depositor dies, leaving in a Government Savings' Bank a sum of money not exceeding one thousand rupees,

and if probate of his will or letters of administration of his estate, or a certificate granted under Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*), is not produced to the Secretary of such Bank within three months of the death of the said depositor,

the Secretary of such Bank may pay the said sum of money to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it, or to administer the estate of the deceased.

Payment to be a discharge. 5. Such payment shall be a full discharge from all further liability in respect of the money so paid :

But nothing herein contained precludes any executor or administrator, or other representative of the deceased, from recovering from the person receiving the same the amount remaining in his hands after deducting the amount of all debts or other demands lawfully paid or discharged by him in due course of administration.

Saving of right of executor. And any creditor or claimant against the estate of the deceased may recover his debt or claim out of the money paid under this Act, or the said Act No. XXVI of 1855, to any person, and remaining in his hands unadministered, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the latter had obtained letters of administration of the estate of the deceased.

6. The Secretary of any such Bank may take such security as he thinks necessary for due administration. from any person to whom he pays any money under Section 4, for the due administration of the money so paid,

and he may assign the said security to any person interested in such administration.

7. For the purpose of ascertaining the right of the person claiming to be entitled as aforesaid, the Secretary of any such Bank may take evidence on oath or affirmation according to the law for the time being relating to oaths and affirmations.

Power to administer oath.

Any person who, upon such oath or affirmation, makes any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be deemed guilty of an offence under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code.

Penalty for false statements.

8. Where the amount of the deposit belonging to the estate of a deceased depositor does not exceed one thousand rupees, such amount shall be excluded in computing the fee chargeable, under the Court Fees Act, 1870, on the probate, or letters of administration, or certificate (if any) granted in respect of his property:

Deposit when excluded in computing Court Fees.

Provided that the person claiming such probate or letters or certificate shall exhibit to the Court authorized to grant the same a certificate of the amount of the deposit in any Government Savings' Bank belonging to the estate of the deceased. Such certificate shall be signed by the Secretary of such Bank, and the Court shall receive it as evidence of the said amount.

Act not to apply to deposits belonging to estates of European soldiers or deserters.

9. Nothing hereinbefore contained applies to money belonging to the estate of any European officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier dying in Her Majesty's service in India, or of any European who, at the time of his death, was a deserter from the said service.

DEPOSITS BELONGING TO MINORS.

10. Any deposit made by, or on behalf of, any minor, may be paid to him personally, if he made the deposit, or to his guardian for his use, if the deposit was made by any person other than the minor, together with the interest accrued thereon.

Payment of deposits to minor or guardian.

The receipt of any minor or guardian, for money paid to him under this section shall be a sufficient discharge therefor.

Legalization of like payments heretofore made.

11. All payments of deposits heretofore made to minors or their guardians by any Secretary of a Government Savings' Bank shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with law.

DEPOSITS BELONGING TO LUNATICS.

Payment of deposits belonging to lunatics.

12. If any depositor becomes insane or otherwise incapable of managing his affairs,

and if such insanity or incapacity is proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Bank in which his deposit may be, such Secretary may, from time to time, make payments out of the deposit to any proper person,

and the receipt of such person, for money paid under this section, shall be a sufficient discharge therefor.

Where a Committee or Manager of the depositor's estate has been duly appointed, nothing in this section authorizes payments to any person other than such Committee or Manager.

DEPOSITS MADE BY MARRIED WOMEN.

13. Any deposit made by or on behalf of a married woman, or by or on behalf of a woman who afterwards marries, may be paid to her, whether or not the Indian Succession Act, 1865, Section four, applies to her marriage; and her receipt for money paid to her under this section shall be a sufficient discharge therefor.

Payment of married women's deposits.

RULES.

Rules regulating certificates under Section 8 and payments under Section 10, 12 or 13.

14. All certificates under Section 8, and all payments under Section 10, Section 12 or Section 13, shall be respectively granted and made by the Secretary of the Bank, subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, prescribe.

ACT VI, PASSED 28TH JANUARY 1873.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Transhipment of Goods imported by Steamer, and for other purposes.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the transhipment of goods imported by steamer; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called “The Transhipment of Goods Act, 1873.”

It extends to the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab, and to such other British Indian ports as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf;

Local extent. And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Commencement. 2. Act No. XX of 1867 (*to authorize the transhipment without payment of duty of goods imported into Calcutta, Madras and Bombay by Steamers*) is repealed. But all rules, rates and regulations prescribed under the said Act shall be deemed to have been prescribed under this Act.

Repeal of Act XX of 1867. 3. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, the chief officer of customs of every port to which this Act extends for the time being may, on application of any person interested as owner, agent, consignee or otherwise in any goods imported by steamer into such port, grant leave to tranship the same without payment of duty at the port of transhipment, and without any security or bond for the due arrival and entry of the goods at the port of destination:

Power to permit transhipment without payment of duty. Provided that such goods have been specially and distinctly manifested or declared at the time of import as for transhipment to some other British Indian or foreign port.

Proviso. 4. The power conferred by section three shall be exercised subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe by notification in the official Gazette.

Rules regulating exercise of power. 5. A transhipment fee on each bale or package of any goods or class of goods transhipped under this Act, may be levied at such rates and under such regulations as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, from time to time prescribes by notification in the official Gazette.

Levy of transhipment fee. 6. The Governor-General in Council may from time to time, by order notified in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit the transhipment, at any specified port or at all ports, of any specified class of goods, or prescribe any special mode of transhipping any specified class of goods, and may, by like notification, cancel such order.

Power to prohibit transhipment. 7. Opium imported by sea into any British Indian port may, if the Local Government think fit, but not otherwise, be re-exported by sea from the same port on payment of a duty equal in amount to the fee to which it would have been liable if it had been transhipped at such port.

Duty on opium re-exported by sea. 8. This Act shall be read as part of the Consolidated Customs Act, and shall not be construed as in any respect limiting the power of the customs officers to levy duty or to require such bonds or other securities as are authorized by the same Act.

Act to be read as part of Act VI of 1863.

ACT VII, PASSED 11TH FEBRUARY 1873.

**An Act for the levy of Port dues in the ports of British Burma.
[Not applicable to Madras]**

ACT VIII, PASSED 11TH FEBRUARY 1873.

**An Act to regulate Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage in Northern India.
[Not applicable to Madras.]**

ACT IX, PASSED 4TH MARCH 1873.

**An Act to prolong the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment
in the Punjab.
[Not applicable to Madras.]**

ACT X, PASSED 8TH APRIL 1873.

THE INDIAN OATHS ACT, 1873.

An Act to consolidate the law relating to Judicial Oaths, and for other purposes

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the law relating to judicial oaths, affirmations and declarations, and to repeal the law relating to official oaths, affirmations, and declarations; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called “The Indian Oaths Act, 1873.”

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the territories of Native Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty;

Local extent.

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of May 1873.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments specified in the Schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

3. Nothing herein contained applies to proceedings before Courts Martial, or to oaths, affirmations, or declarations prescribed by any law which, under the provisions of the Indian Councils' Act, 1861, the Governor-General in Council has not power to repeal.

Saving of certain oaths and affirmations.

II.—AUTHORITY TO ADMINISTER OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS.

4. The following Courts and persons are authorized to administer, by themselves or by an officer empowered by them in this behalf, oaths and affirmations in discharge of the duties or in exercise of the powers imposed or conferred upon them respectively by law:—

Authority to administer oaths and affirmations.

(a) All Courts and persons having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence;

(b) The Commanding Officer of any military station occupied by troops in the service of Her Majesty: provided

(1) that the oath or affirmation be administered within the limits of the station, and

(2) that the oath or affirmation be such as a Justice of the Peace is competent to administer in British India.

III.—PERSONS BY WHOM OATHS OR AFFIRMATIONS MUST BE MADE.

Oaths or affirmations to be made by— 5. Oaths or affirmations shall be made by the following persons:—

(a) all witnesses, that is to say, all persons who may lawfully be examined, or give, or be required to give, evidence by or before any Court or person having by law or consent of parties authority to examine such persons or to receive evidence:

witnesses:

interpreters : (b) interpreters of questions put to, and evidence given by, witnesses, and jurors. (c) jurors.

Nothing herein contained shall render it lawful to administer in a criminal proceeding an oath or affirmation to the accused person, or necessary to administer to the official interpreter of any Court, after he has entered on the execution of the duties of his office, an oath or affirmation that he will faithfully discharge those duties.

Affirmation by Natives 6. Where the witness, interpreter, or juror is a Hindu or by persons objecting to oaths. or Muhammadan,

or has an objection to making an oath, he shall, instead of making an oath, make an affirmation. In every other case the witness, interpreter or juror shall make an oath.

IV.—FORMS OF OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS.

Forms of oaths and 7. All oaths and affirmations made under Section 5 affirmations. shall be administered according to such forms as the High Court may from time to time prescribe.

And until any such forms are prescribed by the High Court, such oaths and affirmations shall be administered according to the forms now in use.

Explanation—As regards oaths and affirmations administered in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon and the Court of Small Causes of Rangoon, the Recorder of Rangoon shall be deemed to be the High Court within the meaning of this Section.

8. If any party to, or witness in, any judicial proceeding offers to give evidence on oath or solemn affirmation in any form common amongst, or held binding by, persons of the race or persuasion to which he belongs, and not repugnant to justice or decency, and not purporting to affect any third person, the Court may, if it thinks fit, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, tender such oath or affirmation to him.

9. If any party to any judicial proceeding offers to be bound by any such oath or solemn affirmation as is mentioned in Section 8, if such oath or affirmation is made by the other party to, or by any witness in, such proceeding, the Court may, if it thinks fit, ask such party or witness, or cause him to be asked, whether or not he will make the oath or affirmation:

Provided that no party or witness shall be compelled to attend personally in Court solely for the purpose of answering such question.

10. If such party or witness agrees to make such oath or affirmation, the Court may proceed to administer it, or if it is of such a nature that it may be more conveniently made out of Court, the Court may issue a Commission to any person to administer it, and authorize him to take the evidence of the person to be sworn or affirmed and return it to the Court.

Evidence conclusive as 11. The evidence so given shall, as against the person against person offering to who offered to be bound as aforesaid, be conclusive be bound. proof of the matter stated.

12. If the party or witness refuses to make the oath or solemn affirmation referred to in Section 8, he shall not be compelled to make it, but the Court shall record, as part of the proceedings, the nature of the oath or affirmation proposed, the facts that he was asked whether he would make it, and that he refused it, together with any reason which he may assign for his refusal.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

13. No omission to take any oath or make any affirmation, no substitution of any one for any other of them, and on irregularity whatever in the form in which any one of them is administered, shall invalidate any proceeding or render inadmissible Proceedings and evidence not invalidated by

omission of oath or irregularity. •

Persons giving evidence bound to state the truth.

Amendment of Penal Code, Sections 178 and 181.

16. Subject to the provisions of Sections 3 and 5, no person appointed to any office shall, before entering on the execution of the duties of his office, be required to make any oath, or to make or subscribe any affirmation or declaration whatever.

Official oaths abolished.

any evidence whatever, in or in respect of which such omission, substitution or irregularity took place, or shall affect the obligation of a witness to state the truth.

14. Every person giving evidence on any subject before any Court or person hereby authorized to administer oaths and affirmations shall be bound to state the truth on such subject.

15. The Indian Penal Code, Sections 178 and 181, shall be construed as if, after the word "oath," the words "or affirmation" were inserted.

SCHEDULE.

(See Section 2.)

PART I.—STATUTES.

Year and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
9, Geo. IV, c. 74.	An Act for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in the <i>East Indies</i> .	Sections thirty-six and thirty-seven.
3 & 4, Wm. IV, c. 49.	An Act to allow Quakers and Moravians to make Affirmation in all cases where an Oath is or shall be required.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.
3 & 4, Wm. IV, c. 82.	An Act to allow the People called Separatists to make a solemn Affirmation and Declaration instead of an Oath.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.
5 & 6, Wm. IV, c. 62.	An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the State, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof; and for the more entire Suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits;" and to make other Provisions for the Abolition of unnecessary Oaths.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.
1 & 2, Vic. c. 77.	An Act for permitting Affirmation to be made instead of an Oath in certain cases.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.

PART II.—ACTS.

Number and year.	Subject or Title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1836.	Commanding Officer's Power to administer Oaths.	The whole.
XXI of 1837.	Office Oaths and Declarations.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1840.	An Act concerning the Oaths and Declarations of Hindoos and Mahomedans.	So much as has not been repealed.
XV of 1843.	An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Judicial Department.	Section two.
XV of 1852.	An Act to amend the Law of Evidence.	Section twelve.

PART II.—ACTS —(continued.)

Number and year.	Subject or Title.	Extent of repeal.
XII of 1856.	An Act to amend the Law respecting the employment of Ameen by the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Fort William.	Section four.
VII of 1857.	An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Revenue and Judicial Departments in the Presidency of Fort St. George.	Section two.
XII of 1859.	An Act to make better provision for the trial of Pilots at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal for breach of duty.	Sections twelve and fifteen.
XVIII of 1863.	An Act to make provision for the speedy and efficient disposal of the business now pending in the Office of the Master of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and to provide for the abolition of the Oaths now administered to Hindoos and Mahomedans in the said Court, and to amend the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of process issued out of the said Court in the exercise of its Original Civil Jurisdiction.	Section nine.
IV of 1866.	An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Punjab and its Dependencies.	Section five.
II of 1869.	An Act for the appointment of Justices of the Peace.	Sections seven and eight.
IV of 1871.	An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Coroners.	Section seven, and, in section thirty-eight, the words "and such deputy shall take and subscribe, before one of the Judges of the High Court, an oath that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office."
VI of 1871.	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the District and Subordinate Civil Courts in Bengal.	Section thirteen.
VI of 1872.	An Act to amend the Law relating to Oaths and Affirmations.	The whole.
XVIII of 1872.	An Act to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.	Section twelve.
Bombay Act VI of 1866.	An Act to amend the Law relating to certain Declarations of Office in the Bombay Presidency.	The whole.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Regulation IV of 1793.	A Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding Suits or Complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut established in the several Zillahs, and in the Cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad.	So much of section six as has not been repealed.

PART III.—REGULATIONS—(continued.)

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Regulation III of 1803.	A Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding Suits or Complaints, declared cognizable in the Courts of Adawlut established in the several Zillahs in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.	So much of section seven as has not been repealed, and section eight.
Bengal Regulation IX of 1833.	A Regulation to modify certain portions of Regulation VII of 1822, and Regulation IV of 1828; to provide for the more speedy and satisfactory Decision of Judicial Questions cognizable by Officers of Revenue employed in making Settlements under the above Regulations; for enforcing the Production of the Village Accounts; for the more extensive Employment of Native Agency in the Revenue Department; and to declare the Intent of Section V, Regulation VII of 1822, touching Claims to Malikana.	Section nineteen.
Madras Regulation I of 1803.	A Regulation for defining the Duties of the Board of Revenue, and for determining the Extent of the Powers vested in the Board of Revenue.	Sections two and three.
Madras Regulation II of 1803.	A Regulation for describing and determining the Conduct to be observed by Collectors in certain cases.	Sections three and four.
Madras Regulation XIV of 1816.	A Regulation for amending and modifying the Rules which have been passed regarding the Office of Vakcelor Native Pleader in the Courts of Civil Judicature.	Section five.
Bombay Regulation VI of 1799.*	A Regulation for enacting the existing Rules for the Collection of the Bombay Customs.	Section two, clause two, from and including the words "previous to" down to the end of that clause.
Bombay Regulation II of 1827.	A Regulation for defining the constitution of Courts of Civil Justice, and the powers and duties of the Judges and officers thereof.	Sections four and fifteen. In section eleven, clause one, the words "who previously to entering on the duties of their offices shall take and subscribe in open Court the oath contained in Appendix B." Appendix B.
Bombay Regulation XII of 1827.	A Regulation for the establishment of a system of Police throughout the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay, for providing Rules for its Administration, and for defining the Duties and Powers of all Police Authorities and Servants.	So much of section three, clause five, as has not been repealed.
Bombay Regulation XIII of 1827.	A Regulation for defining the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Justice, and the Functions and Proceedings thereof.	So much of section thirty-six, clause two, as has not been repealed.

* Printed at p. 246 of Clark's edition of the Bombay Regulations, London, 1851.

PART III.—REGULATIONS—(continued.)

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Bombay Reg. XVI of 1827.	A Regulation defining the Duties of the Collector, and his Powers in regard to Subordinate Revenue Officers, and providing Rules for the guidance of Land Revenue Officers in general, throughout the Territories subordinate to Bombay.	Section three, and so much of section five as relates to taking oaths.
Bombay Reg. XIX of 1827.	A Regulation for the Presidency, prescribing Rules for the Assessment and Collection of the Land Revenue, and for collecting Taxes on Shops and Stalls, on beating the Battakee or making Proclamation by the Crier, on Country Music, on Wedding Sheds and places of Public Amusement, on Houses, on Carriages, and on Horses; for causing Individuals who may sell or transfer Houses or Tenements subject to quit or ground rents to give Notice of the same to the Collector; and also for levying Fees in the Court of Petty Sessions and Police Offices.	Section one, clause two; and section six from and including the words "and shall" down to the end. Appendix A.
Bombay Reg. XVIII of 1830.	A Regulation providing for the appointment of a Joint Judge within the Zillah of Poona.	Section two.

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ACT XI, PASSED 24TH JULY 1873.

An Act to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Central Provinces, and for other purposes.

[Not applicable to Madras.]

—♦—

ACT XII, PASSED 7TH AUGUST 1873.

An Act for the Repeal of certain obsolete Enactments.

Whereas it is expedient that the enactments mentioned in the schedule to this

Preamble.

Act, which have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express and specific repeal, or have by lapse of time and change of circumstances become unnecessary, or which merely repeal prior enactments, should be expressly and specifically repealed; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Enactments in schedule 1. The enactments described in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the repealed. third column of the same schedule :

Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Statute, Act, or Regulation in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated, or referred to :

And this Act shall not affect the validity or invalidity of anything already done or suffered, or any indemnity already granted, or any right or title already acquired or accrued, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or the proof of any past act or thing.

Nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office, or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognized, or derived, by, in, or from any enactment hereby repealed

Nor shall this Act provide or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, or practice not now existing or in force

Short title 2 This Act may be cited as "The Repealing Act,
Commencement 1873," and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

SCHEDULE
PART I—STATUTES

Year and Chapter	Subject, Title, or abbreviated Title	Extent of Repeal
7 Jac I, cap 5*	Suits against Justices of the Peace and other Officers	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India
21 Jac I, cap 12	Making perpetual 7 Jac I, cap 5	The whole Act so far as it applies to British India
20 Can II, cap 3	An Act for prevention of Frauds and Perjuries	Section thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, twenty two twenty three, and twenty four, so far as they apply to British India†
8 and 9 Wm III, cap 11	An Act for the better preventing frivolous and vexatious suits	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India
21 Geo II, cap 44	An Act for the rendering Justices of the Peace more safe in the execution of their Office, &c	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India
33 Geo III, cap 52	An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further Term the Possession, &c	Section twenty eight.
42 Geo III, cap 85	An Act for the Trying and Punishing in Great Britain Persons holding public employment, for Offences committed abroad, &c	Section six, so far as it relates to suits in British India
53 Geo III, cap 155	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further Term, the Possession, &c	Sections ninety seven, and one hundred and twenty one, and section one hundred and twenty three, so far as it relates to suits in British India
2 & 3 Vic, cap 34	An Act to confirm certain Rules and Orders of the Supreme Courts of Judicature at Fort William and Madras, &c	The whole
3 & 4 Vic, cap. 37	An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws for punishing Mutiny, &c	Sections forty three to forty seven (both inclusive)

* Entitled as of the 7th and 8th Jac I, in *The Statutes Revised Edition*, London, 1870

† The reference is to the Sections as printed in *The Statutes Revised Edition*, London, 1870

PART II.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

No. and Year.	Subject, Title, or abbreviated Title.	Extent of Repeal.
VIII of 1836...	Bengal—Personal disabilities and privileges.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXII of 1836...	Eastern Canal Tolls....	The whole.
XXV of 1836...	Warehousing ports.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVI of 1837...	Custom-house....	So much as has not been repealed.
XXV of 1837...	Bengal Judiciary system	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXII of 1838...	Bengal—Justices of the Peace	So much as has not been repealed.
VII of 1839...	Madras Tahsildárs	The first ten words of section two.
I of 1841...	Pattidári estates	The whole Act, so far as it applies, or is applicable, to the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb.
XIII of 1841...	An Act for explaining the provisions of Act No. XXV of 1836.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVII of 1841...	Appeals in Sadr Courts (Bengal.)	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIX of 1841...	An Act for amending such parts of the Bengal and Madras Codes as concern the Dismissal of Suits and Appeals for neglecting to proceed in the same.	The whole.
VI of 1843...	Jurisdiction and Procedure of the Courts of Amins and Munsifs.	The whole
VII of 1843...	Madras Courts	Sections twenty six, forty four, and forty seven.
XV of 1843...	Uncovenanted Deputy-Magistrates.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXV of 1843...	An Act for making the provisions of 5 and 6 Vic., C. 47, Section XI, applicable to India.	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1844...	Suits in the Courts of Principal Sadr Amins and Sadr Amins.	So much as has not been repealed
I of 1845...	Sales of land for arrears of revenue.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb.
III of 1845...	An Act vesting Courts of Appeal with the discretion to require or dispense with Security for Costs from the Appellant.	The whole.
XIV of 1845...	Munsifs (Bengal Presidency.)	The whole
XVI of 1845...	Re-admission of Appeals after Dismissal under Act XXIX of 1841.	The whole
XVII of 1845...	Enforcement of the Attendance of Witnesses in the Courts of the Munsifs within the Presidency of Fort William.	The whole
XIX of 1845...	Assam Tea Company ...	The whole
IV of 1846...	Sale of Land in Execution of Decrees in the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William.	The whole
XVII of 1847...	An Act for remedying a Defect in the Law regarding undiscovered Defaults in the Prosecution of Suits	The whole
VII of 1848.	Customs duties	So much as has not been repealed.
XIII of 1849...	An Act to prevent the smuggling of Salt into Calcutta.	The whole.

PART II.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL—(continued.)

No. and Year.	Subject, Title, or abbreviated Title.	Extent of Repeal.
VIII of 1850...	Confirmation of decisions on certain appeals.	The whole.
X of 1850...	Aden	The whole.
XV of 1850...	An Act to extend the operation of Sections X and XII, Regulation XXVI, 1811, of the Bengal Code.	The whole.
XXXI of 1850...	Bombay Salt Revenue ...	Sections one and two
XXI of 1852...	Bombay Deputy-Collectors...	Section two.
XXVI of 1852...	Procedure in the Courts of the Sadr Amins and Munshis in the Presidency of Fort William.	The whole.
XXIX of 1852...	Circuits of Judicial Commissioners (Bombay.)	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1853...	Summary Suits (Bengal) ...	Section nine.
X of 1853...	Amending Act XXII of 1836.	The whole.
XV of 1853...	Procedure in cases of regular Appeal to the Sadr Courts in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole.
XVI of 1853...	Special Appeals	The whole.
IX of 1851...	Appeals in the Civil Courts of the East India Company	The whole.
X of 1855...	Evidence	Section nine.
XXIX of 1855...	Customs	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1856...	Desertion	In sections two, five, six, and seven the words "Joint Magistrate."
XII of 1856...	An Act to amend the Law respecting the employment of Amins by the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Fort William.	In section three the words "with the sanction of the Court of Sadr Dewanny Adawlut," and in section five the first nineteen words, and in section ten the words "under such general directions as may from time to time be prescribed by the Sadr Court."
VII of 1857...	Uncovenanted Agency ...	The whole Act, so far as it relates to Deputy Magistrates.
VI of 1859...	Ahmadabad Magistratecy ...	The whole.
XV of 1860...	Caleutta Canal	The whole.
XVIII of 1863...	High Court, Fort William ...	So much of the title and preamble as relates to oaths.
XXIII of 1865...	Panjab Chief Court	The whole.
IV of 1869...	Divorce	In section fifty-eight the words "United" and "and Ireland," and in section fifty nine the word "United."
X of 1869...	Police Superannuation Funds	The whole.
IX of 1870...	Elphinstone Land Company	The whole.
XI of 1870...	Weights and Measures ...	The whole.
XII of 1870...	Native Passenger Ships... ..	Section three, down to and including the words "repealed; and"
XIV of 1870...	The Repealing Act, 1870 ...	The whole.
XXIII of 1870...	Comage	Section two and the schedule.
XXV of 1870...	Timber duties, Burma	The whole.
XXVI of 1870...	Prisons	Section two and the schedule.
XXVIII of 1870...	Commitments from Andamans.	Section two.
IV of 1871...	Coroners	Section two and the first schedule.
V of 1871...	Prisoners	Section two and the schedule.
VI of 1871...	Bengal Civil Courts.	Sections two and twenty-three and the schedule.
IX of 1871...	Limitation... ..	Section two and the first schedule.
X of 1871...	Excise	Section two and the schedule.
XIII of 1871...	Tariff	Section nine and schedule C.

PART II.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—(continued.)

No. and Year.	Subject, Title, or abbreviated Title.	Extent of Repeal.
XX of 1871...	Panjab Local Rates	Section one, from and including "inclusive" down to and including "Acts."
XXVI of 1871...	Land Improvement Act... ..	Section two and the schedule.
XXIX of 1871...	Bengal Regulations Repeal...	The whole.
XXXIII of 1871...	Panjab Land Revenue	Section sixty three and the second paragraph of section sixty-seven.
XI of 1872...	Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition.	Section two and the first schedule.
XVII of 1872...	Postponement of Act X of 1872.	The whole.
XXIV of 1872...	Repealing Bombay Regulation XIII of 1827, Section 34, Clause 9.	The whole.
III of 1873...	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Civil Courts of the Madras Presidency subordinate to the High Court.	Section two and the schedule.
IV of 1873...	Municipal Committees in the Panjab.	In section two the first paragraph, and in second paragraph the words "But" and "the said."
V of 1873...	Government Savings' Banks.	Section two.
VIII of 1873...	Irrigation, Navigation, and Drainage in Northern India	Section two and the schedule.
IX of 1873...	Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjab.	Section two.
X of 1873...	Oaths	Section two and the schedule.

PART III.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF PORT ST. GEORGE IN COUNCIL.

No. and Year.	Subject, Title, or abbreviated Title.	Extent of Repeal.
V of 1863...	Madras Pier	Section seven.
VI of 1863...	Schools	Section twenty-eight.
I of 1864...	Ports	Sections one and six.
II of 1864...	Arrears of Revenue	Sections sixty-five and sixty-six.
III of 1864...	Abkari... ..	Section thirty-four.
VI of 1865...	Seals	Section two and the first eight words of section one.
VIII of 1865...	Recovery of rent	Sections eighty-nine and ninety.
VI of 1867...	Land Revenue (Madras Town)	Section two.
VII of 1867...	Port dues	Section one, and the first twenty three words of section fifteen.
IX of 1867...	Madras Municipality	Section one.
I of 1869...	Nilgiri Hills Commissioner.	Section thirteen, and the first twenty-four words of section one.
II of 1869...	Repealing Act	The whole.
V of 1869...	Jails	Section one.
V of 1871...	Amending Madras Act IX of 1867.	Section four.

PART IV.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.

No. and Year.	Subject, Title, or abbreviated Title.	Extent of Repeal.
II of 1862...	An Act for extending the Powers of Municipal Commissioners, appointed under Act XXVI of 1850.	Section four and the first six words of sections two and three.
IV of 1862...	Markets and Fairs	The first six words of section one.

PART IV.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL—(continued.)

No. and Year.	Subject, Title, or abbreviated Title.	Extent of Repeal.
V of 1862...	Bhāgdāri and Narwādāri Tonnages.	In section one the words "from and after the passing of this Act." The first seven words in sections four and five.
IX of 1862...	An Act for further amending Act XXVI of 1850.	The first eight words of section one.
X of 1862...	An Act to amend Section 45, Clause 1, of Regulation XIII of 1827.	The preamble, and in section one the words "Sessions Judge or other."
I of 1863...	An Act for the Registry of Vessels and Levy of Pilotage Fees on the River Indus	In the preamble, from and including the words "And whereas" down to and including "Sind." Sections sixteen and nineteen.
IV of 1863...	An Act to amend Act XV of 1858 for the levy of Port-dues in the Port of Aden.	Section one, and section two down to and including the figures "1863."
VI of 1863...	Public Conveyances in the Town, Suburbs, and Harbour of Bombay.	Sections thirty-three and thirty-eight.
VII of 1863...	An Act for the Summary Settlement of Claims to ex-emption from the payment of Government Land Revenue, &c.	Sections one and twenty-seven.
VIII of 1863...	Karāchi Court of Small Causes	The whole.
IX of 1863...	An Act for the prevention of Adulteration of Cotton and the better Suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay.	Section one, and the first twenty-two words of section four.
XI of 1863...	An Act for taking a Census of the Bombay Presidency.	The whole
XII of 1863...	An Act to remove any doubts which may arise as to the legality of acts done and proceedings held in the Collectorate of Sattara, between the 1st January and 14th April 1863, both days inclusive.	The whole
III of 1864...	An Act to repeal Clause 4 of Section II of Regulation V of 1830, and Section I of Regulation VIII of 1831.	The whole
IV of 1864...	Repeal of enactments relating to Native law officers.	The whole.
V of 1864...	An Act to give Mamludars' Courts jurisdiction in certain cases, &c.	The preamble down to and including the figures and words "VI of 1830; and." Section two. In section twenty the words and figures "as defined in Chapter II of Regulation XVI of 1827."
VI of 1864...	Diet-money of persons imprisoned by the Bombay Court of Small Causes.	Section one
I of 1865...	An Act to provide for the survey, demarcation, assessment, and administration of lands held under Govt., &c.	Section one from and including the words "and shall" to the end. Section fifty.
IV of 1865...	An Act for the regulation of Mofussil Gaols and the enforcement of discipline therein.	Section one. Section two, down to and including the word "operation." Section forty-one.

PART IV.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.—(continued.)

Not. and Year.	Subject, Title, or abbreviated Title.	Extent of Repeal.
VI of 1865...	An Act to authorize the destruction of useless Records in certain Courts of the Bombay Presidency.	In the preamble from and including the words "and whereas" down to and including "useless records."
II of 1866...	An Act to divest Courts of Revenue of jurisdiction in certain cases, &c.	Section two. Sections one, four, seven, and eight.
III of 1866...	Gambling.	Section fifteen.
V of 1866...	Repealing Bombay Regulation XVI of 1827, Sec. 10.	The whole.
VII of 1866...	An Act to limit the liability of a Son, Grandson, or Heir of a deceased Hindoo for the debts of his ancestor, &c.	Section three. Section four from and including the words "and the provisions" to the end.
VIII of 1866...	Sale of Poisons	Section eight. Section one and the first twelve words of section three.
IX of 1866...	An Act to authorize the extension of certain Regulations and Acts to territories in the Bombay Presidency not subject to the General Regulations.	Section twenty-two. Section one and the first twelve words of section two.
X of 1866...	An Act to shorten the language used in Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council, &c.	Sections eight and nine.
XI of 1866...	Port-dues	Section one.
XII of 1866...	Courts in Sindhi... ..	So much of section twelve as extends Act V of 1810. Sections eighteen, nineteen, and twenty.
II of 1867...	An Act to amend (Bombay) Act No. XIV of 1866.	The whole.
V of 1867...	An Act to amend the Schedule annexed to Act No. XII of 1866 (Bombay.)	The whole.
VII of 1867...	District Police	Section two.
VIII of 1867...	Village Police	Section two.
IX of 1867...	Sale of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors in the City of Bombay.	Sections one and sixteen.
I of 1868...	An Act to repeal Section 3 of Act XXI of 1852, and to remove doubts, &c.	Section one, and in the Title the words and figures "to repeal section three of Act XXI of 1852, and."
II of 1868...	Public Ferries... ..	Section one.
III of 1868...	An Act to amend the Schedule annexed to Act No. V of 1867 (Bombay.)	Section one, down to and including the words "repealed and."
IV of 1868...	Application of (Bombay) Act I of 1865 to Towns and Cities.	Sections sixteen and twenty.
I of 1869...	Bhore Ghaut Accident ...	The whole.
III of 1869...	An Act to provide in the Presidency of Bombay funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility.	Section fourteen.
VI of 1869...	Inspection of Steam Boilers in the City of Bombay.	The last sentence of section eleven Section fifteen.
I of 1870...	Repealing Certificate Tax ...	The whole.
II of 1870...	Official Seals of the Magistrates.	Sections one and three.
I of 1871...	An Act to provide for the cost of Police employed in Towns and Suburbs where Act XXVI of 1850 is in force	Section four.

PART V.—ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

No. and Year.	Subject, Title, or abbreviated Title.	Extent of Repeal.
II of 1862...	Amending Act XLII of 1860.	The whole.
III of 1862...	Land Revenue... ..	Section one.
VII of 1862...	Resumption of Revenue... ..	Section one.
VIII of 1862...	Zamindari Daks	Section one.
IV of 1863...	Amending Act XXII of 1860.	In section one the words and figures "The schedule annexed to Act XXII of 1860 is hereby repealed, except as to any proceedings pending at the time of the passing of this Act: and."
VI of 1863...	Calcutta Municipality	Sections one and five.
II of 1864...	Jails	Sections one and twenty.
V of 1864...	Canal Tolls	Section nineteen.
VI of 1864...	Inspection of Steam-boilers...	Section thirteen.
VII of 1864...	Salt	Sections two, forty-two, and the schedule.
I of 1865...	Acts of Judge of 24 Parganas	The whole.
II of 1865...	Repealing Bengal Act IX of 1862.	The whole.
V of 1865...	Amending Bengal Act II of 1864.	Section one, and in section two the words and figures "Sections V, XV, and XIX of the said Act II of 1864 are hereby repealed, and."
VIII of 1865...	Sale of under-tenures	Sections two and eighteen.
I of 1866...	Amending Bengal Regulation VI of 1819.	Section one.
IV of 1866...	Calcutta Police	Section two.
V of 1866...	Hackney Carriages	Section one.
VI of 1866...	Amending Bengal Act VI of 1863.	Section one.
IX of 1866...	An Act for the more effectual punishment of persons resisting lawful apprehension or escaping from legal custody, &c.	The whole.
III of 1867...	Ships in Ports	Section twenty.
VI of 1867...	Police	Section fourteen.
IX of 1867...	Amending Bengal Acts VI of 1863 and VI of 1866.	Section twenty-three and the schedule
XI of 1867...	Calcutta Police rates	Section fifteen.
I of 1868...	Survey of Steamers... ..	Section nineteen.
III of 1868...	Appeals under Bengal Regulation VII of 1822.	Section two.
IV of 1868...	Amending Act IX of 1817 ...	Section one.
V of 1868...	Hastings	Section two.
VII of 1868...	Arrears of land-revenue ...	Section twenty-nine and Schedule E.
I of 1869...	Cruelty to animals... ..	Section eight.
I of 1870...	Calcutta Water-rate	Section one and the schedule.
III of 1870...	Transfer to Civil Courts of certain pending suits.	The whole.
IV of 1870...	Court of Wards	Section eighty-seven.
V of 1870...	Calcutta Port Commissioners	Sections ninety three and ninety-four.
II of 1872...	Jute warehouses	Section three.

PART VI.—MADRAS REGULATIONS.

No. and Year.	Subject.	Extent of Repeal.
II of 1803...	Collectors	Sections three and four.
II of 1820...	Publication of certain Sections of 53 Geo. III, C. 155.	The whole.

PART VII.—BOMBAY REGULATIONS.

No. and Year.	Subject, Title, or abbreviated Title.	Extent of Repeal.
I of 1827...	A Regulation for forming into a regular Code all Rules that may be enacted for the internal government of the Territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay.	So much as has not been repealed.
II of 1827...	A Regulation for defining the constitution of Courts of Civil Justice, and the powers and duties of the Judges and officers thereof.	<p>Chapter I.</p> <p>In section forty-seven, clause <i>Second</i>, the words and figures "as provided in Regulation III, A. D. 1827, Section III, clause <i>Second</i>."</p> <p>Appendix C.</p> <p>In section fifty, clause <i>Fourth</i>, the words "unless such Court be subordinate to that of the Zillah Judge, in which case it shall be imposed by his immediate authority."</p> <p>Section fifty-two, clause <i>Fifth</i>.</p> <p>Section fifty-three, clauses <i>First</i> and <i>Fourth</i>.</p> <p>Section fifty-four, in clause <i>First</i>, from and including the words, "unless such Court," down to the end of the clause; and, in clause <i>Second</i>, from and including the words "and the Court," down to and including "decrees."</p>
V of 1827...	A Regulation defining the Limitations, as to time, with in which civil actions may be prosecuted, &c.	<p>The preamble down to and including the words "instituted and," and in the preamble the words "for the calculation of the interest of money, and for limiting the amount thereof, and:" and the words "to have effect from such date as shall be prescribed in a Regulation to be hereafter passed for that purpose."</p> <p>Section thirteen, and Appendix A.</p>
VIII of 1827...	A Regulation to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, &c.	<p>In the preamble, the last twenty words.</p> <p>Section two, clause <i>Second</i>.</p> <p>Section six.</p> <p>In section ten, clause <i>Second</i>, the words and figures "in the manner prescribed in Regulation IV, A. D. 1827, Section VIII, Clause Tenth," "local currency," "Bombay Courier, or other."</p>
XII of 1827	A Regulation for the establishment of a system of Police throughout the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay, &c.	<p>Section nineteen, clause <i>Sixth</i>, from and including the words "and if the Magistrate," down to the end of the clause.</p> <p>In section thirty-seven, clause <i>Second</i>, the words and figures "by imprisonment in commutation," and "in Regulation XIV, A. D. 1827, Sec. IX."</p>
XIII of 1827...	A Regulation for defining the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Justice, and the Functions and Proceedings thereof.	<p>The preamble.</p> <p>Section thirty-one, clause <i>Third</i>.</p> <p>Section thirty-two, and the first and second clauses of section thirty-three.</p>
XIV of 1827..	A Regulation for defining crimes, and offences, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.

PART VII—BOMBAY REGULATIONS—(continued)

No and Year	Subject, Title, or abbreviated Title	Extent of Repeal
XVI of 1827	A Regulation defining the duties of the Collector, and his powers in regard to Subordinate Revenue Officers, and providing Rules for the guidance of Land Revenue Officers in general, throughout the Territories subordinate to Bombay	<p>In the preamble the last seventeen words</p> <p>Section eleven, clause <i>Fourth</i></p> <p>In section fourteen, clause <i>Second</i>, the words "to the Judge"</p> <p>In section fifteen, clause <i>Second</i>, the words "through the Judge, who shall be bound to forward the same"</p> <p>In section twenty three, clause <i>Second</i>, the word "the" before "stamped," and the words and figures "specified in Appendix (F) to Regulation XVIII, A D 1827"</p> <p>In section twenty six, the words and figures "is required by Regulation VII, A D 1827, Section IV, clause <i>Third</i>"</p> <p>In section twenty seven, clause <i>Third</i>, down to and including the words "Fourth, and"</p> <p>Appendix A</p>
XVII of 1827	A Regulation for the territories subordinate to Bombay, prescribing Rules for the assessment and realization of the Land Revenue, &c	<p>In the preamble, from and including the words "that the Collector, down to and including the words "revenue officers"</p> <p>In the preamble the last seventeen words</p> <p>In section two, clause <i>First</i>, the words and numbers "under any of the provisions contained in Chapters IX and X of this Regulation"</p> <p>In the same section, clause <i>Second</i>, the words "or in the enactments therein cited"</p> <p>In section four, clause <i>Third</i>, the word "by Regulation"</p> <p>In section five, clause <i>First</i>, the words "according to the Regulation"</p> <p>In section twelve, clause <i>Seventh</i>, the words and figures "from and including the words "in Regulation," down to and including the word "sections"</p> <p>In section fourteen, the words and figures "of Regulation IV, A D 1827, Section LXX"</p> <p>Section sixteen, clause <i>Fourth</i></p> <p>In section twenty six, clause <i>Fifth</i>, the words and number "before the Collector, according to the provisions of Chapter VIII," and the words and number "according to the provisions of Chapter VIII"</p> <p>In section twenty seven, the words and number "instituted before the Collector according to the provisions of Chapter VIII"</p> <p>Section twenty nine, clause <i>Second</i></p> <p>In the preamble the last twenty words</p>

PART VII—BOMBAY REGULATIONS—(continued)

No and Year	Subject, Title, or abbreviated Title	Extent of Repeal
XIX of 1827	A Regulation for the Presidency prescribing Rules for the Assessment and Collection of the Land Revenue, and for Collecting Taxes on Shops and Stalls, &c	In section three, clause <i>Second</i> , the words and figures "which is as prescribed in Chapter I, Regulation V, A D 1827" Section seven, clause <i>First</i> , from and including the words "the amount" down to the end of the clause Section eight, except the first fifteen words In the preamble the last sixty four words
XXI of 1827	A Regulation for Collecting Customs on Opium and other specified Article &c	In section seven, clause <i>First</i> , the words "or criminal judge," clause <i>Second</i> , the word "Bombay" In section nine, clause <i>Third</i> , the word "local currency" In section forty six, clause <i>Second</i> , the words "for the benefit of the Company" Sections forty nine, fifty, fifty one, fifty two, and fifty three Section sixty five, clause <i>Third</i> In section sixty six, clause <i>Second</i> , the words and number "is prescribed in Section LVII, clause <i>Fifth</i> " In section sixty eight, clause <i>First</i> , the words "by the Regulations"
XXII of 1827	A Regulation to define and define Military Authority in its relations to the Civil Power and to the Community at large	In section seventy one, clause <i>First</i> , the last thirty three words In the preamble the words from and including "that Camp followers" down to and including "power" In the preamble, the last seventeen words Section twenty three, except the first twenty two words In section twenty five, clause <i>Third</i> , the words and number "in the mode described in Section V, clause <i>First</i> " In section twenty six the words and number "in Section IX of this Regulation" In the same section, clause <i>Third</i> , the word "Bombay" In section thirty two, clause <i>First</i> , the word "Bombay" and the last twenty four words of this clause In section forty two, clause <i>Fourth</i> , the word "both," and the words "and the Court of Sudder Foujdary Adawlat" In section forty nine, clause <i>First</i> , the word "Bombay"
XXV of 1827	A Regulation for the Confinement of State Prisoners and for the Attachment of the Lands of Christians and others, for Reasons of State	In the preamble the last twenty words Section four clause <i>First</i> In the same section clause <i>Second</i> , the words "or the Judge on circuit"
XXVII of 1827	A Regulation for abolishing the Zillah Court of Broach, and for attaching the Districts composing the Broach Zillah to the Zillahs of Surat and Kaira	So much as has not been repealed

PART VII—BOMBAY REGULATIONS—(continued)

No. and Year	Subject, Title, or abbreviated Title	Extent of Repeal.
XXVIII of 1827	A Regulation for fixing the Date from whence certain Regulations passed on the 1st January 1827 are to take effect	The whole
XXXIV of 1827	Niwab of Surat	The whole
IV of 1828	Stamps	The whole
IX of 1828	Repealing Regulation I of 1828 and put of Regulation XXVII of 1827	The whole
X of 1828	Repealing Regulation II of 1828 and put of Regulation XXVIII of 1827	The whole
XI of 1828	Assistant Judges	The whole
XIV of 1828	A Regulation for levying a Toll at the Lion Causeway, &c	The whole
IV of 1830	A Regulation rescinding such Parts of Regulation XII of 1827 as vest the Criminal Judge with Police Jurisdiction of the Magistrate and his Assistants	So much as has not been repealed
V of 1830	A Regulation providing for the Appointment of a Revenue Commissioner, &c	In the preamble, the words "to have effect from the date of promulgation"
VII of 1830	A Regulation for bringing under the Operation of the Regulations, the territories comprised in the Southern Malhatta Country, belonging to the Honourable Company, &c	Sections three and four
XIII of 1830	A Regulation for vesting certain Jagheeridars, Sumnirmedus, and Inamdar with the power of deciding Suits within the Boundaries of their respective estates	In the preamble, the words "to have effect from the date of promulgation" In section two, clause <i>Second</i> , the words "to the deputy agent or assistant judge, as the case may be" In section five, the words and figures "under the rules provided in Chapter XXII, Regulation IV of 1827, for the admission of special appeals"
XV of 1830	A Regulation for rescinding and re-enacting, with Modifications, the Provisions contained in Regulation VI, 1818, &c	The whole
XVIII of 1830	A Regulation providing for the Appointment of a Joint Judge within the Zillah of Poona	The whole
XX of 1830	A Regulation for relaxing the Restrictive System in regard to the Sale and Purchase of Malwa Opium, &c	In the preamble, the words "to have effect from the date of promulgation" Section one Section two, clause <i>Third</i> , the words and figures "leviable under Regulation XX of 1827"
I of 1831	A Regulation for extending the Jurisdiction of the Agent of Government, acting under the provisions of Sec IV, Regulation XXIX of 1827, &c	In the preamble, the words "to have effect from the date of promulgation" In section one, clause <i>First</i> , it is hereby declared that "and the words and figures "and which under the provisions of Section

PART VII.—BOMBAY REGULATIONS—(continued.)

No. and Year.	Subject, Title, or abbreviated Title.	Extent of Repeal.
X of 1831...	A Regulation providing for the Recognition of the Vachania and Gerania Tenures as sufficient Title, for the Exemption of Lands from the payment of Revenue, &c.	XXXI of Regulation XVII of 1827 are within the jurisdiction of Collectors of land revenue." Section one clause <i>Second</i> . The whole.
XV of 1831...	A Regulation providing Rules for the Punishment of Patels of Villages, in case of their falsifying Revenue Records.	In the preamble, the words "to take effect from the date of promulgation."
XVI of 1831...	A Regulation for extending the Jurisdiction vested in the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country, &c.	In the preamble, the words "to have effect from the date of promulgation," and the first five words of section one.
II of 1832...	A Regulation providing for the realization of certain Items of Revenue from Farmers thereof.	In the preamble, the words "and land," and "transit duties," and the last eight words. In section one, the words "land customs, transit duties."
V of 1833...	A Regulation for declaring all Hereditary District and Village Officers, when entrusted by virtue of their Offices with the charge or collection of the Public Money, to be officers of Receipt, and liable to certain Penalties for Embezzlement, &c.	In the preamble, the word "fourth" and the last eight words. In section three, the word "fourth." In section four, the words and figures "In extension of the provisions of Section XVIII of Regulation XVI of 1827, it is hereby declared that."
I of 1834...	Repealing Regulation V of 1828.	Section one, and the second clause of section two.

PART VIII.—BENGAL REGULATIONS.

No. and Year.	Subject, Title, or abbreviated Title.	Extent of Repeal.
II of 1793...	A Regulation for abolishing the Courts of Maal Adawlut or Revenue Courts, &c.	Sections two, nineteen, and forty-eight. In section three the second sentence.
IX of 1793...	Apprehension and Trial of Persons charged with Crimes or Misdemeanours.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVIII of 1793...	A Regulation for preserving complete the Records of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXI of 1793...	A Regulation for establishing in each Zillah an Office for keeping the Records in the Native Languages which relate to the public Revenue, &c.	The whole.

PART VIII.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—(continued.)

No. and Year.	Subject, Title, or abbreviated Title.	Extent of Repeal.
III of 1794...	A Regulation for exempting Proprietors of Land (with certain Exceptions) from being confined for Arrears of Revenue, &c.	Section twenty-two.
XVIII of 1795...	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares, Regulation XVIII, 1793, &c.	The whole.
XXX of 1795...	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares, Regulation XXI, 1793, &c.	The whole.
LVIII of 1795...	A Regulation for granting to the Collectors a Commission on the Jumma of Lands, &c.	The whole Regulation, except sections three and four.
VII of 1797...	A Regulation for abolishing the Office of Commissioner at Backergunge, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1804 ...	Native Officers ...	Sections twenty-five and twenty-six.
XIV of 1805...	A Regulation for the Administration of Justice in Civil Cases in the Zillah of Cuttack.	The whole Regulation, except so much of section eleven as has not heretofore been repealed.
XVIII of 1806...	Eastern Canal Tolls ...	The whole.
VI of 1814...	A Regulation for modifying certain Parts of Regulation IX, 1810, and Regulation I, 1812.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXVI of 1811...	A Regulation for modifying some of the Rules at present in force regarding the Admission and Trial of Special and Summary Appeals, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
I of 1819...	A Regulation for replacing the Districts of Dinapore and Rungpore under the Management of the Board of Revenue, &c.	Sections one, two, and three.
II of 1819...	Resumption of Revenue ...	Section nineteen, clause <i>Second</i> .
IV of 1821...	A Regulation for authorizing a Collector of Land Revenue or other Officer employed in the Management or Superintendence of any Branch of the Territorial Revenues, to exercise, in certain cases, the powers of Magistrate, &c.	Sections two and three, and section eight, clause <i>Fourth</i> .
VIII of 1824...	Tolls on certain rivers ...	The whole.
XIV of 1825...	Lākhirāj tenures ...	Section five.
III of 1828...	Special Commissioners for hearing appeals from revenue authorities.	Section nine.

— ◆ —

ACT XIII, PASSED 7TH AUGUST 1873.

An Act to amend the law relating to Timber floated down the rivers of
British Burma.

[Not applicable to Madras.]

— ◆ —

ACT XIV, PASSED 11TH SEPTEMBER 1873.

An Act to provide for the security and application of the effects of Officers and Soldiers becoming insane on service, but not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the security and application of the effects of Officers and Soldiers becoming insane on service, but not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Short title.

It extends to the whole

Local extent.

Commencement.

Interpretation-clause.

'Officer.'

'Soldier' means a soldier

'Soldier.'

Securing of effects of insane by Committee.

immediately secure all such of his effects as are within the territories to which this Act extends.

4. Such effects shall be

Application of effects.

by him as would, under Part I of the Regimental Debts' Act, 1863, be preferential charges on his moveable property in case he had died on service, with the like preference, in the like order, and subject to the like provision for decision of doubt or difference, as would in that case apply, as nearly as may be, *mutatis mutandis*.

Stay of proceedings by Committee on payment of expenses and debts by representative.

6. If such payment is

Administration by Committee.

and, after paying out of the proceeds the expenses attending the discharge of their duties, shall pay thereout the expenses and debts aforesaid,

and shall dispose of any property then remaining in their hands in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council, or by such Officer as he appoints in this behalf, to the end that the same may be applied for the benefit of the Officer or Soldier to whom it belongs.

Validation of payments, sales and dispositions by Committee.

And every Officer belonging

Indemnity.

Power to make regulations.

1. This Act may be called "The Lunatic Soldiers' Property Act, 1873."

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Native Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

2. In this Act—

"Officer" means a Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's Army, or of Her Majesty's Indian Army; and

"Soldier" means a soldier of Her Majesty's Army, or a European soldier of Her Majesty's Indian Army, including a Warrant and a Non-Commissioned Officer.

3. When an Officer or Soldier becomes insane on service, but is not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged, on the ground of insanity, such Committee of Officers as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time prescribe, shall immediately secure all such of his effects as are within the territories to which this Act extends.

4. Such effects shall be liable to be applied in or towards payment of any expenses necessarily incurred in the maintenance and removal of such Officer or Soldier to any place in India, and of any such expenses and debts incurred and owing by him as would, under Part I of the Regimental Debts' Act, 1863, be preferential charges on his moveable property in case he had died on service, with the like preference, in the like order, and subject to the like provision for decision of doubt or difference, as would in that case apply, as nearly as may be, *mutatis mutandis*.

5. If any person who would, if such Officer or Soldier were dead, be entitled to take out representation to him (otherwise than as a creditor,) or his wife (if any,) or any near relative, pays in full the expenses and debts aforesaid, the said Committee shall not further interfere in relation to the property.

6. If such payment is not made, then, within one month after the insanity is known at the quarters where the property is, the said Committee may sell and convert into money such part of the property as they think fit,

and, after paying out of the proceeds the expenses attending the discharge of their duties, shall pay thereout the expenses and debts aforesaid,

and shall dispose of any property then remaining in their hands in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council, or by such Officer as he appoints in this behalf, to the end that the same may be applied for the benefit of the Officer or Soldier to whom it belongs.

7. Every payment or application of money, and every sale or other disposition of property, made by any Committee in pursuance of this Act, shall be valid as against all persons whomsoever.

And every Officer belonging to any such Committee shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the money or other property so paid, applied or disposed of.

8. The Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, prescribe such regulations as may seem fit for the better execution of any of the purposes of this Act.

ACTS PASSED BY THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ACT I, PASSED 15TH MAY 1873.

An Act to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants within the Presidency of Madras ;

Preamble. it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act extends to the Territories for the time being subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort St. George ; and it shall come into force on the first day of October 1873.
Local extent.
2. From and after the said day, the destruction of wild elephants is prohibited, except as hereinafter provided.
Commencement of Act.
3. Whoever shoots at, or intentionally destroys, or abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, the shooting at, or destruction of, any wild female elephant upon waste or forest land, whether such land be the property of Government, or otherwise, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple or rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.
Penalty for destroying female elephants.
- Any person convicted under this Act of an offence committed after his previous conviction under this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple or rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.
4. Whoever, not being authorized thereto by a license granted under the provisions of Section 7, shoots at, or intentionally destroys, or abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, the shooting at, or destruction of, any wild male elephant upon waste or forest land, the property of the Government, shall, upon a first or second conviction, be liable to the penalties and periods of imprisonment respectively provided for a first or second conviction in Section 3 of this Act.
Penalty for destroying male elephant on Government land without license.
5. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any Zemindar or other proprietor or occupier of land, or any person duly authorized in that behalf by any such Zemindar, proprietor, or occupier, from destroying wild male elephants upon the waste or forest lands of such Zemindar, proprietor, or occupier.
Saving clause as regards destruction of male elephants on Zemindary or private land.
6. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from shooting at, or destroying any wild male or female elephant found upon cultivated lands, or upon or in the immediate vicinity of any public road, or to prevent any person from shooting at, or destroying any male or female elephant in defence of himself or any other person.
Saving clause as regards destruction of elephants found on cultivated lands, &c.
7. The Collector or other officer in charge of a district may, subject to such rules as may, from time to time, be made by the Local Government, issue a license to any person authorizing him by name to shoot wild male elephants upon waste or forest lands, the property of the Government, in such district, for the period of one year from the date of the grant of such license. Every such license shall become void at the expiration of the said period, but may be renewed by such Collector or other officer for a like period.
License to shoot male elephants.

Proviso.

Provided that every such license shall become void upon the conviction under this Act of the person to whom such license was granted.

Power to make rules for grant or renewal of licenses.

8. The Local Government may make rules for regulating the grant or renewal of licenses under this Act, and the fees to be charged on such grant or renewal, and may, from time to time, alter or cancel such rules.

Limitation of prosecution

9. Every prosecution under this Act shall be commenced within a period of six months from the date of the offence in respect of which it is instituted.

ACT II, PASSED 12TH JUNE 1873

An Act to amend Act IV of 1842.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act IV of 1842 (*An Act for the better management of boats and catamarans in the Madras Roads, and for the amendment of certain Harbour Regulations*), and to provide for declaring, from time to time, by Notification, the number of passengers and quantities of goods which shall constitute a boat-load, it is hereby enacted as follows

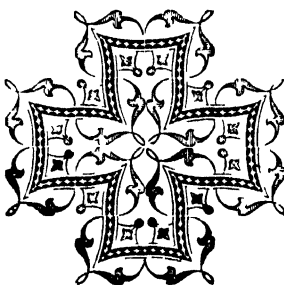
Repeal of Schedule A and part of Section 6 of Act IV of 1842.

1. Schedule A of Act IV of 1842 and so much of Section 6 of the said Act as empowers the Master Attendant to determine in certain cases what number of passengers and what quantity of goods shall constitute a boat-load, are hereby repealed.

2. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, from time to time, by Notification published in the *Fort St George Gazette*, to

Scale of passengers and goods for each boat.

declare the number of passengers and the quantities of goods which shall constitute a boat-load within the meaning of Act IV of 1842, Section 6, and such Notification shall be read as if it formed part of the said section. Provided that no such Notification shall have effect until the same shall have been published for one month in the *Fort St George Gazette* in the English and Tamil languages, until which time the scale of boat-loads theretofore in force shall continue to have effect.



ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS WHILST PRINTING.

PART III CIVIL

FROM 1st AUGUST 1871.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE

The following to be substituted for Rule 5 of Sec 13

- 5 "Examination leave" does not operate as an interruption of duty within the meaning of this section, and if the examination attended which the leave is taken be successfully passed, and the Officer have not directly had twelve months' examination leave, then it counts as fully qualifying for privilege leave.

The words "in the same Department and the same branch" omitted from Rule 8 of Chapter VIII, and the illustration under that Rule to be cancelled.

Note to Sec 22—In 1871 two Officers were allowed to take special leave of absence under Chapter IV, in continuation of privilege leave under Chapter VI. The consequence was that in each case, on public grounds only,

No 65, dated 11th February 1872, the Officer being and taking no uniform certain important public duties in England. The Secretary of State, however, would * upon the second case

"In permitting * * to take privilege leave and * * could we together that you have followed the course adopted in Mr * * * case * * *

"I will not withhold my confirmation of your proceeding in the present case, but I must observe that grants of leave in direct opposition to the Enrolment Rules cause inconvenience and create embarrassing precedents, and I request that no similar concession may be granted in future."

The following rule to be substituted for that relating to case III in Chapter XI

The Officer will obtain a full pay certificate from the treasury where his pay and allowances were paid but if he is in the Presidency or Province, he must get the counter signature of the Accountant General who has jurisdiction over the treasury from which he obtains the full pay certificate.

In Sec 4(c) omit "and" after the word Commissioner and add "and the Agents of the Governor General in Egypt and Central India" after the word "Hyderabad."

The following to be added to the exception under Sec 1 of Supplement F

A person belonging to the Inland Customs Department, and a police constable in the Central Provinces sick in hospital, is entitled to full pay for one month. Provided that this indulgence may not be repeated for a year, save with the pecuniary sanction of the Local Government, which should be given only when the sufferer has been posted in a notoriously unhealthy district.

The following to be added as Sec 2A

If an absentee makes over charge of his office before noon, his leave begins on and includes that date, otherwise it begins on the following day. But if the absence of the absentee does not involve the deputation of any Officer from another station, or any formal transfer of charge in the way of taking over money, or the like, then the local Government may, by a special order, permit the absentee to leave his station at the close of the last day on which the Office is open for business before his leave begins. In such case the execution of his charge dependent upon the deputation of the absentee shall take effect from the close of the last working day aforesaid. But the leave of the absentee and the arrangements of allowances, if any, depending upon his departure shall begin from and include the first day thereafter on which the Office is open for business.

Note—This section applies to leave granted under any of the supplements to this code.

The following to be added to Sec 21

Rule 7. A Commissioned Military Officer in Civil employ on privilege leave may draw presidency house rent, provided that the Government is not thereby put to any extra expense.

The following to be added to Rule 4 of Sec 1 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Provided that, if less than one fourth of the said allowances would under this rule be payable from another source, the whole of the allowances shall be charged to the other source.

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

The following to be inserted in Section 36 after the word "Mysore."

Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, Madras, or Bombay....Rs. 950 0 0
 Controller of Public Works Accounts in the North-western Provinces,
 or the Punjab..... " 900 0 0

The following to be added to Sec. 24(b)

An Officer so employed is entitled to the highest salary to which he would be entitled if he held or officiated in any of the appointments done and to nothing more.

The following to be substituted for Sec. 11(a) and (b.)

Section 11(a) As an exception to Sections 8 and 9, the allowances of a Commissioned Medical Officer, officiating in an appointment the pay of which was fixed by General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 370, dated the 14th April 1867, shall be regulated by Section 10 on the assumption that the pay of the appointment is a Staff salary equal to the difference between the officiating Officer's unemployed pay and the consolidated pay he would receive if he held the appointment substantively.

(b.) Provided that if the Officer was appointed to the Medical Service before the 7th November 1864, he shall receive an aggregate salary not less than his fullatta pay.

The following to be substituted for Sec. 2(d.)

Sec. 2(d.) "Progressive pay" is pay which, upon good behaviour rises by periodical increments from a minimum to a maximum. And that the words "or subject to increase on passing an examination" be inserted after the word "progressive" in Sec. 26(a) 1, and in Sec. 27 1 (1)

The following to be added as clause (c) to Sec. 25.

(c) A Sub Assistant Patrol of the Inland Customs Department, when placed in charge of a beat, owing to the absence on leave of a Patrol or an Assistant Patrol is entitled to a charge allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem.

The following to be inserted after the word "grades" in Sec. 36.

Assistant Patrol in the Inland Customs Department.. 100

Note to Rule 3 of Sec. 23 - This rule does not apply where the pay of the officers is a charge upon the Government.

The following to be added to Sec. 4.

The full pay of an Officer thus appointed substantively for a time only, may in like manner be given to a substitute appointed substantively for a time only, and such appointment need not disturb the lien or the appointment of the Officer in whose place the substitute is appointed.

The following words to be inserted after "courts" in the example under Sec. 19(a).

Who are not members of the general subordinate judicial service.

Rule 1 to Sec. 19(a) Officers of the classified list of the Financial Department, and Judges of Small Cause Courts who are graded as members of the subordinate judicial service, do not come under this clause, but under the next clause.

In Sec. 1(a) omit "and" after the word Commissioner and add "and the Agents of the Governor-General in Rājputana and Central India" after "Hyderabad."

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

The words "not more" to be substituted for the words "rather less" in Sec. 119, clause(a).

The following to be substituted for Sec. 99:

Sec. 99- Service in the Railway Police on the East Indian Railway, and in Bombay, though such Police are either wholly or partly paid by the Railway Companies.

The following to be added as Rules 4(a) and 5(a) under Sec. 35:

4(a). The Officer must furnish all information that may be required from him by the Accountant General.

5(a). The salary of an Officer lent or transferred must, in every case, be fixed with the consent of the Government of India, and an officer must not accept any increase of salary without the previous sanction of the Government of India.

The following to be added to Sec 75

A recommendation of this nature must never be communicated directly or indirectly to the officer concerned until the reply of the Government of India is received

The following Rule to be added to Sec 23

2. Members of Office Establishments in the Railway Police in Bombay, who are wholly paid by the Railway Companies, are also exempted from this condition

The following to be substituted for Sec 20

Sec. 20 Press servants who are paid for piece work, and Section writers in Bengal, the North Western Provinces, and Madras are reckoned members of a permanent establishment if—

- (1) They are employed of casually but as a part of a fixed establishment, and
- (2) During the last 72 months of their actual employment they have been attached to one office uninterruptedly for 24 months, or it has not been through their own choice or misconduct that they have not been so attached

The following to be added to Rule 1 of Sec 40

But this concession shall not apply to an officer who was not in the service of the Mysore State before 1862, and who has not served continuously since that year

The following *Note* to be inserted under the heading of Chapter XXII

Note—The Rules in this Chapter are analogous to the Regulations for the grant of pensions to soldiers wounded and to the heirs of soldiers killed in action

The following to be prefixed to Rule 1, Sec 47

To pension an officer still capable of useful service is a waste of public money, and every endeavour should always rather be made to employ the officer otherwise accordingly—

The following to be inserted in Rule 2, Sec 47 after the words ‘cost of the appointment’

Particulars of the saving effected should be fully set forth in every application for compensation, pension, or gratuity. The saving should always exceed the cost of the pension or gratuity. Otherwise it might be better to postpone the reduction of Establishment or abolition of appointment

The words “or when the pensioner’s bill is found to be worn out” should be inserted after the words “filled up” in Rule 2 of Sec 80

In Sec 1(a) omit “and” after the Commissioner and add “and the Assistants of the Governor General in Reputation and Central India” after “Hyderabad”

Rule 8 to Sec 55 An officer who is paid from a local fund may, on his appointment, with the permission of the Local Government, and upon production of a medical certificate under Sec 49, Rule 2, subscribe for a pension or gratuity under this section

The rules of the Code would then apply to such officer so long as he continued to subscribe for pension or gratuity, as if he were paid from the general revenues

The following to be substituted for Rule 1 of Sec 114

The heirs of native soldiers killed in action succeed in the following order—on, widow, daughter, father, mother

To a male the pension is given as follows—

- If the pensioner is under six years of age, till he is eighteen years old
- If above six and under fifty years, for twelve years
- If above fifty years, for life

To a female the pension is for life

This order need not be followed absolutely in the Civil Department, but it should not be lightly rejected

The pension of a male should not ordinarily be continued after he is eighteen years old. The pension of a female should last only until marriage, but on marriage she may have a dowry equal to five years’ pension.

The following to be added to Sec 24

Rule 1 The service of process servers before the Court Fees’ Act, 1870, was passed qualifies in the following cases—

In Bengal—

Service paid from the fund formed under Act V of 1863, Bengal Council

In the North Western Provinces

(a) Service under the Civil Courts after 31st December 1863

(b) Service under the revenue courts after 31st December 1865

In the Punjab—

Service rendered after 11th March 1859

In Oudh, the Central Provinces, and British Burmah—

All service

In Bombay—

Service paid from the Amcens' fee fund

(NOTE.—In Madras the service of process servers previous to their appointment under the Court Fees Act, 1870, did not qualify.

Rule 2. Rule 1 applies also to muhazzins who were on the same footing, in respect to the source of their pay as process servers.

The following para to be added to Rule 1 of Sec. 29

Provided that, if less than one fourth of any pension would under this rule be payable from another source, the whole shall be charged to the other source.

The following to be substituted for the first paragraph of Rule 1 of Sec. 23

Officers on establishments of Political Agencies are exempted from this condition. But when a political agency is established at the charge of a Native State, the members of the establishments, Government and Un Governmented, must pay to the British Government, in respect to their pensions and absence allowances, a contribution equal to what would be levied from them under Sec. 35, if Sec. 34 applied to them.

The following to be added as Rule 1(a) 1(b) under Sec. 47

1(a) An Officer discharged with a compensation pension may not, on pain of losing his pension, refuse to accept any appointment which the Local Government thinks fit within six months from the date of his discharge to offer to him.

The salary of such new appointment must not, however, be less than enough to raise his total receipts under the operation of Section 9, to the amount which he received as salary immediately before his discharge. Nor should the new appointment be such as the officer may not reasonably and equitably be expected to accept.

1(b) Rule 1(a) applies also to the case of an officer entitled to compensation pension who is transferred to another appointment simultaneously with the abolition of his own appointment under proper authority. To such an officer a compensation pension may be simultaneously awarded.

The following to be added under head of Suspension

Subject to consideration of honesty and efficiency, men who have devoted their past lives to the public service have a moral claim or right to preferential employment, and that the Government expect their officers in every department to treat with full consideration claims based on long service to the State. G. O., Judicial Department, No. 1,672 dated 18th October 1873.

POSTAL RULES

Under the head of Official Correspondence, Postage Rates page 290 substitute the following:—

No. 127, dated 30th September 1873. There is reason to believe that the special privileges in respect to postage of official correspondence are not everywhere understood, and that sufficient attention is not paid to economy in the official use of the post.

The special privileges of official correspondence which affect ordinary transactions are as follows:—

(1). An official cover, of which the weight exceeds half a tola, but does not exceed ten tolas, may be sent by letter post for one anna only.

NOTE.—*First*.—For heavier covers, the charge by *packet* post is very much cheaper than by *letter* post.

Secondly. It costs the Post Office Department less to carry *packets* (which are sent by *banghy* post) than letters.

(2).—An official packet may be sent in a closed cover.

The postage on a *packet* is one-half of that on a *parcel*; and the only advantage obtained by sending an *official* cover by *parcel* post rather than by *packet* post, are (1) that a *parcel* is registered while a *packet* is not registered; and (2) that, as prepayment of the postage on a *packet* is compulsory, a *packet* cannot be sent "Service bearing."

The following rules should be observed:—

A. Attention should be paid to reducing the weight of official covers sent by post, whenever this can conveniently be done. For instance, a whole bundle of papers should not be sent when a *part* will suffice.

B.—A cover, of which the weight exceeds ten tolahs, should be sent by *packet** post, and not by letter post, unless it is important to save the extra time (never long) that it may, on some lines, and for long distances, take to transmit a *packet* by *banghy* post.

C. An official cover should never be sent by *parcel*† post, unless—

(1)—The contents are so valuable that, if sent by letter post, it would be registered, or

(2)—The postage is a proper charge upon the individual or public body to whom it is addressed, and not upon the general revenues.

Whenever an official cover is received in any office which is wrongly stamped, or which (its weight being over ten tolahs) appear to have been needlessly sent by letter post instead of by *packet* post, or which (whatever its weight) appears to have been needlessly sent by *parcel* post instead of by *packet* post, the receiving officer should invariably remind the despatching officer of the instructions contained in this notification. This may be done, simply, by the use of skeleton forms; and it is hoped that all public officers will soon be so trained as to need no further reminding.

A copy of this notification should always be posted in each office before the officer whose duty it is to despatch the correspondence of the office, and also before the chief ministerial officer.

The schedule of official postage rates is appended for convenient reference:

Official Postage Rates.

	LETTER POST		BANGHY POST.			
	Letters	Registered Gazettes	Parcels.		Packets	
	Closed covers	Open covers.	Closed covers.	Closed covers.	Closed covers.	Closed covers.
	Prepayment optional	Prepayment compulsory	Prepayment optional.	Prepayment compulsory	Prepayment optional.	Prepayment compulsory
	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
A cover not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ tolah	0 0	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
" exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ & not excdg 10 tolahs ..	1 0	0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " 10 " 20 " ..	5 0	1 0	1 0	0	2 0	0
" " 20 " 30 " ..	10 0	1 6	6 0	0	3 0	0
" " 30 " 40 " ..	15 0	2 0	8 0	0	4 0	0
For every additional 10 tolahs ..	5 0	0 6	2 0	0	1 0	0

* NOTE.—It will usually be convenient to make it a standing order in every office, that no cover weighing more than ten tolahs shall be sent by letter post, without the express permission of the registrar or other chief ministerial officer, which permission should never be given without special reasons.

† NOTE. It should probably be a standing order in every office, that no cover shall ever be sent by *parcel* post without the express permission of the registrar or other chief ministerial officer, which permission should never be given without special reasons.

To follow Tariff for Messages, page 257.

ADDENDUM TO TARIFF SHEET.

Special Tariff for Messages of 10 WORDS and upwards to GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, AMERICA, the WEST INDIES, &c.

From 15th November 1873.

To	From Stations West of Chittagong.					From Stations East of Chittagong and in Ceylon.				
	First 10 words.		Each additional word.			First 10 words.		Each additional word.		
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	P.
GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND— Including LONDON and all stations in ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, IRE- LAND, the CHANNEL, ORKNEY, SHETLAND, and SCILLY ISLES.										
via Suez... ..	21	4	2	2	0	22	8	2	4	0
„ Teheran	20	0	2	0	0	21	4	2	2	0
„ Turkey										
AMERICA— Boston and New York ...	42	8	4	3	8	43	12	4	5	8
„ Teheran & London ...	41	4	4	1	8	42	8	4	3	8
„ Turkey & London ...										
Philadelphia and Wash- ington	43	4	4	5	0	44	8	4	7	0
„ Teheran & London ...	42	0	4	3	0	43	4	4	5	0
„ Turkey & London ...										
San Francisco	46	12	4	10	8	48	0	4	12	8
„ Teheran & London ...	45	8	4	8	8	46	12	4	10	8
„ Turkey & London ...										
For all other places in America, &c.—See TARIFF PAMPHLET.										
CANADA	42	8	4	3	8	43	12	4	5	8
„ Teheran & London ...	41	1	1	1	8	42	8	4	3	8
„ Turkey & London ...										
via Suez & London ...	50	4	5	0	3	51	8	5	2	3
„ Teheran & London ...	19	0	1	11	3	50	4	5	0	3
„ Turkey & London ...										
WEST INDIES, &c. Demerara	80	8	7	13	9	81	12	7	15	9
„ Teheran & London ...	79	1	7	11	9	80	8	7	13	9
„ Turkey & London ...										
via Suez & London ...	54	4	5	1	5	55	8	5	6	5
„ Teheran & London ...	53	0	5	2	5	54	4	5	4	5
„ Turkey & London ...										
via Suez & London ...	59	1	5	11	5	60	8	5	13	5
„ Teheran & London ...	58	0	5	9	5	59	4	5	11	5
„ Turkey & London ...										
For all other places in the West Indies, &c.—See TARIFF PAMPHLET.										

N. B.—The above *reduced* charges to America, Canada, British Columbia, and the West Indies, &c., are only applicable to messages sent *via* LONDON (Valencia)—The higher rates *via* Brest are shown in the TARIFF SHEET and TARIFF PAMPHLET.)

**EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH
COMPANY, LIMITED ;
IN CONNECTION WITH THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

THE ABOVE COMPANIES' CABLES COMMUNICATE WITH PENANG,
SINGAPORE, JAVA, AUSTRALIA, SAIGON, HONGKONG, AMOY, SHANGHAI,
JAPAN AND WLADIVOSTOCK.

Tariff for Messages of Twenty Words from Madras.

	RS.	A.	P.
Penang	20	0	0
Singapore	28	8	0
* Java (Batavia - Weltevreden).....	38	8	0
* Java (Stations West of Samarang)	39	1	0
* Java (Stations East of Samarang) ..	40	4	0
AUSTRALIA.			
Port Darwin	73	12	0
South Australia	73	12	0
Victoria	75	0	0
New South Wales.....	76	8	0
Queensland and Tasmania	79	0	0
Saigon	35	12	0
Hongkong	48	0	0
Amoy	59	0	0
Shanghai	59	0	0
JAPAN.			
Nagasaki	69	12	0
Simonosaki	75	4	0
Hiogo			
Osaki			
Yokohama			
Yedo			
Wladivostock			

N.B.- From East of Chittagong and Ceylon, Rs. 2 extra.

Half the above charges for every additional 10 words.

Messages sent on by Post from above Stations, 12 Annas extra.

List of Stations in Java and Sumatra.

WEST OF SAMARANG.

BATAVIA WELTEVRVEDEN.

Palembang.	} Sumatra.	Anjer.	Tagal.
Lahat.		Serang.	Pekalongan.
Batoe Radjah.		Buitenzorg.	Banjoemass.
Mengala.		Tjandjoer.	Tjilatjap.
Felok Betong.		Bundong.	Poerworedjo.
Benkoelen.		Tjamies.	Magelang.
Seblet.		Poerwakarta.	Djoejakarta.
Tibing.		Indramayoe.	Anbarawa.
Tinggie.		Cheribon.	Samarang.
Padang.			

EAST OF SAMARANG.

Pattie.	Kedirie.	Probolingo.	Grissee.
Rembang.	Modjokerto.	Bezoeki.	Sitobondó.
Soerakarta.	Soerabaya.	Banjoewangie.	Ngawie.
Mudjoen.	Passaroeang.	Salatiga.	Toeban.

By order,

MADRAS, December 1873.

CHARLES W. LUNDY, *Superintendent.*

ARTICLES RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR INSERTION IN THEIR PROPER PLACES.

To follow Page 674, Part IX—Educational.

UNION SCHOOLS, JOHN PEREIRA'S.

Boys' School, established 1st June 1836—Girls' School, established 1st January 1840.

Under the patronage of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras.

PATRON. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras.

VICE-PATRON. Rev. W. Hope, Offg. Chaplain of South Black Town.

LIST OF DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1872-1873.

PRESIDENT.—Reverend Edward Sell, Incumbent of "Trinity Chapel."

J. G. Coleman, Esq., *Vice-President*.

Mr. C. Foster,	Mr. T. Fairfax,	Mr. D. Williams,
" J. T. Morton, Secy.	" S. J. Sairs,	" Conductor W. Cooke,
" G. Norton,	" J. L. O'Hara,	" J. Wilkins,
" J. E. Lawrence,	" J. Holmes,	

STAFF.

Head Master—Mr. Alfred J. Tims, F. A.	Head Mistress	Miss S. Johannes.
2nd " " J. Purcell.	2nd " "	H. Watson.
3rd " " G. Basely.	3rd " "	M. McKimley.

To follow Page 694, Part X—Miscellaneous.

VACCINE DEPARTMENT—MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The Staff of the Vaccine Department comprises—

1 Superintendent General.	116 First Class Vaccinators.	3 Poons.
24 Superintendents.	198 Second Class do.	1 Sweeper.

Each district has 1 Superintendent, 4 first class and 7 second class Vaccinators, with the exception of Bellary, in which there are 6 first and 10 second class Vaccinators. In Vizagapatam and Ganjam, in addition to a staff of 10 first and 23 second class Vaccinators in the former, and 8 first and 20 second class Vaccinators in the latter. There is a special staff of 1 Superintendent and 6 first class Vaccinators in each, for employ in the Province of Jeypore and the Hill Tracts of Ganjam. Superintendents and Vaccinators in Jeypore and Hill Tracts of Ganjam receive double batta whilst so employed. In Madura there are 2 Superintendents, one for Madura and the other for Dindigul Circle, with 6 first and 12 second class Vaccinators in the former, and 4 first and 6 second class Vaccinators in the latter Circle.

In addition, Ootacamund, Kotagerry and Shevaroy Hills, have 1 first class Vaccinator each, and Pulney Hills and Ammin Divi Islands, 1 Hospital Assistant, each to work as a Vaccinator.

In the Military Cantonments of Bangalore and Secunderabad, 1 first and 1 second class Vaccinator each, and at Kamptee 1 second class Vaccinator is employed.

N.B.—Salaries of Superintendent General, Rupees 1,050, 150 Rupees travelling allowance, 100 Rupees house rent, and 60 Rupees office allowance Of Superintendents, 70 Rupees; first class Vaccinators, 18 Rupees, second class Vaccinators, 10 Rupees, Peons, 7 Rupees each

Vaccine Depot, Madras—Main Road, Chintadrepettah.

Supt. of Vaccination—2nd Class Hospital Assistant Balasoundrum Moodilly, No 615

Vaccinator—Mrs Anne Bonjour, No 545

3 Collecting Peons and 1 Sweep

This Institution is open daily, Sundays excepted from 6 to 10 A.M., to vaccinate all who may wish to attend Money to the value of Annas 2 is issued as bounty to the poor subjects

Superintendents of Vaccination from Hospital Assistants

- 1—2nd Class Hospital Asst I Chinnaasawmy, No 598, Vizagapatam District.
- 2—2nd do do M Ramasawmy, No 521, South Arcot District
- 3—2nd do do P Ramalingum, No 533, Cuddalore District.
- 4—2nd do do N Balasoundrum Moodilly, No 615, Madras Collectorate

Of the Uncovenanted Service.

- 5—Meer Muzzer Ally, Hill Tracts, Ganjam District, (late Private Student, Madras Medical College)
- 6—Goolam Riza, Superintendent General's Office, Madras
- 7—Syed Abdul Aziz, Salem District
- 8—B Puttiah, Bellary District
- 9—C Armozum Chetty, Tanjore District
- 10—O Gundasawmy Reddy, Jeypore Hill Tracts Vizagapatam District
- 11—Mr A Stewart, Chingleput District
- 12—k Parthasarthi Niloo, Godeverry District
- 13—M Armozum Pillay, Madhav Chel, Madhav District
- 14—k Vaidyanathoo Niloo, North Arcot District
- 15—V. Dammalingum Moodilly, Kurnool District
- 16—M Baskara Row, Ganjam District
- 17—M Nannuth, Kistna District
- 18—Kistna Nani, Offg, Madhav District
- 19—Lachund, Offg, Dindigul District Madhav District
- 20—A Ramasawmy Offg, Trichinopoly District
- 21—Meer Hyder, Offg, Innervelly District
- 22—C N Ramasawmy, Offg, Vellore District
- 23—M Narsingrow, Offg, Combaratore District
- 24—Mr Joseph Williams, Offg, South Canara District

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL, VACCINE DEPOT, CHINTADREPETTAH

The following Municipal Associations have employed Vaccinators to work within their Municipal limits. Bellary 1, Chittoor 1, Bindipatam 1, Pakondy 1, Vizagapatam 2, Vizianagaram 1, Coimbatore 1, Rajahmundry 1, Ellore 1, Masulipatam 1, Guntoor 1, Vellore 1, Conjevaram 1, Vellore 1, Wallahpet 1, Trichinopoly 2, Steerungum 1, Tanjore 2, Mayavaram 1, Negapatam 1, Combaratore 1, Managoody 1, Madhav, Dindigul 1, Innervelly 1, Palamcottah 1, Puttur 1, Cuddalore 1, Kurnool 1, Cumbum 1, Bellary 2, Anantapur 1, Ghooty 1, Adoni 1, Salem 2, Combaratore 1, Ootacamund 1, Cuddalore 1, Cannanore 1, Chittoor 1, Cochin 1, Palghat 1, Tellicherry 1, Mangalore 3, Secunderabad 2—Total 55

Employed by Civil Dispensary, Cuddalore, 2 Vaccinators

N.B.—This Department is at present in a transitional state. In most Districts the Superintendents and Vaccinators will be increased greatly in number immediately.

Alphabetical List of Shipping Arrived at and Sailed from Madras between 1st December 1872 and 16th December 1873.

Name and Description of Vessel.	Where from	Arrived on	Signals.	Sailed on	Where going
Abyssinia, Steamer	Calcutta	25 June	J Q T B	26 June	Bombay.
Agitator, H. M.'s Screw Steamer	Bombay	7 August	...	8 August	Calcutta.
Agra, Steamer	Calcutta	27 December	G W C F	30 December	Trincomallee
	London	21 January	W R C G	26 January	Calcutta.
	Do	18 March	...	20 March	do.
	Do	27 July	...	5 August	do.
	Bombay	11 "	W R L C	12 July	do.
	Calcutta	6 August	...	7 August	Bombay.
	Bombay	21 September	...	23 September	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	30 October	...	1 November	Bombay.
	Bombay	14 December	...	...	...
Agra, Ship	Mauritius	8 April	P C W J	8 June	London.
Albertine, Ship	Rio de Janeiro	15 January	W J G H	17 January	Northern Ports.
Alumbagh, Ship	Galle	7 April	V N J G	25 April	Mauritius.
	Mauritius	2 July	...	28 August	London.
Anna Decatur, Ship	Boston	14 December	Old Code	...	...
Arabia, Steamer	Calcutta	6 March	V Q H J	7 March	Bombay.
	Bombay	18 April	...	20 April	Calcutta.
Arabia, French Barque	Cocanada	7 March	H J L R	15 March	Bordeaux.
Arcoot, Steamer	Calcutta	26 December	J V N W	27 December	Bombay.
	Bombay	8 February	...	11 February	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	18 May	...	20 May	Bombay.
	Bombay	7 July	...	9 July	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	9 August	...	11 August	Bombay.
	Bombay	11 September	...	16 September	Calcutta.
Armeria, Barque	Galle	27 March	T V K N	31 March	London.
Asia, Steamer	London	28 April	J Q T D	30 April	Rangoon.
	Pondicherry	25 May	...	16 June	Pondicherry.
	Bombay	15 June	...	16 "	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	13 August	...	14 August	do.
	Bombay	5 September	...	6 September	Bombay.
	Calcutta	20 October	...	21 October	Calcutta.
	Bombay	27 November	...	1 December	Bombay.
	Calcutta	31 December	J V L D	1 January	Calcutta.
Assyria, Steamer	Bombay	1872	...	27 "	Bombay.
	Calcutta	1873	...	...	...

Atholl, Steamer ...	Bombay	8 March	...	...	...	10 March	Calcutta.
Australia, Steamer ...	Calcutta	5 April	...	...	...	7 April	Bombay.
...	Bombay	17 May	...	...	...	19 May	Calcutta.
...	Calcutta	14 June	...	...	...	16 June	Bombay.
...	Bombay	27 July	...	...	...	28 July	Calcutta.
...	Calcutta	30 August	...	...	...	15 September	Colombo.
...	Colombo	27 September	...	...	...	27 "	Calcutta.
...	Calcutta	30 October	...	...	...	22 October	Bombay.
...	Bombay	30 November	...	...	...	1 December	Calcutta.
...	London	15 July	...	J Q N C	...	21 July	do.
...	Suez	24 June	...	P & O Mail	...	25 June	do.
...	Calcutta	19 July	...	...	...	20 July	Suez.
...	London	29 May	...	K L Q D	...	3 June	Calcutta.
...	Calcutta	12 December	...	...	...	13 December	Bombay.
...	Bombay	25 January	...	187-K L W S	...	27 January	Calcutta.
...	Calcutta	20 February	...	1873	...	21 February	Bombay.
...	Bombay	6 April	...	...	...	8 April	Calcutta.
...	Calcutta	12 May	...	...	...	13 May	Bombay.
...	Bombay	12 June	...	...	...	13 June	Calcutta.
...	Calcutta	9 July	...	...	...	11 July	Bombay.
...	Bombay	22 August	...	...	...	23 August	Calcutta.
...	Calcutta	17 September	...	...	...	18 September	Bombay.
...	Bombay	2 November	...	...	...	4 November	Calcutta.
...	Rangoon	16 December	...	...	...	...	...
...	Mauritius	24 April	...	No Signal	...	1 May	Chittagong.
...	Swansea	10 January	...	do.	...	15 February	Marselles.
...	Suez	17 April	...	P & O Mail	...	18 April	Calcutta.
...	Calcutta	10 May	...	...	...	11 May	Suez.
...	Suez	30 August	...	...	...	22 August	Calcutta.
...	Calcutta	13 September	...	...	...	13 September	Suez.
...	London	5 February	...	K R M S	...	6 February	Calcutta.
...	Calcutta	6 March	...	...	...	7 March	London.
...	London	22 June	...	...	...	1 July	Calcutta.
...	Do	13 December	...	...	...	...	...
...	Port Louis	17 March	...	Old Code	...	25 March	Gopaulpore.
...	Maulmein	2 December	...	1872... P L M K	...	31 December	Poorce.
...	Colombo	25 September	...	1873	...	27 September	1873... Ganjam.
...	Cocanada	26 December	...	1872... No Signal	...	5 January	Marselles.
...	Pondicherry	30 August	...	1873... W Q G S	...	30 September	London.
...	Melbourne	11 November	...	No Signal	...	19 November	Calcutta.
...	Newcastle	26 August	...	V T H D	...	19 September	do.
...	London	3 December	...	1872... K H L C	...	7 December	do.
Blanché, French Ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bleng, Barque	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bluis, French Barque	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bride, Ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Army, Ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brockham, Ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta, Steamer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Alphabetical List of Shipping, &c.—(Continued.)

Name and Description of Vessel.	Where from	Arrived on	Signals.	Sailed on	Where going
Calcutta, Steamer	London	21 April	1873... K H L C	23 April	1873... Calcutta.
	Calcutta	19 May	...	24 May	London.
	London	13 September	...	18 September	Calcutta.
Calcutta, Steamer	Calcutta	15 October	...	21 October	London.
Caldera, Ship	Bombay	18 December	1872... L H M C	17 December	1872... Calcutta.
Carnatic, Ship	Mauritius	1 October	1873... J C F D	29 November	1873... London.
Caroline, Barque	London	8 January	... H N D G	8 February	do.
	Mauritius	6 July	... W C M G	9 July	Corelong.
	Covelong	23 do	...	24 "	Calcutta.
C and P, French Barque	Pondicherry	5 January	... No Signal	9 February	Marseilles.
Cathay, Steamer	Calcutta	23 December	1872... P & O Mail	24 December	1872... Suez.
Ceres, Ship	Aden	30 May	1873... Old Code	9 June	1873... London.
Chaldea, Steamer	Bombay	13 January	... L H F C	14 January	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	6 February	...	6 February	Bombay.
	Bombay	23 March	...	25 March	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	5 May	...	7 May	Bombay.
	Bombay	26 June	...	28 June	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	25 July	...	26 July	Bombay.
	Bombay	6 September	...	8 September	Calcutta.
Childers, Ship	Calcutta	12 December	... H G P Q	3 December	Calcutta
China, Steamer	Melbourne	23 November	... P & O Mail	5 March	do.
	Suez	5 March	...	1 April	Suez.
	Calcutta	31 do	...	10 July	London.
Choice, Barque	Galle	10 June	... No Signal	7 September	Calcutta.
City of Agra, Ship	Melbourne	4 September	... Old Code	24 May	do.
Coldstream, Barque	Mauritius	23 May	... K C J R	19 March	do.
Colombo, Steamer	London	17 March	... L M P K	19 April	London.
	Calcutta	17 April	...	13 November	Chittagong.
Colonel Fyche, Barque	Moulmein	22 October	... R B M S	5 February	Trincornallie
Columbine, Her Majesty's Screw Steamer	Calcutta	1 February	... G Q T S	6 "	London.
Cornwallis, Barque	Cardiff	16 January	... No Signal	20 February	Calcutta.
	London	13 December	...	11 "	Vizagapatam.
Coromandel, Steamer	do	19 February	... L F K J	24 "	do.
Carraswitch, Ship	Calcutta	29 January	... No Signal		
	Vizagapatam	19 February	...		

Dacca, Steamer	do	7 March	...	...	...	11 March	do.
Dahila, Steamer	Bombay	25 do	...	...	...	16 April	Calcutta.
	London	22 do	...	...	...	23 March	do.
	Calcutta	20 do	...	...	...	25 "	do.
	London	25 April	...	...	...	26 April	London
Delhi, Steamer	Southampton	17 August	...	...	...	22 August	Calcutta.
Derby, Steamer	Colombo	10 December	...	...	...	11 December	do.
	Calcutta	24 June	...	...	...	30 June	do.
	Liverpool	27 July	...	...	...	2 August	London.
Derbyshire, Ship	London	14 June	...	...	...	27 July	do.
Derwentwater, Barque	do	17 September	...	...	...	20 November	do.
Dhoolia, Steamer...	do	4 January	...	...	...	9 May	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	9 May	...	...	...	9 June	do.
	Bombay	5 June	...	...	...	30 July	London.
Doxford, Barque	Bombay	5 July	...	...	...	7 January	Calcutta.
Dunkeld, Ship	Negapatam	22 July	...	...	...	1 August	London.
Dunhaile Castle, Ship	Mauritius	18 September	...	...	...	7 October	Mauritius.
Dupy de Lome, French Barque	Pondicherry	22 June	...	...	...	4 July	London.
East Lomond, Barque	Shields	29 May	...	...	...	25 June	Bordeaux.
El Dorado, Steamer	London	20 October	...	...	...	21 October	Penang.
Elgin, Steamer	Calcutta	17 November	...	...	...	18 November	Calcutta.
Ellora, Steamer	London	16 October	...	...	...	22 October	London.
	Calcutta	9 December	...	...	...	14 May	Suez.
	Suez	13 May	...	...	...	7 June	1872... Suez.
	Calcutta	11 April	...	...	...	12 April	1873... Calcutta.
Espiegle, Barque...	Colombo	8 January	...	...	...	15 January	Suez.
Euxynone, Ship	Melbourne	10 do	...	...	...	24 "	Bimlipatam.
Fathe Salem, Ship	Mauritius	27 April	...	...	...	30 April	Calcutta.
	do	12 December	...	...	...	23 August	do.
Fenella, Steamer...	Bombay	18 August	...	...	...	4 June	do.
Gainsborough, Ship	Demerara	31 May	...	...	...	7 January	London.
Gauntlet Ship, ...	Bombay	13 December	...	...	...	20 November	do.
General Caulfield Barque	Newcastle	12 September	...	...	...	26 February	do.
George Kendal, Ship	Bombay	9 January	...	...	...	9 March	do.
Glenaros, Ship	London	27 December	...	...	...	6 February	do.
Glenarvon, Ship	Cardiff	11 do	...	...	...	12 October	Covelong.
	Shields	14 November	...	...	...	27 December	1872... Galle.
Glenroy, Ship	Bombay	11 October	...	...	...	7 January	1873... Calcutta.
Godavery, Steamer	Calcutta	27 December	...	...	...
	Galle	7 January	...	...	...

Alphabetical List of Shipping, &c.—(Continued.)

Name and Description of Vessel.	Where from	Arrived on	Signals	Sailed on	Where going
Godavery, Steamer	Calcutta	25 January	French Mail	25 January	Galle.
	Galle	3 February	...	3 February	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	22 do	...	22 "	Galle.
	Galle	2 March	...	2 March	Calcutta
	Calcutta	22 do	...	23 "	Galle.
	Galle	30 do	...	30 "	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	23 April	...	23 April	Galle.
Golconda, Steamer	Suez	27 January	P & O Mail	27 January	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	17 February	...	18 February	Galle.
Good Hope, Steamer	London	12 do	...	14 "	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	16 March	J P L H	17 March	London.
Gosforth, Ship	London	16 July	L V N K	25 September	do.
Harold Haarfager, Steamer	do	7 March	J P D B	12 March	Rangoon.
Her Majesty, Ship	do	2 December	Q M B J	...	...
Herman, Ship	Bombay	18 August	Old Code	19 August	Ennore.
Hidalgo, Steamer	London	9 March	L D N P	11 March	Calcutta.
Himalaya, Steamer	Rangoon	9 April	J Q V C	16 April	Rangoon.
	do	7 May	...	14 May	do.
	do	6 June	...	10 June	do.
Hindoo, Steamer	London	20 April	W R H B	23 April	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	20 May	...	20 May	London.
	London	27 September	...	29 September	Calcutta.
Hindustan, Steamer	Calcutta	28 October	...	30 October	London.
	Suez	28 May	P & O Mail.	30 May	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	21 June	...	23 June	Suez.
	Suez	1 October	...	2 October	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	26 "	...	27 "	Suez.
Hindustani, Ship	Calcutta	26 April	T B V K	29 April	Calcutta.
Hydaspes, Steamer	Mauritius	29 "	P & O Mail	1 May	do.
	Suez	24 May	L H N S	25 "	Suez.
	Calcutta	3 September	...	5 September	Calcutta.
	Suez	27 "	...	28 "	Suez.
Hydra, Ship	Calcutta	30 July	No Signal	9 August	Mauritius.
Hypatia, Barque	Bombay	29 May	H D F W	19 June	Gopaulpore.
Inverallan, Ship	Sunderland	1 May	H Q K C	11 May	Mauritius.
	Pondicherry

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Alphabetical List of Shipping, &c.—(Continued.)

Name and Description of Vessel.	Where from	Arrived on	Signals.	Sailed on	Where going.
Lilly of Devon, Barque	Gopaulpore...	23 May	H F K D	5 June	London.
Lord Clyde, Ship	Bombay	10 June	T B V Q	19 "	Singapore.
Louise, French Barque	Cochin	9 December	1872... Old Code	5 January	Marseilles.
Lucy S. Willis, Ship	Boston...	21 March	1873... do	28 March	Calcutta.
Lumley Castle, Steamer	London	4 September	J S B M	11 September	do.
Maha Buleshwar, Ship	Bimlipatam	3 May	H C L V	29 May	London.
Mahratta, Steamer	Negapatam...	25 "	J Q V G	27 "	Rangoon.
Malwa, Steamer	Suez	21 March	P & O Mail...	23 March	Calcutta.
Maori, Ship	Calcutta	14 April		14 April	Suez.
Marie Gabriell, French Barque	London	26 December	1872... P B W H	15 February	London.
Mars, Ship	Pondicherry...	13 September	1873... No Signal	27 September	Bordeaux.
Marshall Pellisseir, Barque	Negapatam	20 "	L P G S	29 "	Mauritius.
Mary Fry, Ship	Mauritius	13 December			
Mary Scott, Ship...	London	30 May	J C B H	13 August	Singapore.
Massilia, Steamer	Buenos Ayres	28 March	S C M R	6 April	Akyab.
	Colombo	8 April	No Signal	9 "	Cocanada.
	Suez	16 August	P & O Mail...	17 August	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	31 "	P W F M	1 September	Suez.
	Suez	23 October		30 October	London.
Maurice and Lorraine, French Barque...	Calcutta	12 November		12 November	Suez.
Meinan, Steamer	Bimlipatam	22 March	1873... K G N B	2 June	Marseilles.
	Galle	10 December	1872... French Mail	10 December	Calcutta.
	Calcutta...	19 April	1873...	19 April	Galle.
	Galle	28 "		28 "	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	14 May		15 May	Galle.
	Galle	23 "		23 "	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	11 June		11 June	Galle.
	Galle	22 "		22 "	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	10 July		11 July	Galle.
	Galle	19 "		19 "	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	7 August		7 August	Galle.
	Galle	15 "		15 "	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	3 September		4 September	Galle.
	Galle	13 "		13 "	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	1 October		2 October	Galle.

Merchantman, Ship	Galle ...	12 "	...	...	Calcutta.
Mic, Mac, Ship...	Calcutta ...	31 "	...	...	Galle.
Mirzapore, Steamer	Galle ...	9 November	...	...	Calcutta.
	Calcutta ...	28 "	...	...	Galle.
	Galle ...	8 December	...	...	Calcutta.
	Mauritius ...	19 February	H F S Q	...	do.
	Do ...	16 June	...	...	do.
	Liverpool ...	25 September	No Signal	...	Marseilles.
	Suez ...	20 February	P & O Mail	...	Calcutta.
	Calcutta ...	17 March	...	...	Suez.
Mofussilite, Ship	Southampton	28 November	W G T F	...	Calcutta.
	Mauritius	10 July	...	...	Covelong.
	Covelong	7 August	...	...	Calcutta.
Munsoory, Ship	Moulmein	14 "	R B L V	...	Negapatam.
Mysore, French Barque	Pondicherry	3 January	K J F P	...	Bordeaux.
Nestor, French Ship	Buenos Ayres	7 February	No Signal	...	Marseilles.
Nimrod, Ship	Mauritius	21 March	W C M P	...	Calcutta.
	Do	12 August	...	...	Covelong.
	Covelong	25 "	...	...	Calcutta.
Notre Dame, French Barque	Pondicherry	1 January	No Signal	...	Marseilles.
Nourmahal, Ship	London	21 May	L W H P	...	Calingapatam.
	Calingapatam	20 July	...	...	London.
Oleander, Barque	Galle	31 February	T R B C	...	Northern Ports.
	Bimlipatam	1 April	...	...	London.
Onward, Ship	Colombo	8 January	Q C V B	...	Chittagong
Orchis, Steamer	London	4 March	J T R P	...	Calcutta.
Oriental, Steamer	Rangoon	19 December	H P N M	1872	1872 Rangoon
	Do	16 January	...	1873	1873 do.
	Do	13 February	...	...	do.
	Do	12 March	...	...	do.
	Do	30 June	...	...	do.
	Do	24 July	...	...	do.
	Do	25 August	...	...	do.
	Do	22 September	...	...	do.
	Do	23 October	...	...	do.
	Do	19 November	...	...	do.
Orissa, Steamer	Suez	2 April	P & O Mail	...	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	26 "	...	...	Suez.
Ornate, Barque	London	28 May	No Signal	...	London.
Othello, Steamer	Plymouth	13 February	K V T R	...	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	21 March	...	...	London.
	London	7 July	...	...	Calcutta.

Alphabetical List of Shipping, &c. — (Continued.)

Name and Description of Vessel.	Where from	Arrived on	Signals.	Sailed on	Where going.
Othello, Steamer	Calcutta...	11 August	K V T R	12 August	London...
Pandora, Ship	London	23 November		4 December	Calcutta.
Paraguay, Steamer	Calcutta	11 July	No Signal	2 September	Ennore.
Patna, Steamer	Ennore	16 September		17 October	Demerara.
	Malta	27 September	No Signal	9 "	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	19 April	L F K V	21 April	Bombay.
	Bombay	3 June		4 June	Calcutta.
	Do	31 July		31 July	do.
	Calcutta	22 August		23 August	Bombay.
	Bombay	4 October		6 October	Calcutta.
Paknam, Steamer	Calcutta	15 November		18 November	Bombay.
Pekin, Steamer	Singapore	19 May	No Signal	20 May	Galle.
	Suez	6 February	P & O Mail	6 February	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	3 March		4 March.	Suez.
	Suez	12 November		13 November	Calcutta.
Pembrookshire, Barque	Bombay	8 December		9 December	Suez.
	Calcutta	18 April	V T S G	22 April.	Gogulpore.
Peshawur, Steamer	Gogulpore	26 May		30 June.	London.
	Suez	11 December	P & O Mail	12 December	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	6 January	1872	7 January	1873
	Suez	10 June	1873	12 June.	Suez.
	Calcutta	5 July		6 July	Calcutta.
	Southampton	31 October		31 October	Suez.
Phoenix, Barque...	Calcutta	24 November		24 November	Calcutta.
Pie IX, French Barque	Moulmein	23 January	S N J F	14 March	Suez.
Princess Somowatty, Ship	Bimlipatam	15 March	No Signal	21 "	Coconada.
	Bombay	21 April	Q L H F	21 April	Pondicherry.
Prosperie, French Barque	Bimlipatam	26 May		13 June	Chittagong.
Puget, French Barque	Pondicherry	12 December	No Signal	7 January	London.
	Cocanada...	19 July	No Signal	27 July	Marselles.
Queen of the North, Barque	Pondicherry	4 September	H Q W T	17 September	Pondicherry.
Reunion, French Barque	London	24 February	K T L P	25 April	Marselles.
Saint Francoise, French Brig	Pondicherry	3 November	No Signal	24 November	London.
Saint George, Ship	Port Louis	19 February	No Signal	11 March	Marselles.
	Bombay	15 April	V W P T	20 April	Bourbon.
					London.

Saint James, Ship	Do	8 July	Old Code	24 August	do
Saint Lawrence, Ship	London	1 October	Q D H W	22 April	Calcutta.
Saltwell, Steamer	Do	18 April	L C W K	19 May	London
Satara, Steamer	Calcutta	19 May	1873... J V K	11 January	1873... Bombay.
	Calcutta	10 January	...	24 March	Calcutta.
	Bombay	22 March	...	15 September	Bombay.
	Calcutta	12 September	...	16 October	Calcutta.
	Bombay	14 October	...	26 November	Bombay.
	Calcutta	23 November	...	11 December	Rangoon
	Colombo	7 December	...	29 December	Calcutta.
Scindia, Steamer	London	23 December	1872... K Q R L	10 June	1872... do.
	do	5 June	1873... ..	11 December	do.
Sea Gull, Steamer	London	3 December	...	11 November	do
Sea Queen, Ship	London	5 November	J Q V S	25 September	Pondicherry.
Sidone and Madaline, French Barque	Liverpool	26 August	X K B L	20 January	Bombay.
Sir John Lawrence, Steamer	Pondicherry	18 January	L C R I	11 July	Calcutta.
	Bombay	9 July	P T W D	9 August	Bombay.
	Calcutta	17 August	...	27 September	Calcutta.
Southern Queen, Ship	Bombay	24 September	...	11 March	Bimlipatam.
	Galle	10 March	J S F W	5 June	London
Star of India, Ship	Bimlipatam	30 April	...	19 February	Bimlipatam.
	Colombo	2 February	T R B H	17 April	London
Strathclyde, Steamer	Bimlipatam	24 March	...	31 December	1872... Calcutta.
	London	24 December	1872... K C H B	21 January	1873... London.
Sultan, Steamer	Calcutta	23 July	1873... ..	23 July	Calcutta.
	London	16 August	L W P M	21 August	London.
	Calcutta	4 December	...	4 December	Calcutta.
Surat, Steamer	London	11 January	...	2 January	Calcutta.
	Suez	21 do	P & O Mail	21	Suez.
Tanjore, Steamer	Calcutta	21 July	...	22 July	Calcutta
	Suez	16 August	P & O Mail	17 August	Suez
Tapazuer, French Barque	Calcutta	10 July	L F G S	24 July	Calcutta
Trevelyan, Ship	Coconada	23 January	V X H S	2 March	Dangara.
The Bruce, Ship	Shields	15 September	H M N D	25 September	Calcutta
Twilight, Ship	Melbourne	3	N P M F	17	London
Venetia, Steamer	Bimlipatam	16	...	18	Calcutta.
	Suez	10 October	P & O Mail	11 October	Suez
Vereina, Barque	Calcutta	10 June	L P V H	14 June	London.
Verveine, French Barque	Galle	13 August	H B M K	19 August	Marseilles.
Vibilla, Steamer	Mauritius	1 May	No Signal	1 May	Calcutta.
	London	16 September	L F P S	20 September	do.

Alphabetical List of Shipping, &c.—(Continued.)

Name and Description of Vessel.	Where from	Arrived on	Signal.	Sailed on	Where going.
Vibilia, Steamer ..	Calcutta	20 October	1873... L P P S	22 October	1873... Colombo
Viceroy, Steamer	Bombay	20 November	...	22 November	Calcutta,
	London	13 March	... L P B W	14 March	do.
	Calcutta	5 April	...	9 April	London.
	London	17 August	...	19 August	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	11 September	...	14 September	London
	London	13 December	...	...	...
Victoria Bridge, Barque	Mauritius	19 August	... R P W B	20 August	Calcutta.
Vimera, Ship	Shields	13 December	1872... H F K R	17 March	London
Walamo, Steamer	London	4 April	1873... K P S W	8 April	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	7 May	...	9 May	London.
Waterloo, Ship	Mauritius	12 January	... N H W S	13 January	Calcutta
	Bombay	21 April	...	10 May	do
Webfoot, Ship	Hong Kong	29 January	No Signal	8 February	London.
William Cory, Steamer	Cardiff	14 September	... M B P Q	15 September	Calcutta.
Winstead, Steamer	London	11 February	... K L P R	14 February	do.
W. W. Smith, Ship	Shields	18 May	... L P D W	15 June	Coconada
	Coconada	20 July	...	11 August	London.
Xantho, Steamer	London	9 December	1872... K P T H	11 December	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	5 January	1873...	7 January	London.
Yorkshire, Steamer	do	23 December	1872... K Q H C	27 December	do.
	London	10 May	1873...	14 May	1873... Calcutta
Zambesi, Steamer	Suez	8 July	... P & O Mail	10 July	do
	Calcutta	2 August	...	2 August	Suez.
Zuleika, Ship	Rio de Janeiro	23 June	... R D L Q	13 September	London.

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 Arathoon, Augustus, Nungumbaukum
 Arathoon, Edward, do.
 Arathoon, Alfred, do.
 Arbuthnot, Hon. W. R., Firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Nungumbaukum
 Arbuthnot, J. W., of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Nungumbaukum.
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Almanac Advertiser,

JANUARY 1874.

KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

AGENCY TERMS.

BANKING.

Banking Accounts opened with Regiments and Institutions, Officers and Members of the Civil Services and others. Interest at 2 per cent. on the monthly balance allowed half-yearly upon Current Accounts presenting a minimum credit balance of Rs 500 during the half-year. On Accounts showing a credit of less than Rs 500, Agency is charged at the rate of 1 per cent.

Accounts can only be overdrawn by special arrangement, under which a commission of 1 per cent, and interest as agreed, will be charged.

DEPOSITS.

Deposits of not less than Rs 500 received for fixed periods, and Interest allowed thereon at the following rates.—

Repayable 3 months from date of Deposit, 3 per cent.

"	6	"	"	4	"
"	12	"	"	5	"

At the expiration of the period of deposit, the amount is transferred to a Drawing Account upon the terms above-mentioned for Current Banking Accounts, unless the Deposit is renewed.

Deposit Receipts can be cashed before maturity, if required, by special arrangement

REMITTANCES.

Drafts granted, at the current rates of exchange, upon the Corresponding Firms and Family Remittances arranged.

Circular Notes

Approved Bills purchased.

SECURITIES.

Government and other Securities purchased and sold at a Brokerage of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Interest and Dividends realized to the credit of Constituent's accounts, at a charge of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent Commission. Securities received for safe custody, subject to a charge of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on surrender.

AGENCY.

Personal Agency business of every description transacted. Pay and Pensions realized. Shipping, Passage, and Supply Departments Miscellaneous Supplies and Stores selected from Local Stores and forwarded, or ordered from England on favourable terms. Orders and Payments received on account of the Home Firm.

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY. | KING, HAMILTON & CO., CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES OF HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON

THE STANDARD Life Assurance Company, ESTABLISHED 1825.

CONSTITUTED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

GOVERNOR.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.G.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DALKEITH.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STAIR, K.T.

(HEAD OFFICE.)

EDINBURGH, 3 AND 5, GEORGE STREET.

MADRAS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CLEMENT SIMPSON, Esq., of Binny and Co

W. T. TAYLOR, Esq., Manager, Agra Bank, (Limited.)

WILLIAM BYAM LIDDELL, Esq., of Walker and Co.

ERNEST BARCLAY, Esq., Acting Government Solicitor.

Medical Officer.—Surgeon-Major J. L. PAUL, M.D., A.M.

Solicitors.—Messrs. PRICHARD AND BARCLAY.

Agents and Secretaries to the Board.—BINNY AND CO.

SUB-AGENTS.

<i>Bangalore</i>	J. A. McMaster, Esq.
<i>Berhampore</i>	T. Parsons, Esq., Agent Bank of Madras.
<i>Bimlipatam</i>	Messrs. Hyslop & Co.
<i>Calicut</i>	Messrs. Hinde & Co.
<i>Cannanore</i>	Messrs. Heerjee, M. & Sons.
<i>Cocanada</i>	Messrs. Hall, Syme & Co.
<i>Cochin</i>	Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.
<i>Combatores</i>	J. Carment, Esq.
<i>Cuttack</i>	L. F. B. Wither, Esq.
<i>Kamptee</i>	Capt. D. Dinwiddie and Messrs. Cursetjee & Co.
<i>Madras</i>	Cowasjee Eduljee, Esq.
<i>Mangalore</i>	Messrs. Alstons & Co.
<i>Masulipatam</i>	Messrs. Maiden & Co.
<i>Mercara</i>	Messrs. H. Mann & Co.
<i>Nellore</i>	A. M. Simpson, Esq.
<i>Ootacamund</i>	J. W. Minchin, Esq.
<i>Pondicherry</i>	Messrs. Gallois, Montbrun and Fils.
<i>Secunderabad</i>	Messrs. Cursetjee & Co.
<i>Tuticorin</i>	C. H. R. Cocq, Esq.
<i>Trichinopoly</i>	J. Sykes Wright, Esq., Agent of the Bank of Madras.
<i>Tellicherry</i>	Messrs. Hinde & Co.
<i>Vytherry, Wynaad</i>	Messrs. Hinde & Co.

THIS COMPANY was established in 1825, and is one of the largest and most successful of the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain. Its income exceeds **£700,000** per annum; and its Accumulated and Invested Funds amount to upwards of **Four Millions Sterling**. Its Profits have been very large, and persons assured have derived very valuable benefits from their connection with the Company. It has also acquired a marked character for liberal management, being the first institution which relieved Policies of Assurance from restrictive and unnecessary conditions, and gave such contracts increased value and stability in other ways.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS.

The business of the Standard Life Assurance Company since its institution has increased steadily year by year, until it has attained its present large amount.

In the last seven years (1866-72, both inclusive) the **STANDARD** has passed nearly 13,000 policies, insuring the sum of **£79,455,364**, or very nearly **Eight Millions**—giving an average of about **£600** for each policy, and an average amount of business transacted during each of these seven years of **£1,135,052** per annum. No other Scotch Office can show equal results, and in fact, the sum assured by the **STANDARD** exceeds by One Million sterling the result shown by any one of those Offices, within the same period.

Beginning in 1825 at *nil*, there are now subsisting Assurances to the amount of more than Seventeen Millions sterling; the annual Revenue of the Company is upwards of Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds; and the Assets are considerably upwards of Four Millions.

These results have not been attained by any other than constitutional means; and the Directors are satisfied that, large as the Business has been, no office can exhibit a better class of risks, the Assurances being to a great extent in connection with Family Provisions, Marriage and other Settlements.

INVESTMENT OF FUNDS.

The Funds of the Company, amounting to considerably upwards of **Four Millions Sterling**, are invested in Government Securities; in Loans on the security of Land, by bond or mortgage; in Landed property; in advances to the Company's Policyholders; and in other ways affording undoubted security.

DIVISION OF PROFITS AMONG THE POLICYHOLDERS.

One feature in the **STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**, the operation of which has contributed in a marked degree to the great success of the Institution, is the liberal **DIVISION OF PROFITS** among the Assured, and the Directors request attention to the great advantages of the system. The Divisions are made at intervals of *five* years, and they are preceded by a most searching Investigation into the affairs of the Company.

AT THE DIVISION OF PROFITS IN 1870,

THE LARGE SUM OF

£331,591 : 18s.

was allocated to the Policyholders, representing Bonus Additions to existing Assurances. •

THE following TABLE shows the Bonus Additions to Policies in force at
15th November 1870.

Policy opened before	Sum in Policy.	Bonus Additions declared				Total Bonus Additions.	Sum in Policy with Bonus Additions.		
		Previously to 1870.		In 1870.					
	£	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
25th May 1847	1000	332	10	62	10	395	0	1395	0
„ 1848	1000	312	10	62	10	375	0	1375	0
„ 1849	1000	292	10	62	10	355	0	1355	0
„ 1850	1000	272	10	62	10	335	0	1335	0
„ 1851	1000	252	10	62	10	315	0	1315	0
„ 1852	1000	232	10	62	10	295	0	1295	0
„ 1853	1000	212	10	62	10	275	0	1275	0
„ 1854	1000	192	10	62	10	255	0	1255	0
„ 1855	1000	172	10	62	10	235	0	1235	0
„ 1856	1000	157	10	62	10	220	0	1220	0
„ 1857	1000	142	10	62	10	205	0	1205	0
„ 1858	1000	127	10	62	10	190	0	1190	0
„ 1859	1000	112	10	62	10	175	0	1175	0
„ 1860	1000	97	10	62	10	160	0	1160	0
„ 1861	1000	82	10	62	10	145	0	1145	0
„ 1862	1000	67	10	62	10	130	0	1130	0
„ 1863	1000	52	10	62	10	115	0	1115	0
„ 1864	1000	37	10	62	10	100	0	1100	0
„ 1865	1000	22	10	62	10	85	0	1085	0
15th Nov. 1865	1000	7	10	62	10	70	0	1070	0
„ 1866	1000	...		62	10	62	10	1062	10
„ 1867	1000	...		50	0	50	0	1050	0
„ 1868	1000	...		37	10	37	10	1037	10
„ 1869	1000	...		25	0	25	0	1025	0
„ 1870	1000	...		12	10	12	10	1012	10

The additions to Policies of larger or smaller amount are in the same proportion.

Those who did not wish to add the amount of the Bonus to the Sum Assured were permitted to take the value of the addition in a present sum, or to apply its value to the reduction of the Annual Premium for five years.

**The next Investigation and Division of Profits will be made at
15th November 1875, and quinquennially thereafter.**

RESERVES.

While the Company have conferred these important benefits on the Assured, they have at the same time made very large reserves in estimating their Liabilities, so as to secure the future stability and welfare of the Institution. In valuing the Liabilities of the Company the Actuaries have adopted, as the basis of their calculation, a rate of Interest considerably below that which the Company can readily realise on the best security which the country affords. The rate of Interest assumed in the great bulk of the Company's calculations is 3 per cent. — In some cases $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is adopted as more appropriate to the particular class of risks under consideration, and in others as high as 4 is the assumption, but on the whole there is a gain of above one per cent. on Interest alone, which, on upwards of Four Millions of Money invested, gives a large and handsome Annual Profit. But the large Reserve of the Company, consisting of the unvalued portion of the premiums payable, is the mainstay of the business, being sums set aside at the Investigations which the Company may calculate on receiving equally with the rest of the Premiums contracted for, but which are not taken into account in the calculations. That is to say, if an Annual Premium under a Policy is £100 per annum, £80 only may be valued, the difference being called the Reserve or Loading. It is not easy to explain this distinctly without fuller illustration than can be here given, but the effect is apparent, when it is stated, that the Company have set aside at 15th November 1870 about £100,000 per annum in this way, worth in present value not less than thirteen years' purchase. The Company have other large sources of profit arising from the selection of lives, surrendered and abandoned Policies, etc. etc., but enough has been stated to show that the Company's affairs are highly prosperous, while the benefits conferred on all interested are very large.

THE RATES OF THE COMPANY,

which have been calculated on data derived from the most authentic sources, will be found moderate, and, looking to the facilities and advantages afforded, they are undoubtedly more advantageous, and less expensive, than those of any other Office transacting the same class of business.

A STANDARD POLICY

is

UNCHALLENGEABLE

according to the resolution of 1861, on any ground whatever connected with the original documents on which the Assurance was effected, after it has endured five years, and that without application to the Directors or other forms, evidence of age having been produced.

GENERAL REGULATIONS AND CONDITIONS.

These have been framed with much care, with the view of making the Company's Policies available securities of the most perfect kind, and of allowing as much freedom to the Policy-holder as may safely be granted. The Directors invite particular attention to them.

Claims paid at home or abroad.

Policies with Profits purchased at any time after payment of one year's Premium, and Policies without profits for the whole term of life, after three years' Premiums have been paid.

Assignments of Policies recorded, and from the date of such recording, Assurances not subject to forfeiture on any ground whatever, except fraud, or non-payment of the Proper Premiums.

Age and Interest admitted on the Company's Policies in all cases where proof is given satisfactorily to the Directors.

Thirty days of grace allowed for payment of Premiums, yearly, half-yearly and quarterly and ten days' grace for monthly, and in the event of death taking place during the currency of these days, before payment of the Premium, the Policy will be as valid and effectual as if it had been paid.

Assurances forfeited may be revived within 13 months from the date at which the Premium became due, under certain conditions.

The Indian Military Rate covers the risk of war in the case of Officers in Her Majesty's service, while on the Indian Establishment.

Military Men holding appointments of a civil character, not requiring military service, charged the rate applicable to civilians, with certain exceptions.

Persons Assured through the Indian Branches of the Company have permission to reside in any part of the world, so long as they continue to pay the original rate of Premium stipulated in their Policies.

Persons Assured for the whole Term of Life returning to Europe or other climate considered equally healthy by the Directors, pay the reduced Premium applicable to Europe, according to the Company's published Rates (Table No. II), commencing with the first Premium due, after their arrival within such limits has been duly reported, and they receive a return of a proportion of the extra premium calculated by days for the period from the date of their arrival in Europe to the date of the next renewal Premium falling due, provided the return is then claimed. This rule, however, does not apply to the first year's Premium except in special cases.

Persons Assured paying a reduced rate of Premium for residence in Europe or elsewhere, desirous of returning to India, require to make application to the Directors for permission to do so, paying the original rate of Premium required in terms of their Policy. If desirous to proceed to any other part of the world instead of returning to India, the terms will be specially arranged.

No Expenses in connection with obtaining Policies; for the whole term of life, and all Medical Fees paid by the Company.

Assurances for limited periods can also be effected at moderate rates of Premium.

The Local Boards in India are empowered to accept Proposals and issue Policies; and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

Full particulars, together with Proposal Forms, Prospectuses, &c., will be forwarded on application being made to any of the Sub-Agents of the Company, or to

BINNY AND CO.,

Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board at Madras.

INDIAN MONEY.

TABLE I.

INDIAN RATES.—WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.
For an Assurance of Rupees 1,000 with and without Profits.

CIVIL RISKS.			Age.	MILITARY* AND NAVAL RISKS.			Age.
Age.	Annual Pre- mium without Profits.	Annual Pre- mium with Profits.		Annual Pre- mium without Profits.	Annual Pre- mium with Profits.		
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
20	31 8 0	35 12 9	20	35 10 0	40 7 3	20	
21	31 15 3	36 5 3	21	36 1 3	41 0 0	21	
22	32 7 3	36 14 9	22	36 9 3	41 9 3	22	
23	33 0 0	37 8 0	23	37 2 0	42 3 3	23	
24	33 8 9	38 2 0	24	37 10 9	42 13 3	24	
25	34 2 9	38 12 9	25	38 4 9	43 8 0	25	
26	34 12 9	39 8 0	26	38 14 9	44 3 3	26	
27	35 6 9	40 4 0	27	39 9 3	44 15 3	27	
28	36 2 0	41 0 9	28	40 4 0	45 12 0	28	
29	36 13 3	41 13 3	29	40 15 3	46 8 9	29	
30	37 8 9	42 10 9	30	41 10 9	47 6 0	30	
31	38 5 3	43 8 9	31	42 7 3	48 4 0	31	
32	39 2 0	44 7 3	32	43 4 0	49 2 0	32	
33	39 14 9	45 6 0	33	44 0 9	50 1 3	33	
34	40 12 9	46 5 3	34	44 14 9	51 0 9	34	
35	41 11 3	47 6 0	35	45 13 3	52 1 3	35	
36	42 10 0	48 6 9	36	46 12 0	53 2 0	36	
37	43 9 3	49 8 9	37	47 11 3	54 4 0	37	
38	44 10 0	50 11 3	38	48 12 0	55 6 0	38	
39	45 10 9	51 14 9	39	49 12 9	56 9 3	39	
40	46 12 0	53 2 0	40	50 14 0	57 13 3	40	
41	47 14 9	54 7 3	41	52 0 9	59 2 0	41	
42	49 2 0	55 12 9	42	53 4 0	60 8 0	42	
43	50 6 0	57 4 0	43	54 8 0	61 15 3	43	
44	51 11 3	58 12 0	44	55 13 3	63 7 3	44	
45	53 1 3	60 4 9	45	57 3 3	65 0 0	45	
46	54 8 0	61 15 3	46	58 10 0	66 10 0	46	
47	56 1 3	63 11 3	47	60 3 3	68 6 9	47	
48	57 10 9	65 8 9	48	61 12 9	70 4 0	48	
49	59 6 9	67 8 0	49	63 8 9	72 3 3	49	
50	61 3 3	69 9 3	50	65 6 0	74 4 0	50	
51	63 2 9	71 12 9	51	67 4 9	76 7 3	51	
52	65 3 3	74 1 3	52	69 5 3	78 12 9	52	
53	67 6 9	76 9 3	53	71 8 9	81 4 9	53	
54	69 11 3	79 3 3	54	73 13 3	83 14 9	54	
55	72 2 9	82 0 0	55	76 4 9	86 11 3	55	
56	74 12 0	84 15 3	56	78 14 0	89 10 0	56	
57	77 8 0	88 1 3	57	81 10 0	92 12 0	57	
58	80 6 9	91 6 0	58	84 8 9	96 1 3	58	
59	83 8 0	94 14 9	59	87 10 0	99 9 3	59	
60	86 12 9	98 10 9	60	90 15 3	103 5 3	60	

* MILITARY MEN holding appointments of a Civil character, not requiring Military service, charged the rate applicable to Civilians, with certain exceptions.

Civil Engineers charged as Military risks, with special extras, according to circumstances.

These Premiums can also be paid by half-yearly, quarterly or monthly instalments, but in the event of the death of the person assured in any year before a whole year's Premium has been paid, the portion remaining unpaid shall be deducted from the claim.

INDIAN MONEY.

TABLE II.

EUROPEAN RATES.—WHOLE TERM OF LIFE,
INCLUDING PERMISSION FOR RESIDENCE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE,
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, NORTHERN PARTS OF UNITED
STATES, CAPE COLONY, AUSTRALIA, WITHIN CERTAIN
LIMITS, TASMANIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

For an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 with and without Profits

Age.	Annual Pre- mium without Profits.			Annual Pre- mium with Profits.			Age	Annual Pre- mium without Profits.			Annual Pre- mium with Profits.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
20	17	8	9	19	2	9	41	31	0	0	33	13	3
21	18	0	0	19	10	9	42	32	0	0	34	14	9
22	18	6	9	20	2	0	43	33	0	9	36	0	9
23	18	14	0	20	9	3	44	34	3	3	37	4	9
24	19	6	0	21	2	0	45	35	6	0	38	10	0
25	19	13	3	21	10	0	46	36	10	0	39	15	3
26	20	6	0	22	3	3	47	38	0	0	41	8	0
27	20	14	9	22	12	9	48	39	6	9	43	0	0
28	21	7	3	23	6	9	49	41	0	0	44	11	3
29	22	0	0	24	0	0	50	42	10	0	46	8	0
30	22	9	3	24	10	9	51	44	6	9	48	7	3
31	23	3	3	25	4	9	52	46	5	3	50	8	9
32	23	13	3	26	0	0	53	48	6	9	52	12	9
33	24	8	0	26	12	0	54	50	11	3	55	4	9
34	25	3	3	27	8	0	55	53	2	9	58	0	0
35	25	14	9	28	4	9	56	55	12	0	60	13	3
36	26	11	3	29	2	0	57	58	6	9	63	11	3
37	27	7	3	29	15	3	58	61	4	0	66	12	9
38	28	4	9	30	13	3	59	64	4	0	70	1	3
39	29	2	9	31	12	9	60	67	7	3	73	8	9
40	30	0	0	32	12	0							

These Premiums can also be paid by half-yearly, quarterly or monthly instalments ; but in the event of the death of the person assured in any year before a whole year's Premium has been paid, the portion remaining unpaid shall be deducted from the claim.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1858.)

Capital paid up £750,000

HEAD OFFICE 65, OLD BROAD STREET LONDON
MADRAS BRANCH, 138, ARMINIAN STREET

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

By drafts on these establishments, and on Head Office at current rates.

N. B. These drafts may be considered as readily available throughout the United Kingdom, and parties wishing it can have them sent direct to their friends at home or elsewhere

Money is also remitted to most of the Towns in the **AUSTRALIAN COLONIES**, by drafts on the local Banks.

TRAVELLERS.

Circular Notes are issued for the use of Travellers throughout the world.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

If fixed for 12 Months..... . 5 per cent per annum.

" " 6 " 1 " "

" " 3 " 2 " "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

These may be opened and worked without charge.

COMMISSION.

Bills are sent for collection whenever there is a Bank.

Government paper, Bank Shares, other Securities, Interest and Dividends are cared for in terms of the owner's instructions.

OFFICE HOURS.

10 A.M. to 3 P.M. ; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Oriental Bank Corporation.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

Paid up Capital £1,500,000.—Reserved Fund £500,000.

**RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT THE MADRAS AND
PONDICHERRY AGENCIES.**

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation grant *Drafts* on *London* from demand to six months' sight, and on *Paris, Scotland* and *Ireland* on demand; also *Circular Notes* negotiable in *Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, the Australian Colonies, America, and the Cape of Good Hope.*

N. B.—No Drafts at six months' sight are granted under £50. Sums of £1 and not exceeding £20, are only drawn for on demand, and sums under £1 remitted by advice.

DRAFTS are also granted on *Bombay, Tellicherry, Calcutta, Ceylon, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne* and *Sydney*, at the exchange of the day.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in any of the abovementioned places.

The Corporation discount Private Bills and Notes, payable in Madras, not having longer than 3 months to run, and bearing at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership; they also make advances on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank of Madras Shares, and Bills of Lading accompanied by Invoices and Policies of Insurance.

The rates of Exchange, Interest and Discount may be ascertained on application at the Office.

DEPOSIT.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

- 1st.—No deposit account opened for a less sum than Rs. 500.
The Corporation furnish blank Cheques and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that parties will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books.
- 2nd.—Cheques or Orders on which any erasures or alterations have been made, will not be paid.
- 3rd.—Cheques post-dated, *i. e.*, bearing a date subsequent to the date of presentation will not be paid.
- 4th.—The Corporation collect Drafts, Cheques, &c., payable in Madras, but all Bills intended for realization, are requested to be sent in at least one day before due date. *Cheques on other Banks received after 2 P. M. will not be sent out for collection until the following day, and on Saturday if received after 12 o'clock, they will not be cleared until the following Monday.*

In the case of dishonored Bills the Corporation do not take the notarial step, except under special instructions.

5th — On deposits re-payable on demand no Interest is allowed.

No Commission is charged on receipts or disbursements.

Accounts are balanced half-yearly, viz, 30th June and 31st December.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards, re-payable at 6 or 12 months' notice at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

N. B.—Notice is recorded by the Corporation at the time the money is deposited. No Interest will be allowed after the term has expired, nor can the amount be withdrawn before due date, either for remittance or otherwise, without special permission.

REMITTANCE.

Family and other remittances are made free of charge, for Constituents at current rates of exchange. It is requested that all communications may be addressed, and Bills and Hoondies made payable to "The Oriental Bank Corporation," also that applicants for Drafts will give in full the *Christian names* and addresses of the payees, to whom if desired, the Drafts will be forwarded direct. In cases of applications for Drafts, in favor of married ladies, their own Christian names, not their husbands', should be furnished. Drafts on London payable on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

COMMISSION.

The Corporation charge a Commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on collection of Foreign Bills, when they amount to £100 and upwards, and one per cent. if below that sum.

No charge is made by the Corporation for receiving *Government Paper* and other Securities into safe custody, nor for drawing Interest and Dividends to be lodged to the credit of Constituents' accounts, or on remittances; $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is charged on the amount of Securities given out of custody, and on their purchase and sale (except when the proceeds are remitted in the Drafts of the Corporation) Enfacement of Government Paper is procured for Constituents without charge.

HOURS OF BUSINESS.—From ten till three (on Saturdays from ten till one) o'clock.

JAMES R. BOYD,

Agent.

MADRAS, 31st December 1873.

THE MADRAS EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

(SUCCESSOR TO THE MADRAS LAUDABLE SOCIETY, ESTABLISHED IN 1829.)

Regulated by Act No. VI of 1869 of the Legislative Council of Fort St. George.

HEAD OFFICE IN MADRAS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THE HON'BLE W. R. ARBUTHNOT, *Chairman*... (Arbuthnot & Co.)
 R. C. WALKER, Esq. (Shand & Co.)
 THE HON. A. F. BROWN (Parry & Co.)
 E. BARCLAY, Esq. (Ag. Govt. Solicitor.)
 A. J. BYARD, Esq. (Byard, Gair & Co.)

Medical Examiner,

J. LISTON PAUL, Esq., M. D.

Actuary,

A. H. BAILEY, Esq., of the London Assurance Corporation.

* * *

Agents in London,

Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, LATHAM & Co.

The Chief Characteristics of this Society are:—

Mutual Assurance.

Consequently there are no share-holders to be provided out of the premiums with a dividend.

Claims paid immediately upon a casualty being proved to the satisfaction of the Directors.

An official notice of death in any of Her Majesty's Government Gazettes is a sufficient proof of death.

Life Policies, (excepting those formerly issued at annually increasing rates of premium), when they have paid three years' premiums are saleable to the Society at rates specially prepared by the Society's Actuary in London.

For the convenience of policy-holders residing in Europe, an agency has been opened in London for the receipt of premiums at a fixed Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, and for payment of death claims at the current Exchange on Madras. In the event of policies thus transferred to the London Register, becoming claims by death, Indian Probate or Letters of Administration are not required.

Renewal premiums are payable half-yearly on the 1st January and 1st July.

One calendar month's grace allowed for payment of renewal premiums.

Claims arising whilst renewal premiums are due are not invalidated provided the premium be paid within the month's grace.

Policies voided by non-payment of premium may be renewed at any time within twelve months upon production of satisfactory health certificates.

The funds of the Society not required for current purposes, must be invested in Securities of the Government of India, or in Securities, the interest of which is guaranteed by the Government of India, or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

All such Securities must be held in the joint names of three of the Directors of the Society. The Directors must be residents at Madras, and are elected by the Members.

Quinquennial valuations of all the Society's assets and liabilities are made by the Actuary of an Assurance Office established in London having a duration of not less than twenty years.

The Surplus Funds which by every such valuation are found to be held by the Society, are divisible, at the discretion of the Directors, rateably with the premiums paid during the expired quinquennium amongst the holders of life policies subsisting on the last day of the period embraced by every such valuation, and are applicable to the reduction of premiums becoming payable during the ensuing quinquennium.

The valuation to 31st December 1870 was made by A. H. Bailey, Esq., of the London Assurance Corporation, his report shows that the Society had on that date a clear Surplus of Rs. 5,42,183.

Premiums payable during the quinquennium 1871-1875, on policies that were subsisting on the 31st December 1870, have been reduced to the extent of sixty per cent. of the aggregate amount of premium paid on such policies during 1866-1870.

The following is an example of the effect of the Reduction. Policy No. 1011 for Rs. 20,000, age next birthday 44 years, civil rate, gross Annual Premium Rs. 56 per Rs. 1,000. Premiums paid thereon from 1st January 1866 to 31st December 1870 Rs. 5,600

Sixty per cent. of which amount is „ 3,360

Divided by five for so many years of ensuing quinquennium

gives an annual reduction during 1871-1875 of Rs. 627

Gross annual premium „ 1,120

Less annual reduction as above stated... .. „ 672

Net annual premium payable during 1871-1875 448

Or at the rate of Rs. 22-6-5 per Rs. 1,000 annually.

The current quinquennium commenced on the 1st January 1871, from which date reduced premiums on new Assurances came into force.

The members of the Society consist of all persons who hold policies of assurance either on their own lives or on the lives of other parties, *for the duration of life*.

General meetings of members must be held annually.

Special general meetings may be summoned by the Directors or by twenty members.

An Annual audit of the Society's accounts is made by an Auditor elected by the members.

The Report of the Directors and of the Auditor, together with an abstract of the accounts for the previous year, are read at every annual general meeting.

Members holding policies for Rs. 1,000 or up to Rs. 10,000 have one vote, and an additional vote, not exceeding ten in all, for every additional Rupees 10,000.

The past experience of the Society leads the Directors to anticipate that the retention of the mutual principle, and the quinquennial distributions of Surpluses, will bring down the cost of assurance by this office, for life, to the lowest possible point.

Term policy-holders are not members, and are not entitled to share in the surplus funds of the Society.

Term policies are therefore issued at reduced, non-participating rates of premium.

Assurances may be granted on the lives of Europeans, East Indians or Eurasians, and Parsis.

No policy issued for a less sum than Rupees 500, or for a larger sum than Rupees 30,000, on any one life.

The Medical Examiner sees applicants for assurance at the General Hospital, every day of the week between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M.

For further particulars, copies of the Director's Reports containing Abstracts of the Society's Accounts, Forms of Proposals, &c. (which are sent free to any part of India,) apply to

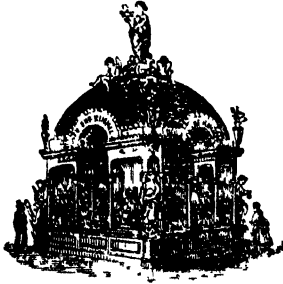
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Secretaries and Treasurers.

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Honoured with the Highest Award at the Great Vienna Exhibition.
THE FIRST MEDAL FOR PROGRESS.

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SPRING BLOSSOMS,
SUMMER BLOSSOMS,
AUTUMN BLOSSOMS,
WINTER BLOSSOMS,
VIENNESE BOUQUET,
MALVETTA WHITE LILAC,



DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S
BOUQUET,
PERSIAN BOUQUET,
LIVINGSTONE BOUQUET,
HENNA, VENDA,
FURZE BLOSSOMS, &c.
all distilled from flowers.

(Rimmel's Floral Temple, Rotunda, Vienna Exhibition.)

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR.

Highly refreshing and salubrious, an indispensable requisite in warm climates.
RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER AND EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
RIMMEL'S FLORIDA WATER of delicious fragrance.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE,

The best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S AUSTRALIAN WASH, for cooling the head and removing dandruff.
RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP.
RIMMEL'S MUSK BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
RIMMEL'S CARBOLIC SOAP, for purifying the skin.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE,

A refined imperceptible Toilet Powder, in Boxes, with or without Puff.

RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE,

A NEW FLORAL EXTRACT for the Teeth,

RIMMEL'S PECTOCHELOE,

A new Pomade to restore grey hair and beard to their original colour.

RIMMEL'S PESTIAN TOILETINE PAPER,

In Paper Boxes, or in neat Parian Boxes.

RIMMEL'S FANCY CRACKERS, for Balls and Parties, all highly amusing and elegant. Rosewater, Comic Conversations, Costume, Oracular, New Lottery, Fan, Floral, &c.

RIMMEL'S PERFUMED ALMANAC for 1874 (German Poets), richly illuminated.

RIMMEL'S PERFUMED CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR, AND ANNIVERSARY CARDS AND SACHETS.

RIMMEL'S FANCY BOXES, HAMPERS, SCENT CASES, &c, in immense variety.

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Perfumer by Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales,
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Sold by all Perfumery Vendors in India.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA is appreciated for its PURITY and marked *Superiority*, daily prescribed by the *Faculty for Impurities of the Blood, Affections of the Liver, Constitutional Debility, Attenuation of Body*, as an *Alterative Medicine* at the *Changes of the Seasons*, and for freeing the system from the effects of Mercury.

In *India* and the *Colonies* it is extensively used to *prevent* taking complaints incidental to Tropical Climates, and as a *renovator of the system after sickness* is invaluable.

"A superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

"Latterly, in consequence of much debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used Wilkinson's SARSAPARILLA myself, with complete benefit and success."—*J Poett, F. R. C. S.*

"It is in the strictest sense a Tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious." *MR. TRAVERS, F.R.S.*

"The compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla acts as a DIAPHORETIC and ALTERATIVE, and is of the greatest service in CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, the advanced stages of INDIGESTION, and many very severe LOCAL diseases ORIGINATING IN DISORDERS OF THE CONSTITUTION."—*DR. GRAHAM.*

Sold in pints, ½ pints, & ¼ pints. One pint is equal to 8 pints of the ordinary preparations.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully cautioned against CHEAP preparations, which, instead of being what they profess (Sarsaparilla), are nothing more than a *Decoction of Common Herbs*, sweetened with *Molasses*, and flavoured with *American Winter Green*. The genuine has T. Wilkinson (late Wilkinson, Bridge & Co.), 270, Regent Street, London, in addition to the trademark, thus [W] engraved on the bottles; none else is genuine.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE,

For the prevention of
Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINAMENT OF ARNICA,

For the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c.

An excellent remedy as a stimulating application on the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, and inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. And rubbed over an inactive Liver, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable is invaluable.

In Bottles, Small, Medium, and Large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES,

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician. Experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. To public speakers and vocalists they are invaluable, as they impart a clear, and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from opium, and of an agreeable taste.

In bottles of one uniform size.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS, composed of the Extracts of Dandelion, Turkey Rhubarb, and Jamaica Ginger.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from Costiveness, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. They require no change of Diet, and the most delicate may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

In Bottles, Small, Medium, and Large. Prepared only by THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London, W. May be had of all leading firms in India and Colonies.

THE
CROWN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY,
 (LIMITED),

Craven Terrace, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, London, W.

Capital £60,000 in 20,000 Shares of £3 each.

DIRECTORS:

A. R. BRISTOW, Esq., Admiralty, (*Chairman.*)

LIEUT. GENERAL DOWNING.
 W. HODGSON, Esq., *late M. C. Service.*
 W. H. SMITH, Esq.

CAPTAIN VERITY.
 WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq., J. P.
 JAMES YORK, Esq., M. D.

G STANLEY, Esq., (*Managing Director.*)

BANKERS:

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

MANY persons being prevented by various causes from joining existing Associations, THE "CROWN" CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, (LIMITED), has been formed. The Stores are at Craven Terrace, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W., (near the Terminus of the Great Western Railway). The Directors have resolved to sell only goods which shall be the FINEST, the BEST, and the PUREST of their kind.

The following Articles are sold by the Society for Cash only.

GROCERY
 PROVISIONS
 WINES
 SPIRITS
 LIQUEURS
 CIGARS

HOSIERY
 DRAPERY
 LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING
 JEWELLERY AND WATCHES
 PERFUMERY
 STATIONERY

BRUSHES
 TURNERY GOODS
 SILVER & PLATED ARTICLES
 CUTLERY
 LAMPS
 CHINA & GLASS WARE

BATHS
 PORTMANTEAUS
 TRAVELING BAGS
 HORSE CLOTHING
 SADDLERY
 STABLE UTENSILS, &c. &c.

All orders for Wines and Spirits enumerated in the Society's Price List, to the value of £25 (Rupees 250) and upwards, will be delivered Free at any Port in British India.

The Society supplies Regimental and Naval Messes, Colleges, Schools, Clubs, Hotels, and Public Institutions.

Merchants and Retail dealers supplied with Goods of every description at Wholesale Prices for Cash without any charge whatever for COMMISSION, if the value of the order amounts to £100 (Rupees 1,000), otherwise a charge of Three per Cent. will be made in addition to the usual shipping charges.

INDIAN MONEY—ORDERS to be made payable at "S. Lancaster Street, Hyde Park, W.,"
 to
 ARTHUR RUTT, Secretary.

PRICE LISTS and ORDER Forms can be had on remitting Two ANNAS in Postage Stamps to Messrs. FOSIER & Co., *Foster Press*, Madras.

Exchange Hall, Madras.

OAKES AND COMPANY,

DIRECT IMPORTERS, MESS AGENTS, AND PURVEYORS
TO HER MAJESTY'S CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL SERVICES;

GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
WINE, ALE, AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN OILMAN STORES, GROCERY,
CONFECTIONERY, TEA, CHEROOTS, &c., &c.

**Licensed Dealers in Arms, Ammunition, and Sporting
Materials.**

IMPORTERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
MILLINERY AND DRAPERY;
Hosiery, Haberdashers and Linendrapers,
TAILORS, HATTERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

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OAKES AND CO.,
EXCHANGE HALL, MADRAS.

WINE MERCHANTS.

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Direct from the Growers.

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UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,

No. 17, VEPERY HIGH ROAD,

OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHAPEL,

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NO. 134, MOUNT ROAD, OPPOSITE THE THOUSAND LIGHTS.

GENERAL AGENCY,

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M. HIRJEE,

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COMMISSION & GENERAL AGENT,

WITH BRANCH SHOPS

AT

VYTHERY, SHANDY, CULPATHY AND MEHPADDY,

VYTHERY IN WYNAAD.

MESSRS. P. AROOLANUNDUM & SONS,

TYPE FOUNDERS,

Poodoopettah—Madras,

ARE SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF VERNACULAR TYPES,

COMPRISING

TAMIL, TELOOCCOO, GRANTHAM, CANARESE MALYALAM AND HINDOOSTANEE,
AND OTHER PRINTING MATERIALS ARE MANUFACTURED
IN THEIR FOUNDRY.

MESSRS. P. AROOLANUNDUM & SONS,

HAVE ALSO IN STOCK

AT VERY REDUCED RATES

ALL VARIETIES OF ENGLISH TYPES & PRINTING MATERIALS,

MANUFACTURED BY THE MOST RENOWNED FIRM OF

Messrs. W. & H. Figgins, of London,

TO WHOM THEY ARE SOLE AGENTS AT MADRAS.

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HAVE ON HAND

PRINTING MACHINES AND PRESSES

OF DIFFERENT KINDS AND SIZES,

AND THEIR VARIOUS APPURTENANCES

SUCH AS

PARCHMENTS, BLANKETS, INKING TABLES, ROLLER-MOULDS,
FRAMES AND STOCK, &c. &c. &c.

REQUIRED FOR PRESS DEPARTMENTS,

AS WELL AS

ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR TYPE-CASES WITH STANDS,
BRASS AND IRON COMPOSING STICKS, BRASS AND WOODEN GALLEYS,
CHASES AND OTHER WOODEN FURNITURE, BRASS RULES AND RULF CASES,
BRASS RULE & LEAD-CUTTERS AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES,
REQUIRED FOR COMPOSING DEPARTMENTS.

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“MYSORE HALL,”

BANGALORE,

MERCHANTS DEALING IN
MILLINERY, DRAPERY, WOOLLEN GOODS, OILMAN STORES,
ALES, WINES, SPIRITS, SODA WATER, LEMONADE, &c.,
AND MESS SUPPLIERS,

ALSO

DEALERS IN ARMS AND AMMUNITION
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALL UP-COUNTRY ORDERS ATTENDED TO WITH PROMPT
ATTENTION AND DESPATCH.

H. D. GIFFORD, MOOTOOSAWMY MOODELLIAR & Co.,

‘MYSORE HALL,’

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CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS,

AND

HABIT MAKERS,

WHERE ALL UP-COUNTRY ORDERS ARE
ATTENDED TO WITH PROMPT ATTENTION AND DESPATCH.



P. Vencatachellum,

INDIAN CONDIMENT MANUFACTURER,

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Where always may be had in perfection, Madras Curry Powder, Mulligatunny and Curry Paste, Minced, Sliced, Stuffed, Sweet and Hot Mango Pickles Lime and Bamboo in Oil and Vinegar Ground, Cayenne and Nepaul Pepper. Bengal, Mango, Lime, Delhi, Cashmere and Hyderabad Chatnies. Cayenne, Tapp, Delhi and Indian zest Sauces Tamarind Fish Preserves and Indian Guava, Mango and Woodapple Jams and Jellies, &c, &c, &c, on exceedingly moderate terms Price list on hand will be furnished on application. All orders which he may be favored with, will be thankfully received and executed with promptitude and care. Also begs to assure his supporters, that every care will be taken in the packing of supplies either for despatch into the interior or for exportation by sea.

P. VENCATACHELLUM begs to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Madras, that he has on hand extensive supplies of handsome Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, &c, on *hire* for either day, week or month, and he furnishes the Government and other public entertainments In addition to the above, P VENCATACHELLUM begs the favor of orders and for monthly supplies for his excellent Bread, &c, manufactured at his Bakery, No 26, Cutcherry Street, Mylapore, patronised by the Government House, Commander-in-Chief, Public Messes, &c., &c.

Messrs. Edwards & Co.,

VEPERY NEW DISPENSARY,

OPPOSITE DOVETON COLLEGE,

HAVE on hand, and ready for sale, a large supply of Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c., and will supply up-country Civil Dispensaries, and replenish Medicine Chests. Particular Medicines with directions, can also be supplied to those visiting up-countries.

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SEAL AND DIE CUTTERS, &c.

A-19, Popham's Broadway,

Repair, clean and regulate Chronometers, Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes of every description. Practical experience of the profession, combined with economy, will, they trust, continue to secure for them the kind patronage and support of the Public. *On hand for Sale*—Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles in cases (and made to order), Gold and Silver Hunting English Watches, by Dent and others: also Chronometers for 1 and 2 days; Barometer spare glass tubes, broad and narrow gauges; Gold, Silver and Jet Jewellery of all patterns; Gold and Silver Shirt Studs; Sets of Silver Sleeve Links and Collar Buttons. Articles manufactured to order from Dollar Silver and Sovereign Gold.

Moderately priced

A. Chellucunnoo,

ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR TYPE-FOUNDER,
DIE AND SEAL CUTTER,

(PUPIL OF P. R. HUNT, ESQ., SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
LATE AMERICAN MISSION PRESS),

No. 10, AUNDEAPPAH GRAMINY STREET,

ROYAPOORAM,

WHERE ALL ORDERS ADDRESSED TO HIM WILL MEET WITH
PROMPT ATTENTION.

THE POSITIVE.

Government Security Life Assurance Company, (LIMITED.)

CHIEF OFFICE: 53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON

CAPITAL . . . £500,000

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE)

CAPITAL PAID UP . £250,000

(Issued in series of £100,000 each, the first at par, the second at 5 shillings, the third at 10 shillings premium, and the remainder at augmented rates.)

PREMIUM PAID FOR SHARES OVER £34,000

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Major the Hon. E. R. BOURKE	Post Master General.
JOHN SHAW, Esq.	Solicitor.
S. D. GRANT, Esq.	Agent, Chartered Mer. Bank
J. C. LOCH, Esq.	President, Municipal Commission

TRUSTEE.

JOHN MILLER Esq	Official Trustee of Madras
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BANKERS

BANK OF MADRAS AND CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK

SOLICITORS.

MESRS. SHAW AND TASKER

MEDICAL ADVISERS

W. J. VANSOMEREN, Esq., M.D., Royapooram

Days and Hours of attendance, for the purpose of examining Applicants for Assurances.

At the Company's Office - On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
between 12 and 1 P.M.

At his own residence - On TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, between 11 & 12 Noon.

R. W. COCKERILL, Esq., Egmore.

At the Company's Office—On **TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS,**
between 12 and 1 P.M.

At his own residence—On **MONDAYS,** between 12 and 1 P.M.,
and **FRIDAYS,** between 6 and 7 P.M.

AUDITOR.

W. DONALD Esq., Assistant Accountant General.

**THIS OFFICE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO COMPANY'S
ACT OF 1862-67.**

**UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES,
FOR NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.
ENGLISH RATES FOR INDIA,**

**AND ONE UNIFORM RATE FOR THE WHOLE WORLD,
CONSEQUENTLY NO RESTRICTION TO RESIDENCE, TRAVEL, OR OCCUPATION.**

**LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS,
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE HOLDER OF ALL NET PREMIUMS**

Consisting of 80 per cent. of the gross payments All Claims paid out of this amount which would be supplemented at any time, if necessary, out of the Guarantee Fund which consists of 20 per cent. of the Capital of the Company and which is invested in the names of Central Trustees especially for that purpose.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES SOLE INVESTMENT,

For the Guarantee and Net Premium Funds.

FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUE

Amounting to 40 per cent. of the Premiums paid.

NO LAPSING OR FORFEITURE OF INSURANCE,

**A PROMISSORY NOTE OR FULLY PAID UP POLICY BEING ISSUED
ON THE PAYMENT OF EACH PREMIUM.**

This Company which is composed of over Two Thousand Shareholders, who have paid up more than *Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds* of Capital, was founded for the purpose of introducing a new system of Life Assurance and Investment, which confers several important advantages upon the Assured and Shareholders, never before presented to the public.

THE POSITIVE system, while it gives to Life Assurance a new and valuable character, by providing the highest order of security in the world for the Assured, sweeps away all the harrassing conditions and technicalities which surround ordinary Life Assurance,—it puts an end to policy forfeiture and provides the Assured with a negotiable property for every premium paid,—whilst the scientific principles on which Life Assurance has so long and safely rested are not disturbed.

The Office grants almost every description of Life Insurance. The rates for the following being contained in the published Prospectus of the Company:—

TABLES A. B. & C. contain the Premium required for the Assurance of Lives ranging from 20 to 60 years of age, the sum assured being payable at death, but option being given the Assured to pay Premiums up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years, by yearly, half yearly, or quarterly instalments, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

TABLE D contains the rates for ordinary Assurances, the Premiums being payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly, for the whole period of life.

TABLES E. F. & G. give the annual, half yearly and quarterly rates for short periods, the sum assured being payable should the life assured die within 1, 3, 5, 7, or 10 years, as may be decided upon.

TABLES H. I. J. and K. contain the rates for Endowment Assurances, whereby assureds can secure any given sum on attaining the full age of 50, 55, 60, or 65 years, as may be fixed on, the sum assured being payable to the representative of the assured, should he die previous to attaining the age indicated.

TABLE L gives the Annual Premium required for the Joint continuance of two lives, the sum assured being payable on the decease of the first.

The peculiar, and one of the most important, features of the system introduced by the "Positive," is the granting of Promissory Notes, or fully paid up Policies, on the payment of each Premium, such Promissory Note being in the exact proportion to the sum assured, that the Premium bears to the total amount that is to be paid, thus if a policy is taken out for Rs. 10,000 and the Premiums are elected to be paid for by ten annual instalments, on payment of the first premium a Promissory Note would be issued for Rs. 1,000 being *one-tenth* part of the sum assured, the Policy being issued for Rs. 9,000 only, the two sums making up the full sum assured, on the second payment being made, a second Promissory Note for a similar amount would be issued, and the Policy would be proportionally decreased, and this course would be pursued on all future payments, thus the policy would be reduced to nil at the expiration of the ten years, and the assured would hold ten Promissory Notes for Rs. 1,000 each, or Rs. 10,000 in all.

Did the assured discontinue his payments at the end of, say 5 years, then he would still hold the five Notes for Rs. 5,000, and such sum would be paid at his decease,

Should the life assured, however, die at any time during the due continuance of his Policy, then the full sum assured would be paid to his representatives.

The following are the rates for the particular class of Insurance referred to, being table A. of Prospectus, but Promissory Notes or fully paid up Policies are also granted in the case of Insurances under Tables B. and C. and H. to L. inclusive:—

TABLE A.

Showing under Columns No. I, the cost of, or the Annual Premium required for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at death, to be paid for by 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 Annual Instalments. No. II, the amount of Positive Promissory Note, or fully paid up policy, granted on the payment of each premium. No. III, proportion of premium to be invested in Government Securities, absolutely for the Assured. No. IV, the surrender value or amount redeemable at any time at the option of the Assured—and No. V, amount retainable for expenses, and profits and bonus to the Assured.

Age next Birthday.	Premiums if paid up by 5 Annual Instalments					Premiums if paid up by 10 Annual Instalments.					Age next Birthday.
	No. I.	No. II.	No. III.	No. IV.	No. V.	No. I.	No. II.	No. III.	No. IV.	No. V.	
	Prem.	Pro. Note.	Investment.	Redemption.	Expenses.	Prem.	Pro. Note.	Investment.	Redemption.	Expenses.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs 200 or one-fifth part of the sum assured.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. 100 or one-tenth part of the sum assured.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
20	91 1 4		72 14 0	36 0 8	18 3 4	49 14 8		39 15 0	19 15 4	9 15 8	20
25	98 8 0		78 13 0	39 6 0	19 11 0	54 0 8		43 4 0	21 9 4	10 12 8	25
30	106 12 8		85 7 0	42 11 4	21 5 8	58 12 0		47 0 0	23 8 0	11 12 0	30
35	116 2 8		92 15 0	46 7 4	23 8 8	64 2 0		51 5 0	25 10 0	12 13 0	35
40	126 10 0		101 5 0	50 10 0	25 5 0	70 4 0		56 8 0	28 2 0	14 1 0	40
45	138 5 4		110 11 0	55 4 8	27 10 4	77 4 0		61 13 0	30 14 0	15 7 0	45
50	151 6 8		121 2 0	60 0 4	30 4 8	85 5 4		68 4 0	34 2 8	17 1 4	50
55	166 4 8		133 0 0	66 9 4	33 4 8	95 7 4		76 6 0	38 2 8	19 1 4	55
60	184 6 8		147 8 0	73 13 4	36 14 8	108 16 4		87 3 0	43 8 8	21 12 4	60
Age next Birthday.	Premiums if paid up by 15 Annual Instalments.					Premiums if paid up by 20 Annual Instalments.					Age next Birthday.
	No. I.	No. II.	No. III.	No. IV.	No. V.	No. I.	No. II.	No. III.	No. IV.	No. V.	
	Prem.	Pro. Note.	Investment.	Redemption.	Expenses.	Prem.	Pro. Note.	Investment.	Redemption.	Expenses.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs 96-108 or one-fifteenth part of the sum assured.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs 50 or one-twentieth part of the sum assured.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
20	36 0 0		29 1 0	14 10 0	7 5 0	29 12 8		23 3 0	11 15 4	5 15 8	20
25	39 8 0		31 0 0	15 14 0	7 15 0	32 0 8		26 0 0	12 13 4	6 0 8	25
30	43 1 4		34 7 0	17 4 8	8 10 4	35 7 4		28 6 0	14 2 8	7 1 4	30
35	47 2 8		37 12 0	18 13 4	9 6 8	39 0 8		31 3 0	15 11 4	7 13 8	35
40	51 15 4		41 9 0	20 12 8	10 0 4	43 4 0		34 9 0	17 6 0	8 11 0	40
45	57 9 4		46 1 0	23 0 8	11 8 4	48 6 8		38 12 0	19 5 4	9 10 5	45
50	64 7 4		51 9 0	25 12 8	12 14 4	55 2 0		44 1 0	22 2 0	11 1 0	50
55	73 11 4		58 15 0	29 8 8	14 12 4	64 8 0		51 9 0	25 14 0	12 15 0	55
60	86 10 8		69 5 0	34 11 4	17 5 8	78 0 8		62 7 0	31 3 4	15 9 8	60
Age next Birthday.	Premiums if paid up by 25 Annual Instalments					Premiums if paid up by 30 Annual Instalments.					Age next Birthday.
	No. I.	No. II.	No. III.	No. IV.	No. V.	No. I.	No. II.	No. III.	No. IV.	No. V.	
	Prem.	Pro. Note.	Investment.	Redemption.	Expenses.	Prem.	Pro. Note.	Investment.	Redemption.	Expenses.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. 40 or one-twenty-fifth part of the sum assured.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. 35-5-4 or thirty-fifth part of the sum assured.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
20	25 15 4		20 12 0	10 6 8	5 3 4	23 8 8		18 13 0	9 7 4	4 11 8	20
25	28 5 4		22 11 0	11 4 8	5 10 4	25 12 0		20 9 0	10 6 0	5 3 0	25
30	31 2 0		24 14 0	12 8 0	6 4 0	28 6 8		22 12 0	11 5 4	5 10 8	30
35	34 6 8		27 8 0	13 13 4	6 14 8	31 10 0		25 5 0	12 10 0	6 5 0	35
40	38 7 4		30 12 0	15 6 8	7 11 4	35 11 4		28 9 0	14 4 8	7 2 4	40
45	43 10 0		34 14 0	17 8 0	8 12 0	41 0 8		32 13 0	16 7 4	8 3 8	45
50	50 8 0		40 6 0	20 4 0	10 2 0	48 5 4		38 11 0	19 4 8	9 10 4	50
55	60 6 8		48 5 0	24 3 4	12 1 8	58 12 8		47 0 0	23 9 4	11 12 8	55
60	74 12 8	59 13 0	29 15 4	14 15 8	73 13 4	58 15 0	29 12 8	14 14 4	60		

Rates for intermediate ages in proportion.

Premiums may be paid half-yearly or quarterly if preferred.—See Tables B. & C.

The rates of the Company are based on a whole world system, which, whilst being high for permanent residents in England, are moderate for those residing in India.

The special and general advantages offered by the Company, being based on the principle of absolute fairness and equity to the assured, provides that no premium shall be paid in vain—that when once a policy has been granted, nothing but the non-payment of premiums can vitiate it, wherever the assured may go, or whatever occupation he may follow; Policies that have been allowed to lapse may be revived without fine at any time on production of an approved medical certificate, and on payment of arrears of premium and interest.

That in retaining 20 per cent. only of each premium paid for expenses, &c., the Company grants perfect security to the assured, the remaining 80 per cent. being held in Government Securities in trust absolutely and solely for them—this it is deemed is amply sufficient to cover all claims as they may arise, but in view to any undue or unanticipated mortality occurring amongst the assureds, one-fifth part of the Capital of the Company is held in Consols in the Central Trustees names, to cover any such abnormal rate of mortality, and as it is fully anticipated that this amount, which already exceeds £50,000, will not be trenched on, at least for very many years, if at all, will with the sums to be added to it, as the Capital is increased, eventually form a splendid Reserve Fund. Premiums may be paid by yearly, half-yearly or quarterly instalments, 30 days of grace being allowed, within which to pay yearly and half-yearly premia, and 15 days when, premiums are payable quarterly, should the assured die, during the currency of these days of grace, but before the premium was paid, the full sum assured, would be payable, the premium due being retained on the claim being adjusted. Stamps and Medical Fees are paid by the Company, and no expense is incurred in obtaining policies beyond the actual premiums.

The security of the Assured is Guaranteed from the following three sources —

1st.—THE GUARANTEE FUND which consists of 20 per cent. of the Capital of the Company, and already amounts to £51,372. This amount is invested in consols in the names of the Central Trustees. The Right Hon'ble Lord SANDHURST, THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., Q. C., M. P., and M. H. CHAYTOR, Esq., Chairman of the National Discount Company.

2nd.—THE NET PREMIUM FUND which consists of 80 per cent. of all Premiums received.

(These sums are held absolutely for the Assurants, as they cannot be touched for any other purpose than to meet claims as they arise.)

3rd.—THE OTHER CAPITAL AND PROPERTY of the Company, which is primarily responsible for Assurance contracts.

The whole of the expenses in connection with the formation of this Company comes out of the Premiums paid for Shares, and not as is usually the case with other Offices from the Capital subscribed or first Premium income, consequently the Premium Fund of this Society remains intact from the very commencement, thus enabling the new system of investing 80 per cent. of all Premiums in Trust for the Assurants, to be carried out in its full integrity.

Thus it will be seen that the system adopted by the 'Positive' whilst providing for all the contingencies of Life Assurance, as ordinarily secured by other Offices, grants many other very important advantages, all in favor of the Assured, and which renders Life Assurances as safe, convenient, useful, and equitable as it is pos-

sible to be. In fact the system reverses the usual principles of Life Assurance, inasmuch as it places all power over a life policy in the hands of the Assured, instead of vesting it in the Company, and it grants 'positive' and 'indisputable' policies, in lieu of those issued by other Life offices, which absolutely lapse, and become forfeited from any of the following causes:—Non-payment of premiums in due time, whether it be in consequence of forgetfulness, temporary pecuniary difficulties, or any other cause; if the Life Assured proceed to, or travel beyond the limits provided for in his Assurance, without special permission, and the payment of an adequate extra premium: or if the Assured commit Suicide, or die by the hands of justice.

In addition to these, and many other advantages the 'Positive' Office, has adopted that system which is now, held to be the only true test of the solvency of a life Office, namely ample Security in Government paper, and Consols, which can at any moment be converted into 'Gold.' This is very different from the miscellaneous Securities usually held by other Assurance Offices, which, though possibly appearing of great value on paper, if forced on the Money Market on any given day, it would be utterly impossible to predict the amount, which they would realize

Return of Proposals received, and policies issued in Madras from 1st March to 20th December 1873.

Proposals received 133 for Rupees 8,64,000			
Do.	Accepted	83	6,52,500
Do.	Declined	9	68,000
Do.	Pending*	41	1,43,500
Total No. of Policies issued		71	5,31,000
Yielding Rs. 28,976		14	8 in New Annual Premium.

Full particulars together with Proposal Forms, Prospectuses, &c., will be forwarded on application being made to any of the Agents of the Company or to

C. L. O'BRIEN, Manager, Madras.

Madras.

* The greater number of these proposals have come in during December, and the latter part of November.

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 Invitation Cards of good quality.
 English Foolscap Paper, Machine and Hand-made best quality.
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 Perry's Patent Steel Pens.

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Postage and Packing	0	1
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The Regimental Debts Act, 1863, and Royal Warrants and Regulations. ...	1	0
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Mess Rules	0	8
Regulations for the management of Station, Garrison and Regimental Cells, published by authority....	1	0
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Quarter Sheet Forms.....	4 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
Half Sheet Forms.....	7 0	4 0	3 0	1 8
Whole Sheet Forms.....	14 0	8 0	6 0	3 0
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